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est Hallam Murray.

HANDBOOK

Official copy

FOR

FILE COPY

LINCOLNSHIRE.

WITH MAP AND PLANS

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1890.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present Handbook is, in the main, an original work, and represents a careful digest of notes accumulated during several years. Almost alone among the more important counties of England, Lincolnshire has nothing approaching the rank of a real County History ; nothing, in fact, of the whole, except Allen's inaccurate work, 1833-4. On the other hand, it has some remarkably good local topographies, of which the most accurate and comprehensive are Thompson's 'History of Boston,' 1856, and Bishop Trollope's 'Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun,' 1872. Weir's 'Horncastle and Tattershall,' Oldfield's 'Wainfleet and the Wapentake of Candle-shoe,' and Nevinson's 'Stamford,' deserve special mention. There are also an unusual number of thorough histories of single parishes, many of them only to be found with considerable difficulty ; but a complete Bibliography of the county has been issued as a supplement to 'Lincolnshire Notes and Queries,' a quarterly magazine, published at Horncastle. The Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Architectural Society, which holds high rank among such societies, has done good service by publishing annually a full account of the places visited, from the pen of Bishop Trollope. It seems extraordinary that the city of Lincoln, unquestionably one of the most interesting spots in all England, has as yet found no historian ; but it is announced as soon to be included, by the Rev. Precentor Venables, in the excellent series of 'Historic Towns' (Longmans).

The account of Lincoln Minster in this Handbook is based upon that of the late Mr. R. J. King in Murray's 'Cathedrals of England and Wales,' somewhat shortened and simplified, and carefully revised to the present date. Stamford and Crowland were included in the 'Handbook to Northants and Rutland.' The accounts of both have been used, but have been practically re-written.

After the account of Friskney Church (p. 135) had gone to press, another remarkable painting was discovered in the S. clerestory, representing “Jews stabbing the Host.” This seems to give the interpretation of the sequence as—N. side, the presence of Christ in His earthly ministry; S. side, in the Blessed Sacrament.

The present Editor may claim to have read nearly every work bearing on the topography, &c., of the county, and wherever it was possible the existing account of every place has been revised on the spot. All who are acquainted with such work will know how much labour this has entailed. Every possible effort has been made to secure accuracy; but as mistakes and changes are inevitable, corrections will be thankfully received by the Editor, care of Mr. Murray, 50A Albemarle Street, W.

The Editor's best thanks are due to the three specially qualified gentlemen who contributed the sections on Botany, Geology, and Natural History in the Introduction; and to the Rev. Precentor Venables, of Lincoln, who has most kindly revised the proof sheets, and made several valuable suggestions.

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[Lincolnshire.]

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS.

1. *Size, Boundaries, Divisions, &c.*—The general shape of the county of Lincoln is an irregular oblong, not at all unlike on the map that of England as a whole, if Boston Deeps be taken as representing the estuary of the Thames. It is the second in size of the English counties, and almost exactly as large as the West Riding of Yorkshire (2611 sq. m. as against 2662 in the Riding), or 19 times as large as Rutland. It lies between the parallels of $52^{\circ} 39'$ and $53^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat.; $8^{\circ} 22'$ E., and $56'$ W. long. To put it in a way more easily to be remembered, Barton-on-Humber is just as far north as Preston, while Stamford is opposite to Lichfield or Barmouth; and the meridian of Greenwich would almost exactly pass through Boston, Louth, and Grimsby. From the Humber to the Welland is 76 m., and from the Trent to the German Ocean, or from the extreme point of the Isle of Axholme to the mouth of the Humber, is about 48 m. The boundaries are: N., the Humber, or great estuary of the Trent and Ouse; E., the German Ocean and the Wash; S., small portions of the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland, and part of the River Welland; W., the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, with about 20 miles of the River Trent. The outlying part beyond the Trent, called the Isle of Axholme (see Rte. 17), is bordered by the Old River Don and the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is divided into three “Parts” or Ridings: Lindsey, the “island of Lindum,” which occupies more than half the county, N. of the Witham and the Foss Dyke; Kesteven, a word of unknown derivation, in the S.W.; and Holland, the smallest Part, a word implying fenny ground, in the S.E. Lincoln, the county town, is on the borders of Lindsey and Kesteven.

Lindsey is divided into 15 *Wapentakes* (a Danish word, = “weapon-touch,” and meaning land held under a lord whose tenure was so recognised), 2 *Sokes* (an old English word = “investigation,” and so meaning the tenure of land with a right to hold a court of inquiry), and 2 *Hundreds* (originally a rough division into a hundred families); Kesteven is divided into 9 *Wapentakes* and a *Soke*; Holland into 3 *Wapentakes* only.

2. *Population, &c.*—Lincolnshire stands 15th among the counties in its population, which in 1881 was 469,919, coming between Sussex and Somerset. This is considerably more than any Scotch county, except Lanark, and any Welsh county, except Glamorgan, and gives an average of 180 to the square mile, very evenly distributed over the whole county, there being only two towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, of anything like considerable size, and only one small mining district, about Frodingham (Rte. 20). The two chief towns have grown with great rapidity of late years, Grimsby having had a population of only 982 in 1790, though now with its suburbs it exceeds 50,000, while Lincoln, which had a population of 20,000 in 1861, is now doubled. No other town exceeds 20,000. The largest of them, taken in order of population, are, Boston, Grantham, Gainsborough, Louth, Spalding, and Stamford, of which Boston and Grantham, as well as Lincoln and Grimsby, are Parliamentary and

municipal boroughs, while Stamford and Louth are municipal boroughs only. All the other market-towns are of a rural character, with a population of from two to four thousand. Their importance rests almost entirely on their market-day, which brings in a considerable number of country-folk, each market-town generally supplying a large district. Scunthorpe, a large hamlet of Frodingham, has recently grown into a market-town, owing to the population attracted by the mines of iron-stone.

3. *Industry and Manufactures.*—Lincolnshire being almost wholly an agricultural county the manufactures are, with one exception, unimportant. The exception is in the *Agricultural Implement Works* for which it is noted. The growth of Lincoln in recent years is almost entirely due to these—combined with its greatly improved railway access—and the cathedral city is the principal seat of this industry. Here there are three very large Works (see Lincoln, Rte. 1), each with a speciality for particular kinds of agricultural implements: viz., *Clayton & Shuttleworth's*, *Ruston & Procter's*, and *Robey's*, besides several smaller ones. The other large ones are *Hornsby's* at Grantham, and *Marshall's* at Gainsborough. This is a special feature of the county for all who are interested in the scientific development of agriculture, and a visit to one or other of these works (which is readily permitted) may be recommended. The *iron-works* of Frodingham and its neighbourhood are small compared with those in some parts of the country, but are on the increase. In 1887, 1,227,882 tons of ore were raised, and there were 13 blast furnaces at work, producing 200,000 tons of iron. There are no other manufactures worth naming except the whiting and lime-works of the chalk cliffs, gypsum, for plaster ceilings, found near the Trent, the hard Adamantine Clinker Bricks at Little Bytham, and the stone-quarries of Ancaster.

4. *Agriculture.*—In this industry Lincolnshire has long asserted a proud superiority (though East Lothian perhaps disputes it) to all other counties, nor is this surprising, seeing that of its broad surface 1,500,000 acres, or about 85 per cent., are under cultivation. The soils vary extremely with the geological formations, and there are a dozen different kinds of them across the county, so that almost every variety of farming has to be included. The area devoted to corn-crops, though tending to diminish, is at present about equal to that of permanent pasture and land with rotation grasses, while the space given to green crops is about $\frac{2}{5}$ of either. It need scarcely be said that so agricultural a county has suffered very severely from the depression of the last decade, more particularly in the wolds and the fens. The cattle mostly raised are the Shorthorns and Lincolnshire breeds. The sheep are the large Lincolnshire breed, mostly crossed with the larger kind of Leicestershire, and are much better for their wool than their mutton. There is also a good breed of strong horses, and the horse fair at Horncastle is the largest in the country. Holdings, as a rule, are very large on the wolds, where the soil is light and chalky, varying from 500 to 2000 acres, but small in the marshes and the fens. The largest estate, by far, and an

admirable example of what cultivation can do, is Lord Yarborough's at Brocklesby (see Rte. 21). Of special agricultural processes the most interesting perhaps is *warping* (described in Rte. 17), which has created, especially in the Isle of Axholme, a black vegetable mould surface of extraordinary fertility. The rich, strong soil of Holland has retained to a small extent the cultivation of *woad*, for a blue dye (see *Boston*, Rte. 7), really greatly superior to the indigo by which it has been superseded; but it cannot be grown in most places, being among the most exhausting of all crops.

5. *Special Industries.*—Most of the other special industries are nearly extinct. *Cranberries* used to be grown in large quantities in the marshes near Friskney, but few are now left. *Rabbit-skins* used to be the principal article of the trade of Brigg, especially from a beautiful silver rabbit still found occasionally on Santon (Rte. 20) and other commons; but the great warrens in the N.W. of the county are gradually coming under cultivation. Dairies seem little attended to in the county as a whole, but the *cream-cheeses* of the marshes, to be procured at Skegness, or the eastern market-towns, are deservedly famous, owing to the richness and saltiness of the pasture. Large flocks of *geese* are still kept in the Fens about Spalding, but their number has considerably diminished since the completion of the drainage.

6. *Climate.*—The common idea in the south of England that Lincolnshire is a damp and rainy county, is about as foolish as George III.'s notion that it was "all flats, fogs, and fens." It happens to be almost the driest county in England, the average rainfall being about 23 inches, while the rainfall of the whole country is over 30 inches; that of Cornwall is 44; while Cumberland often has from 70 to 80; and sometimes among the mountains nearly 200! The mean annual temperature is $47^{\circ} 9'$, or $1^{\circ} 6'$ below that of Greenwich. But it must be admitted, on the other hand, that it is terribly exposed to the East winds, so admired by Kingsley, which sweep over its broad expanse from the German Ocean without anything to break their force. The higher parts of the county are exceptionally healthy, and even in the depth of the Fens or Marshes ague has almost entirely disappeared. It has left, however, one curious trace in the very prevalent habit of opium-taking, which apparently began as a remedy for ague. Poppies are grown for opium in some parts, especially in the Isle of Axholme.

7. *Drainage.*—Owing to the great extent of dead level in Holland and Kesteven, Lincolnshire has more artificial drainage than any other county, and it has been carried out with such completeness that in the very deepest part of the Fens there is actually sometimes insufficient water for the pastures. Large drainage windmills, like those of Holland, can be seen here and there in the Fens; but they have mostly given place to engines worked by steam, as at Pede Hole near Pinchbeck. The drainage of the county attracted attention from the very beginning of its history. The fine Carr-Dyke (see *Thurlby*, Rte. 5), which is still in full use, was a Roman work, connecting the Nene, near Peterborough with the Witham near Lincoln, and absorbing the western

waters of the Fen. The Foss Dyke is also a Roman work, but more for navigation than drainage. Deeping Fen was drained by Richard de Rulos, lord of Bourn and Deeping, and chamberlain of the Conqueror, who embanked the Welland, and drained the fen into it so completely that he is said to have "changed deep lakes and impassable fens into most fruitful fields and pastures, and the most humid and moorish parts thereof into a very garden of pleasure." Presentments were made from time to time against those who were responsible for rivers or drains, such as the town of Spalding and the Abbey of Crowland, for neglecting the precautions so essential in a country much of which is actually below the water level. The largest advance in the drainage was begun in the reign of James I., and completed in that of Charles I.; Sir William and Sir Antony Ayllof undertaking the Welland basin; the Earl of Lindsey the fens of Holland and Kesteven from Bourn to Lincoln, for which he received 24,000 acres; the King undertaking Holland Fen, for which he claimed 8000 out of 22,000, and did the work badly too; and Sir John Monson and others draining the valley of the Ancholme. To this period belongs the partially successful attempt of Cornelius Vermuyden to drain Hatfield Chace and the Isle of Axholme, by means of Dutch workmen, which is fully described in Smiles' 'Lives of the Engineers' (see *Isle of Axholme*, Rte. 17). Great opposition was always made to the drainage schemes by the "Fen-slodgers" and "Stilt-walkers," the descendants of the Gyrwas described by Camden, who gained their livelihood by fowling and fishing, and therefore during the commotions of the Civil War destroyed many of the works already completed. In 1720 the North Forty Foot Drain was made, the first of the new artificial system in place of the old one of aiding the natural drainage. The Grand Sluice at Boston was opened with great ceremony in 1764, and Holland Fen was first dealt with. Wildmoor, East and West Fens, on the other side of the river, a vast unreclaimed tract of about 60,000 acres (see *Leake and Wrangle Station*, Rte. 13), were treated by Rennie on his system of "catch-water drains," which is explained in Rte. 10. With the completion of this scheme, about 1820, the fens in the old sense, like the old race of "fen-slodgers," may be said to have become extinct.

II. GEOLOGY.

Till within the last few years the geology of Lincolnshire was unduly neglected from the supposed absence of important minerals, and from the large amount of drift concealing its strata; but full information is now given in the maps and accompanying memoirs of the Geological Survey (pub. by Stanford, Charing Cross).

8. The stratified rocks of which the county is composed run in broad parallel bands from N. to S., but with a gentle dip eastwards. The result of this slant or dip is that we find the lowest (and therefore the oldest) bed or band of rock on the W. side of the county, forming the Vale of Trent, and extending about 2 m. E. of the river. This lowest rock is the stiff red marl, called *Keuper Marl*, which is dug for brick-

making near Epworth. It is the uppermost member of the important geological formation known as the *Trias*. Above and to the E. of the *Trias* lie the *Rhaetic* beds, black shales with thin limestone bands, altogether about 60 ft. in thickness, which can be traced from Newark by Gainsborough to the Humber. These form passage-beds between the *Trias* below and the *Lias* above.

9. The *Lower Lias* is a thick bed (400 ft.) of shale and limestone, which contains a valuable bed of ironstone, 27 ft. thick, well seen in the Frodingham railway cutting (Rte. 20), and forming the adjoining plain on which the mining village stands. The ore contains about 28 per cent. of metal, and its limy nature makes it valuable as a flux to mix with other silicious iron-ore, such as is found near Lincoln. The *Middle Lias*, as Marlstone, consists of clays covered by a hard limestone band (the "Rock-bed"), 20 ft. thick at Belvoir Castle, but diminishing to 8 ft. at Santon Common, near the Humber. At Caythorpe, between Grantham and Lincoln, it is now worked for iron-ore. The *Upper Lias* is a mass of blueish clay, 200 ft. thick at Stainby on the Leicestershire border, but thinning by Grantham and Lincoln to 60 ft. at Santon. The total breadth of the band formed by the Liassic strata is 10 m. in S. Lincolnshire, but only 1 by the Humber. The Upper Lias clays form the steep W. slope of the remarkable ridge or escarpment known as "the Cliff" (see Rte. 1), a range which extends from Leicestershire to the Humber, and is then continued by the Yorkshire Wolds, but has by far its most picturesque part between Grantham and Lincoln.

10. This elevation is due to the hard rocks belonging to the *Oolite* formation, which form its crest and E. slope. The lowest division of the Oolite is called the *Northampton Sand* (red sand-stone, 30 ft. thick); above which is the *Lincolnshire Oolite Limestone*, from 80 to 100 ft. thick, which is largely worked at Ancaster and at Clipsham on the Rutland border for a fine building stone. Still higher, and further E., come other oolitic strata; the *Great Oolite*, from which comes the hard brickmaking clay of Little Bytham, 75 ft. thick, and the shelly limestone called the *Cornbrash*, 15 ft. thick. Above these we find a great thickness of oolitic clays; the lower part (500 ft.), called the *Oxford Clay*, and the upper (600 ft.), the *Kimmeridge Clay*. This great bed of clay extends down Mid-Lincolnshire between the Heath and the Wolds.

11. The third great geological formation is the *Cretaceous*, which includes the *Chalk*. The W. slope of the Wolds is formed of sandstones, ironstones, and clays, known as *Lower Cretaceous* or *Neocomian*. Iron-ore has been worked in these beds near Caistor. The top and E. slope of the Wolds consists of the well-known *White Chalk*, having a band of red chalk (called the *Hunstanton Bed*) at its base. The total thickness of this pure white limestone is here about 1000 ft. It contains numerous layers of hard, black flints.

12. In all the stratified rocks described *fossils* may be found. The *Trias* contains very few; but in the Liassic, Oolitic, and Cretaceous

strata, the remains of numerous species of shells, fishes, reptiles, &c., may be found. The Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institute at Stamford contains a large collection of fossils. But besides the stratified rock we find irregular masses of clay, sand, and gravel, unstratified, and containing no fossils, which rest indiscriminately on the edges of all the stratified bands, and to which the name of *Drift* or *Boulder Clay* is applied. This surface deposit is believed to be due to the action of glaciers, which at a comparatively recent geological period passed over Lincolnshire from the N., abrading and wearing down the surface, and leaving when they melted these confused irregular sheets of stony clay and sand.

13. Later still than the Drift are the *Fen-Beds*, which occupy a strip along the coast and widen out round the Wash into the level expanse of the Fen-land. These fen-beds consist of fine mud, "silt" or "warp," with intervening beds of peat and stumps of trees. They occupy about 600 sq. m., including the whole of Holland. A boring for water at Boston passed through 24 ft. of silt, 161 ft. of boulder-clay, and penetrated the oolitic clays for nearly 400 ft. But the most famous deep boring executed in Lincolnshire was one at South Scarle, near Newark, in 1876. This passed through—Drift, 10 ft.; Lower Lias, 65 ft.; Rhætics, 66 ft.; Triassic clays and sandstones, 1359 ft.; Permians, 519 ft. At the bottom of the borehole strata which were thought to belong to the coal-measures were reached, and penetrated to a depth of 10 ft. The total depth of the borehole was thus 2029 ft.! The very valuable iodine and bromine water at Woodhall was accidentally discovered in boring for coal.

14. The present configuration of the surface of the county is due to the action of rain and rivers, frost and ice, upon the rocks for many thousands of years. The harder rocks—the oolitic limestone of the Cliff, the chalk of the Wolds, and the thick bed of Lias—have stood the wear and tear better than the softer strata of clay which are sandwiched between them. Thus we now have lines of hills running N. and S., with valleys formed out of the softer rocks between them.

III. BOTANY.

15. The Botany, like the Geology, of Lincolnshire has been unduly neglected, and nothing approaching to a complete "Flora" of the county has ever been attempted. The most complete list is that drawn up by Mr. James Britten for White's 'Gazetteer of Lincolnshire,' based upon the late Mr. H. C. Watson's 'Topographical Botany' (1st ed. 1874). The list here given is a carefully verified one of all Lincolnshire plants found in less than 50 of Mr. Watson's 112 artificial divisions, founded on Baker and Newbould's 2nd ed. of Watson, 1888. It is not thought advisable to name the exact localities. The main divisions of the county here again are into North and South, or the basins which drain respectively into the Humber and the German Ocean, or the Witham and the Wash. The order followed is that of the 'London Catalogue

of British Plants,' 8th ed. 1886. The local lists are mostly obsolete, but Miller and Skertchley's 'Fenland' (Wisbech, 1878) and a paper by Mr. W. H. Beeby (Journ. of Botany, Jan. 1884) will be found useful. A little bit of the true fen still remains near Dogdyke Stat. (Rte. 10).

16. *Anemone pulsatilla.*
Ranunculus trichophyllus.
R. Drouettii.
R. Baudottii.
Fumaria pallidiflora.
F. Vaillantii.
Nasturtium amphibium.
Barbarea stricta.
Cochlearia anglica.
Erysimum cheiranthoides.
Senebiera didyma.
Crambe maritima.
Reseda lutea.
Viola Reichenbachiana.
Polygala calcarea.
Silene noctiflora.
Stellaria nemorum.
S. tenuifolia.
Lepigonum salinum.
L. marginatum.
Hypericum elodes.
Althaea officinalis.
Tilia vulgaris.
Linum perenne.
Rhamnus catharticus.
Medicago maculata.
Mellilotus arvensis.
Trifolium maritimum.
T. scabrum.
Astragalus hypoglottis.
Hippocrepis comosa.
Vicia sativa.
Lathyrus Aphaca.
L. tuberosus.
L. maritimus.
Pyrus Aria.
Drosera intermedia.
Callitricha vernalis?
C. hamulata?
Epilobium tetragonum.
Eryngium maritimum.
Bupleurum rotundifolium.
B. tenuissimum.
Cicuta virosa.
Carum segetum.
Sium latifolium.
Pimpinella major,

Foeniculum officinale.
Selinum Carvifloria.
Peucedanum palustre.
Caucalis daucoides.
Galium tricorne.
Valeriana officinalis Mikanii.
Dipsacus pilosus.
Filago spathulata.
Artemisia maritima.
Senecio paludosus.
S. campestris.
Arctium majus.
Chicus eriophorus.
C. pratensis.
C. acaulis.
Arnoseris pusilla.
Crepis biennis.
Campanula glomerata.
Statice Limonium.
S. reticulata.
Hottonia palustris.
Erythræa pulchella.
Gentiana Pneumonanthe.
Sympytum tuberosum.
Myosotis sylvatica.
Calystegia Soldanella.
Verbascum nigrum.
Linaria spuria.
Sibthorpia europæa.
Melampyrum cristatum.
Calamintha Nepeta.
Stachys germanica.
Galeopsis dubia.
Teucrium Scordium.
Herniaria glabra.
Chenopodium polyspermum.
C. vulvaria.
Atriplex marina.
A. laciniata.
A. portulacoides.
A. pedunculata.
Polygonum viviparum.
Rumex maritimus.
R. palustris.
Hippophae rhamnoidea.
Carpinus Betulus.
Corylus Avellana,

<i>Salix ambigua.</i>	<i>S. rufus.</i>
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ.</i>	<i>Rhynchospora fusca.</i>
<i>Stratiotes aloides.</i>	<i>Cladium germanicum.</i>
<i>Orchis purpurea.</i>	<i>Carex divisa.</i>
<i>Aceras anthopophora.</i>	<i>C. divulsa.</i>
<i>Ophrys apifera.</i>	<i>C. stricta.</i>
<i>O. aranifera.</i>	<i>C. distans.</i>
<i>Habenaria conopsea.</i>	<i>C. extensa.</i>
<i>Asparagus officinalis.</i>	<i>C. Oederi.</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis.</i>	<i>C. filiformis.</i>
<i>Allium oleraceum.</i>	<i>C. pseudo-cyperus.</i>
<i>A. carinatum.</i>	<i>Calamagrostis lanceolatus.</i>
<i>Colchicum autumnale.</i>	<i>Festuca loliacea.</i>
<i>Juncus diffusus.</i>	<i>F. myurus.</i>
<i>J. obtusiflorus.</i>	<i>Bromus erectus.</i>
<i>Sparganium ramosum.</i>	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum.</i>
<i>S. affine.</i>	<i>Agropyron pungens.</i>
<i>Potamogeton plantagineus.</i>	<i>A. acutum.</i>
<i>P. prælongus.</i>	<i>A. junceum.</i>
<i>P. acutifolius.</i>	<i>Lepturus filiformis.</i>
<i>P. flabellatus.</i>	<i>Hordeum maritimum.</i>
<i>Ruppia spiralis.</i>	<i>Elymus arenarius.</i>
<i>Scirpus Tabernæmontani.</i>	<i>Lastræa thelypteris.</i>

IV. NATURAL HISTORY.

17. The *fauna* and *flora* of Lincolnshire, together with the neighbouring counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, have altered more in the last two centuries than in any other English districts. Enclosure and drainage have almost entirely destroyed some species and driven away others; while the number of birds and animals frequenting the county has immensely fallen off also from causes common to nearly the whole of England.

18. *Mammals.*—The bones of the wolf and wild boar have frequently been found, and the jaw of a beaver was discovered lately in one of the becks. Herds of wild red deer pastured in the Forest of Kesteven and on Hatfield Chace, where James I. hunted them. In the Inquisition of 1607 it is stated that the number amounted to 1000 head. A true wild cat was shot in a wood near Wragby as late as 1883, and the marten is still occasionally found in that neighbourhood. Foxes are so common that it is sometimes necessary to light fires to protect the lambs. Otters, badgers, polecats, water-shrews, and other less uncommon animals are found all over the county; the dormouse rarely, except in the S.W. Seals, both the common and the gray variety, and occasionally a stray porpoise or whale, are seen at times on the sandbanks off the coast. But none of the animals seem to increase. At most, like foxes, they hold their own; while hares, with which the county swarmed not long ago, are now becoming almost rare animals.

19. *Birds.*—Owing to its long sea-board inviting migrants from over the German Ocean, Lincolnshire is exceptionally favoured in bird-

life. They may be roughly divided into birds of the wold, the fen, and the shore. Most of the ordinary inland birds can be found on the Wolds, including, though rarely, the hawfinch, quail, ring-ousel, and dipper. The nightingale is common in the S.W. of the county, but very rare elsewhere. A kite's nest was taken near Wragby in 1870. But the fen and shore birds, before the great drainage schemes, were far more important. Fuller calls the county the "Aviarie of England," and speaks of its wild-fowl as "remarkable for their Plenty, Variety, and Deliciousnesse." Drayton (c. 1620) says in his *Polyolbion*, xxv.:

"My various fleets [drains] for fowl, Oh, who is he can tell
 The species that in me for multitudes excel?
 The duck and mallard first, the falconer's only sport
 (Of river-flights the chief, so that all other sort
 They only green-fowl term), in every mere abound,
 That you would think they sat upon the very ground;
 Their numbers being so great, the waters cov'ring quite,
 That, raised, the spacious air is darkened to the flight."

All the species Drayton then proceeds to name are still found, though with increasing rarity, except the great bustard, which is now extinct in the British isles. The osprey he describes as "oft here seen." It may still at times be seen fishing in the marshes of the Humber. Pennant, in the last century, adds several touches to Drayton's picture, mentioning, amongst others, black terns, "deafening the traveller with their cries;" quantities of avocets (called "yelpers" or "yaupers," from their cry) near Fosdyke Wash; and a herony like a rookery at Cressy Hall, near Gosberton (Rte. 4); he counted 80 nests on one tree! Herons have now deserted Cressy, and the last avocet known to be bred was on an island near Trent Falls (Rte. 20), about 1841. On Twigmoor Warren is an enormous nesting-place of the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), described in Rte. 19. Only two duck-decoys are now worked, one near Crowland (Rte. 7), and the other at Ashby, near the Trent (Rte. 20). Sir R. Payne-Gallwey gives a list of 37 disused ones. The average take at Ashby for a long time has been nearly 3000 fowl in a season.

20. *Fish.*—At one time the county was as celebrated for its fresh-water fish as it is now for the stupendous quantity of sea-fish daily sent to all parts from Grimsby, the greatest fishing-port in the world (see *Grimsby*, Rte. 13). Eels and pike were especially famous, and found a considerable part of the revenue of some monastic houses.

"Ankholme eel and Witham pike,
 In all the world there is none syke,"

said a proverb. Yarrell mentions two fen eels, one of which weighed 27, the other 25 lbs. A pike of over 100 lbs. is said to have been taken out when Whittlesea Mere was drained. There used to be valuable salmon-fisheries on the Humber. Good trout-streams are rare; parts of the Bain and the beck that flows from near Binbrook to Tetney Haven are perhaps the best.

21. *Insects*.—Several beautiful insects have quite disappeared owing to the drainage; the Great Copper and Swallowtail butterflies, and the Red Wainscot, Rosy Marsh, Red Leopard, and Whittlesea Ermine moths being among the losses. With them departed also the myriads of frogs which once were called “the Lincolnshire nightingale.”

V. HISTORY.

This can only be treated here in the very briefest of outlines. Somewhat fuller details will be found in the account of the two most historical towns, Lincoln (Rte. 1) and Stamford (Rte. 2).

22. *Roman Period*.—Of the earliest inhabitants nothing is known with certainty, but it is highly probable that the eastern and northern coasts of England were settled by *Belgae*, who gradually became blended with the real *Britons*. Of this earliest period there are no remains except perhaps a few earthworks of doubtful date. Caesar's invasion left the part which now forms Lincolnshire quite unaffected; its conqueror being the great Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, about 70 A.D., who not improbably began that great work, the *Carr Dyke* (see *Thurlby*, Rte. 5), for the drainage of the Fens which connects the Witham and the Nene. Lincolnshire then became part of the large province of *Flavia Ccesariensis*, which occupied the whole of middle England, from Chester to the Humber, and from Gloucester to London. The people chiefly occupying the Fen District were the *Coritani* (or, according to a various reading in Ptolemy, *Coritavi*), among whose towns were *Lindum* (Lincoln) and *Ratae* (Leicester). The *Foss Dyke*, connecting the Witham at Lincoln with the Trent at Torksey (Rte. 17), was another Roman work, as were also the sea-banks of Holland and the Lindsey coast, best visible at Fleet (Rte. 8) and Skegness (Rte. 14). The Great North Road of the Romans, the *Ermine, Eormen, or Irmin Street*, ran through the county from Stamford to the Humber, and can be traced for all but a few miles of that distance. For a short distance it is identical with the present North Road, and between Grantham and Waddington, as well as north of Lincoln, it is still used in many parts, especially for riding, but the statement in some books that it “still forms one of the best roads in the county” is ridiculous. A branch of it, called the *King Street*, ran from *Durobrivae* (Castor) in Northants, by way of Deeping, Bourn, and Sleaford to Lincoln (see *Bourn*, Rte. 5), and is practically identical with the Heath Road from Sleaford to Lincoln. This was crossed at Threchingham (Rte. 5) by the *Holland Road* or *Salters' Way*, which led from the Midland counties direct to the Wash at Boston and Wainfleet. The Ermine Street was joined at Lincoln by a second of the four great Roman roads—the *Foss Way*—which ran straight from Exeter, Bath, and Leicester. A few miles beyond Lincoln it gave off a branch, now called *Tillbridge Lane*, to *Segelocum* (Littleborough) (Rte. 17) and Doncaster; while the main road continued to a small haven (*Ad Abum*) near Winteringham (Rte. 20), whence there was a ferry to *Praetorium* (probably *Brough*) in

Yorkshire. The principal Roman remains in the county are naturally to be found at Lincoln, which bore the proud title of *Lindum Colonia*, and was undoubtedly one of the greatest of Roman provincial cities. Other Roman stations were Ancaster (the true name of this is unknown ; it has been identified with *Gausennae*, which is more probably Casterton, in Rutland), Caistor (*Castrum*), Horncastle (*Banovallum*), and Wainfleet (*Vannona* or *Vainona*). A Roman pavement is partly preserved in the Cathedral Cloisters at Lincoln ; and there are fine ones at Horkstow and Roxby, which are generally covered up. Several others have been destroyed, but nearly all were happily figured by Mr. Fowler, of Winterton, in his magnificent work.

23. *Mercian Period.*—After the withdrawal of the Roman forces there was complete chaos for a time here as in other parts, until the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, that is, the ‘Men of the March’ or ‘Border,’ was founded about the middle of the 6th century. Mercia was mainly Anglian, but in Lincolnshire there was a larger infusion than usual of Frieslanders, of whom traces apparently remain in the names of Frieston, Friesthorpe, Firsby, and Friskney. The leading periods of Mercian power were under Wulfhere, 670, and Offa, 790. But on the death of Offa in 796 Mercia sank into helpless anarchy ; Wiglaf of Mercia fled before Ecgberht of Wessex from a battle at Caistor (see Rte. 18) in 828 ; and by the submission of Northumbria England was practically made one kingdom. During the Mercian period *Lindesey*, the island of Lindum, a name which then covered most of the modern county, seems to have been a dependent state of Mercia. The names of several tribes remain, who no doubt possessed considerable independence of their own. The *Lindisfaras* (or *Lindiswaras*) are sometimes spoken of as the dwellers over the whole county, sometimes in a more limited sense as the people round Lindum ; the *Gainas* of Gainsborough, and the *Spaldingas* of Spalding were also important tribes. The whole of the great Fen District, which included all *Holland*, or the south-east part of the county, was occupied by *Gyrwas*. Christianity was introduced—or re-introduced, for there are thought to be some traces of earlier Christianity—by Paulinus of York (see *St. Paul's Ch., Lincoln*, Rte. 1, and *Torksey*, Rte. 17) ; and in 678 a bishopric of Lindsey was established at *Sidnacester* (see *Stow*, Rte. 17).

24. *Danish Period.*—The first invasion of the eastern coast by Danes was in 866, and the conquests of Northumbria and East Anglia were soon followed by the submission of Mercia. The mouth of the Humber was like an open gate to the Danes, who landed apparently at Humberston (Rte. 13), and ravaged Lincolnshire from end to end. Several of the churches near the coast, such as Stow, Scartho, and Tetney, still bear traces of fire in the stones used up again in their rebuilding ; and the great abbeys of the Fenland, including Crowland and Bardney, were burnt to the ground. By the *Peace of Wedmore* in 878, Alfred left to Guthrum all Northumbria and East Anglia, as well as the larger half of Mercia, all that lay east of the *Watling Street*, from Chester to London, and this great district

became the *Dēnelagu*, *Danelagh*, or ‘Dane-law.’ The Mercian part of the Dane-law was ruled by a rude confederacy of five boroughs, Lincoln, Stamford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby. (See History of *Lincoln*, Rte. 1, and of *Stamford*, Rte. 2.) Stamford and Lincoln, the most Danish of the boroughs, were the last to submit to Edward the Elder in 922. The famous battle of *Brunanburh* in 937, which ended the first Danish period, has been placed at Barrow-on-Humber (Rte. 21), but its true site is utterly unknown and probably undiscoverable. In the second Danish period Swegen, 1013, fixed his capital at Gainsborough, owing to the convenience of its access both to the sea and the heart of the country from its position on the Trent. Swegen died at Gainsborough, and has been supposed, but erroneously, to be buried in one of the tumuli among the Castle Hills; and Cnut was there elected king. Lincolnshire being the county with the largest infusion of Danish blood was naturally a favoured part under the Danish rule. One hundred and ninety-five places in the county, a third of the whole, end in the characteristic Danish termination *by*, and seventy-six more in *thorpe*. On the strong Scandinavian element still surviving in the local dialect, see Mr. Streatfeild’s interesting work, *Lincolnshire and the Danes*.

25. *Later History.*—Since the Danish period Lincolnshire has taken little more than a general part in the history of the country. The Norman period is almost entirely associated with Lincoln, where the castle was built by the Conqueror, and the seat of the great diocese fixed by Remigius. Alexander, the third bishop, erected a castle at Sleaford. Lincoln was closely connected with the Civil War between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. (See *History of Lincoln*, in Rte. 1.) The Isle of Axholme was besieged by Geoffry Plantagenet, titular Bishop of Lincoln, in 1173, on behalf of his father King Henry II.; the isle men—then as always distinct in feeling—having declared for Prince Henry. In 1216 King John lost all his baggage and jewels in Fossdyke Wash (see *Sutton Bridge*, Rte. 8), and proceeded by way of Swineshead Abbey (Rte. 6), where he was falsely supposed to have been poisoned by a monk, Sleaford Castle, and Hough-on-the-Hill (Rte. 1), to Newark Castle, where he died. John of Gaunt was much connected with the county (see references in Index), and his son, afterwards Henry IV., was born at Bolingbroke (Rte. 14), in 1366. Queen Eleanor died at *Harby*, which is just across the Notts border, but partly in Lincolnshire (Rte. 3), in 1290, and the first three of the famous crosses, now unhappily lost, were set up at Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford. In 1470 the Yorkists severely defeated the Lincolnshire Lancastrians at the battle of *Loosecoat Field* (see *Bloody Oaks*, Rte. 2), near Stamford. In 1483 Richard III. signed the famous warrant for the execution of Buckingham at the Angel Inn at Grantham. In 1536 a revolt against the suppression of the lesser monasteries broke out at Louth, headed by the Vicar of Louth and by Makerel, Prior of Barlings (Rte. 10), both of whom were hanged, Lord Hussey of Sleaford sharing also the same fate; and it was owing to the sturdy resistance of the county

that the furious King Henry wrote his famous description of it in a State paper, as “one of the most brute and beestalie of the whole realm!” Five years later Henry made a progress through the county to meet the young king of Scots at York, and some of the charges of infidelity against Katharine Howard are laid at the Bishop’s Palace at Lincoln and the Old Hall at Gainsborough.

During the Civil War there were three contests of some importance in the county in 1643, one near Grantham, one on Lea Moor (Rte. 17), and the most famous of all at Winceby (Rte. 11), which brought Cromwell into great prominence and secured Lindsey, hitherto a Royalist part, for the Parliamentary side. Since that date the history of the county has been chiefly concerned with the great schemes of drainage (§ 7), and other works of peaceful material progress.

26. *County Worthies.*—The list of distinguished men of the first rank, either born in or closely connected with the county, is a remarkable one, and probably superior to that of any other county except perhaps Devonshire and Middlesex, the latter of which does not afford a fair comparison. Fuller says of the county : “It is observable that as it equalled other shires in all ages, so it went before itself in one generation, viz. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it had natives thereof: Edward Clinton, Lord Admiral; William Cecil, Lord Treasurer; Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; Peregrine Bartie, Lord General in France; Thomas Wilson, Secretary of State, all countrymen and contemporaries. (Here I mention not Sir Thomas Heneage, at the same time a grand favourite and privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth.) Thus sea and land, church and camp, sword and mace, gospel and law, were stored with prime officers out of this one county.” From a very varied list the following names may be selected: *Gilbert of Sempringham*, born at Sempringham, c. 1100, the founder of the only English monastic order; *Stephen Langton*, the great Archbishop of Canterbury, said to have been born at Langton near Spilsby, c. 1160; *Robert Manning*, born at Bourn, c. 1270, author of the ‘Chronicle of England,’ which, according to *Mr. E. A. Freeman*, fixed the standard of English in its present form; *Bishop Waltham*, of Salisbury, Great Treasurer to Richard II., born at Waltham, c. 1330; *King Henry IV.*, born at Bolingbroke Castle, 1366; *William of Wainfleet*, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, born at Wainfleet, c. 1400; *Lord Burghley*, born at Bourn, 1520, and buried at Stamford; *Archbishop Whitgift*, born at Grimsby, 1530; *Thomas Sutton*, founder of the Charterhouse, born at Knaith, 1532; *Captain John Smith*, President of Virginia, the hero of the story of Pocahontas, born at Willoughby near Alford, c. 1579; *Dr. Busby*, the famous Master of Westminster, born at Lutton, 1606; *Sir Isaac Newton*, born at Woolsthorpe, 1642; *John Wesley*, born at Epworth, 1703; *Sir John Franklin*, born at Spilsby, 1786; *Lord Tennyson*, born at Somersby, 1809. *Hereward*, “the last of the English,” is supposed to have been born at Bourn, but his history is hopelessly mixed with fable. Other great names associated

with the county but not natives are: *Walter de Map*, the romancer and Church-reformer of the reign of Henry II., who was Precentor of Lincoln; *John of Gaunt*, connected with Bolingbroke and Ketilthorpe, where his third wife Katharine Swynford lived; *Chaucer*, who probably resided some time with his brother-in-law, John of Gaunt, at Bolingbroke; *Bishop Fleming*, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, who was Vicar of Boston; *Lord Treasurer Cromwell*, the founder of Tattershall Castle and Church; *Wyclif*, who was Rector of Fillingham; the great scholar *Bentley*, who was Master of Spalding Grammar School, 1682; *Bishop Sanderson*, the great casuist, who was Rector first of Wyberton, and then of Boothby Pagnell; *Bishop Warburton* of Gloucester, who was Rector of Firsby and Brant Broughton; *Archdeacon Paley*, who was sub-Dean of Lincoln; and *Sir Joseph Banks*, P.R.S., of Revesby Abbey; besides several famous prelates from the long roll of Bishops of Lincoln, the chief of whom perhaps were *Remigius*, the founder of the Minster; *St. Hugh* of Lincoln; *Robert Grostéte*; and *Cardinals Beaufort* and *Wolsey*, before their translations to Winchester and York.

VI. ANTIQUITIES.

27. *British Remains*.—Those of the earliest or British period are confined to a few earthworks, the date of which it is impossible to determine, and some of which were probably afterwards adapted by the Romans or the Danes. The principal of these are at Barrow-on-Humber (Rte. 21); Honington (Rte. 1); ‘Round Hills,’ near Ingoldsby (Rte. 1); Revesby (Rte. 11); South Ormsby (Rte. 13), and ‘Castle Hills,’ near Gainsborough (Rte. 17), which was certainly strengthened by the Danes. The same may have been the case with the ‘Manwarings’ at Swineshead (Rte. 6), or perhaps it was originally of Danish work. There are many barrows of uncertain date, especially in the district between Sleaford and Bourn (Rte. 5). The very early boat at Brigg (Rte. 19), should not be omitted. There are hut-circles on the shore at Tetney Lock (Rte. 13).

28. *Roman Remains*.—The principal of these of course are at Lincoln, where they are very important, the most interesting of all being the celebrated *Newport Arch. There are also large masses of wall on either side of it; the base of an important hall, which is supposed to be a Basilica; and a tessellated pavement in the cloisters of the Minster. Large fragments of the Roman walls also exist at Caistor and Horncastle. Other Roman camps are at *Ancaster (Rte. 6), Alkborough (Rte. 20), perhaps originally British, and Yarborough camp (Rte. 18). The great Roman roads in the county, the *Ermine Street*, *King Street*, and *Foss Way*; the Roman canals, the *Carr Dyke* and *Foss Dyke*; and the *Roman banks* at Fleet and Skegness have been already mentioned in § 22.

Medieval.

29. *Domestic Architecture*.—*Norman*.—There are no less than three important late Norman houses at Lincoln: the so-called *John of

Gaunt's Stables, the *Jew's House, and "Aaron the Jew's House," a little higher up. Besides these there is a very interesting late Norm. manor-house at Boothby Pagnell (Rte. 1), and part of the old castle at Stamford.

Early English.—The *Great Hall and adjoining parts of the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln; a house in St. Paul's Street, Stamford.

Decorated.—*Vicars' Court, Cantilupe Chantry-house, the Chancery, the "Priory," and several houses in the Minster Yard at Lincoln; *Brasenose Gateway (perhaps originally monastic), and a house in St. Martin's Street, Stamford; Market Deeping Rectory. The Exchequer and other Gates at Lincoln are of this period.

Perpendicular.—Part of Bishop's Palace, and some houses in the Minster Yard, Lincoln; *Browne's Hospital, Stamford; the *Old Hall, Gainsborough; *Angel Hotel, Grantham; *Irnham Hall. The Stone Bow at Lincoln is a fine Perp. town-gateway, and the Magdalen College School at Wainfleet is a good example of Perp. brickwork like Tattershall Castle.

Half-timbered Houses.—One opp. to Exchequer Gate, Lincoln; Shodfriars Hall (over-restored), Boston. Some very picturesque old houses are on the bank of the Witham at Lincoln.

Elizabethan and Jacobean.—One wing of the Old Hall at Gainsborough is Elizabethan. Many of the county seats are partly of this period, but generally with considerable alterations; Doddington is perhaps the most complete. Stamford abounds in Jacobean houses, such as Barn Hill House and Alderman Wolph's House, and some of the "Callises," or Alms-houses. Belton is an excellently built house, originally designed by Wren. (See "County Seats," § 43.)

30. *Castles.*—These are not numerous. By far the most important are at *Lincoln (Norm. and Dec.), and *Tattershall, which disputes with Hurstmonceux the claim to be the finest Perp. brick building in England. Kyme and Hussey Towers at Boston are also good brick-work of the same date. *Somerton Castle, near Navenby, is interesting (Early Dec. with Elizabethan additions). The Tower at South Kyme (not to be confused with Kyme Tower at Boston) is a little earlier than Somerton. There are remains of two towers of the Knights Templars at Temple Bruer and Aslackby. The so-called Torksey Castle is only the ruin of a large manor-house. There are some remains of the Castle at Stamford, including the Norm. keep, and the E.E. or Dec. castle doorways of the Great Hall. Of the other Castles, at Bolingbroke, Bourn, Bytham, Owston, Sleaford, &c., little more than earth-works remain.

31. *Monastic Houses.*—Lincolnshire was a favoured county of the religious orders, partly from the security of the fen district, which contained the majority of the houses, and partly from the abundant supply of fish. The *Gilbertines*, the only order of English origin, sprang from this county, and had but few houses outside of it. (For an account of the Order see *Sempringham*, Rte. 5.) At the time of the Dissolution there were upwards of 100 houses in the county; the most

specially favoured district being near the Witham between Lincoln and Boston, where the houses of Bardney, Barlings, Bolington, Kirkstead, Stainfield, Stixwould, and Tupholme, on the left bank, and Catley, Haverholm, Kyme, and Nocton, on the right bank, besides the College of Tattershall and the Hospital of Mere, were within a dozen miles. The great mitred Abbey of Crowland, and the rich Abbey of Bardney, whose abbots, though not mitred, sat in Parliament as the Barons of Lindsey, were the first in dignity; but Thornton Abbey (mitred) and Spalding Priory were also of high rank and great wealth. Unhappily in no county was the destruction more complete and ruthless. The W. front of Crowland Abbey, and the Great Gateway and some other portions of Thornton, are the only remains complete enough to bear any comparison with the beautiful monastic ruins for which Yorkshire is famous. The following is a list of the houses of which any portions worth mentioning survive:—

Augustinian.—*Thornton Abbey (very fine gateway and fragment of chapter-house, foundations of the church, and numerous other ruins); *Bourn (nave and W. front of church); South Kyme (aisle and part of nave of church).

Benedictine.—*Crowland (W. front and tower, N. aisle and part of nave); Bardney (nothing but the site); Spalding (part of dormitory, &c.); Frieston (nave of church); St. Leonard's, Stamford (interesting little Norm. church); “Monks Abbey,” Lincoln, a cell of St. Mary's, York (small Trans.-chapel in ruins).

Cistercian.—Louth Park (site very completely uncovered); Kirkstead (fragment of S. transept—the lovely little *chapel near was connected with it); Revesby (site uncovered).

Franciscan.—Friary (now the Middle School), Lincoln.

Gilbertine.—*Sempringham (nave of church); Alvingham (church, see *North Cockerington*, Rte. 16); Haverholm (a few foundations); Newstead, near Brigg (a vaulted room, &c.). The other houses in the county were at Bolington, Bridgend, Lincoln (St. Katharine's), North Ormsby, and Sixhills. The only important house of this order outside the county was Malton in Yorkshire.

Premonstratensian.—Barlings (site only); Tupholme (part of refectory and reading-pulpit).

Preceptories of Templars.—Temple Bruer (tower complete); Aslackby (part of tower).

Churches.

It is unnecessary here to speak of Lincoln Minster, which is thoroughly described in the text of the Handbook. Suffice it to say that the Minster wins the general suffrage of trained architectural critics as, on the whole, for grace of outline and perfection of detail, the first of English Cathedrals. The only two that would admit of possible rivalry are Ely and York.

32. *General Character in the Three Divisions*.—The beauty of the parish churches is so great as to have become proverbial; but exactly

the same kind of blunder as the supposed fenny character of the whole county is made about them, by taking one portion—and even that not the larger—as representative of the whole. If Lindsey, which is much the largest division, were a county by itself, it would rank below Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Devonshire, and perhaps some other counties, though it has one of the most beautiful spires in the world at Louth, and churches of great beauty or interest at Barton-on-Humber, Bottesford, Grimsby, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincoln, Stow, Tattershall, Theddlethorpe, and many other places. Some of the earliest churches in the kingdom are found round Grimsby and Caistor. But in the whole central wold district of Lindsey the churches are mostly either very small and mean or else have been recently rebuilt, so that the average of this great division is not very high. The churches of the Marshland are equally distinct from those of the Fen and of the Wold.

In the *Kesteven* division the churches, besides being exceedingly numerous, are built of the fine stone of the district, of which Ancaster is the principal quarry remaining, and are particularly remarkable for the great number and variety of the spires. From almost any church-tower near Sleaford 15 or 20 spires can be counted. The glorious churches of Grantham, Heckington, and Sleaford, would alone be sufficient to raise any county into the first rank, but several others, such as Billingborough, Caythorpe, Claypole, Deeping St. James, Ewerby, Helpringham, Leadenham, Navenby, and the principal churches of Stamford, are only a few from a list of noble buildings that might be made much longer. The finest churches of this division are mostly either grouped round Sleaford, or near the line of the Cliff from Grantham to Lincoln.

It is curiously, however, the smallest division, *Holland*, which has been taken as typical of the whole county for its churches, just as it has for its fens. Here indeed it would be almost impossible to over-rate the size and beauty of very nearly every parish church in the whole of the district. This is the more remarkable because there is absolutely no building stone in the district at all. Apparently the material most used was Barnack stone, which was conveyed by water along the drains. The cause of the splendour of these churches, many of which must always have been far too large for the inhabitants they served, is not easy to trace. In the case of Boston it arose of course from its commercial supremacy. In the line of churches between Spalding and Sutton Bridge (Rte. 8) there seems to have been a decided rivalry between the monastic houses of Crowland, Spalding, and Castle Acre, and the example once set was probably contagious to local patriotism. The churches may be divided into three groups—those between Spalding and Long Sutton; those in the triangle formed by Spalding, Donington, and Boston; and a fine outlying group in the piece of Holland which juts into Lindsey (Rte. 9). Crowland stands majestically alone, a beautiful and most interesting fragment. Boston Church, even without its celebrated tower, would still perhaps be the grandest, as it is (in cubic contents, though not in area) the largest

church of a purely parochial type in England; but the fame of the Holland churches does not depend only on Boston. Even a visit to the churches of Algarkirk, Donington, Frieston, Gedney, Gosberton, Holbeach, Kirton, Long Sutton, Moulton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Weston, Whaplode, and Wrangle would by no means exhaust all that well deserve attention in this one small district.

33. *Periods.*—The finest examples of the different periods, exclusive of towers and spires (§ 34), though the lists are rather typical than exhaustive, are as follows (it will be noted how very large a number in proportion are in the southern half of the county):

Primitive Romanesque, or so-called *Saxon*.—*Barton-on-Humber (St. Peter's tower); *Broughton (tower); *Hough-on-the-Hill (tower). All these are of exceedingly early though uncertain date. There are some very early portions also incorporated in the crossing at Stow, and the W. door of Stragglethorpe, and “long and short” work in a good many churches, such as Branston, Cranwell, Little Bytham, and Ropsley. This county is also very remarkable for the great number of towers in the northern part which retain the primitive unbuttressed style, with mid-wall shafts, though probably they were often built some time after the Conquest. Coleswegen's two towers at Lincoln (if they are really his), *St. Mary-le-Wigford, and *St. Peter's-at-Gowts, are familiar to all ecclesiologists from the writings of Mr. E. A. Freeman. There are three groups of a similar character; one near Grimsby—*Clee, Holton-le-Clay, Scartho, and Waith; another near Caistor—Cabourn, Nettleton, Rothwell, and Swallow; and a third near Gainsborough—Heapham, Marton, and Springthorpe; besides Glentworth, half-way between these latter groups, and Hale, Harmston, and part of Coleby, in the Kesteven division.

Norman.—The finest piece of work is the well-known front of the Minster (the inner part), which is of two periods, c. 1070 and c. 1140. The nave and transepts of *Stow are good examples of earlier, and the chancel of rich later Norm. *Clee Ch. has two periods of Norm. side by side, and *Whaplode has a fine Norm. nave, which was lengthened in the Transitional period. Other churches with important Norm. remains, mostly of a Transitional date, are Bicker, *Deeping St. James, Frieston, Grantham (2 bays of nave), Honington, *Long Sutton, Ludborough, Moulton, Sempringham, Sibsey, Somerby (near Grantham), Sutterton, and Thurlby (near Bourn). There are curious Norm. tympana to doorways (besides those in the Minster front) at Haltham, South Ferriby, and Syston, and another at Essendine in Rutland, which comes within the limits of Rte. 1.

Early English.—A very large aggregate amount of this date remains, and is more evenly dispersed over the county than usual, many even of the tiny wold churches being largely Early English. The earlier, or St. Hugh's, Choir of the Minster, is the earliest piece of true Gothic building free from Norman influence in the kingdom (1186–1200), and therefore of extraordinary interest, and the nave and transepts are not many years later. Next in importance may rank the decoration

of the beautiful *W. front of Crowland, which was probably suggested by Bp. Jocelyn's at Wells. *Bottesford (by Brigg), *Grimsby, and *Weston are almost pure E. E. churches, and *Kirkstead Chapel is a little gem of the date. Others with important remains, generally consisting of the nave arcades, are: Algarkirk, *Barton St. Mary's, Bicker, Bourn (W. front), Branston, Brant Broughton, Caistor, Coleby (Trans. and E. E.), Coningsby, Frampton, Ingoldmells, *Kirton-in-Holland, Kirton-in-Lindsey, *Lincoln, St. Mary-le-Wigford, *Pinchbeck, Ruskington, Stamford St. Mary's, Thornton Curtis, Westborough, Wrangle (*S. door), *Wyberton, and Wytham-on-the-Hill.

Early (Geometrical) Decorated.—As St. Hugh's Choir in the Minster was the leading work of Early English, so the lovely Angel Choir, with its great E. window (1256–1280), is the leading and unsurpassed work of early Decorated architecture. Next after it in importance comes the N. aisle, with its superb *doorway, of Grantham. The number of churches principally of this date is not large, but some of the later Dec. churches were then begun. The most interesting are: *Caythorpe (very peculiar), Gedney, Roxby (windows), *Spalding (nave, inner aisles, and chancel, of a very early type), Swaton (chancel and transepts), Threkeingham, and Wykeham Chapel.

Later (Flowing) Decorated.—A second great period of church-building in the county set in with the 14th century, spreading chiefly from the Fens, but not greatly affecting the Marshland. First in importance come the three grand churches of **Boston, **Grantham, and **Heckington, the first of which is almost wholly, the second very largely, and the last entirely of this date. Of other churches the following may be named: Anwick, Barton St. Peter's, *Billingborough, *Claypole, Croft, *Donington, *Ewerby, Helpringham, *Holbeach, Leadenham, Leake, Leverton (sedilia), Long Sutton (*sacristy), *Navenby (chancel), Silk Willoughby, *Sleaford, South Somercotes, Swaton (nave), Walcot (priest's door), Welbourn, and Winthorpe; while of the latest flamboyant variety Bolingbroke Ch. and the fragment of Kyme Priory Ch. are good examples. Some of the very finest Dec. windows in England are to be found in the county; particularly, Algarkirk (transepts), Haltham (E. window), *Heckington (E. window), Navenby (restored E. window), *Sleaford (N. transept), and Swaton (W. window); as well as the whole aisle series of Billingborough, *Boston, and *Holbeach. The fine chancel of Hawton (Rte. 2), though in Notts., belongs to the same group as Heckington and Navenby. The great E. window of Boston is a modern restoration.

Perpendicular.—In the 15th century came a third great building-epoch, consisting this time chiefly of additions to existing churches, such as clerestories, parapets, porches, and towers, by which very few churches in any part remained altogether untouched, but several entirely new churches were now built, especially in the Marshland. The Minster, happily, was one of the least touched of all. The best additions of this period, excluding towers, are at Boston (the great *W. window, two bays of chancel, aisle E. windows, and upper story of porch),

Louth (*E. window, and remodelling of nave), and Spalding (W. window); and many fine clerestory ranges, as at Brant Broughton, Frieston, *Gedney, *Kirton-in-Holland, and Pinchbeck. The finest churches almost wholly of this period are: Addlethorpe, Friskney, Gosberton, Grimoldby (early, c. 1380), Marsh Chapel, Sedgebrook (peculiar), *Tattershall, and *Theddlethorpe All Saints.

Modern.—The finest churches, entirely of modern date, are, St. Paul's, Fulney, close to Spalding (*Scott*) ; St. Swithin's, Lincoln (*J. Fowler*) ; and Nocton (*Scott*). Algarkirk, Brant Broughton, and Corringham are good examples of sumptuous but careful restoration.

Towers and Spires.

34. The importance of these in the architecture of the county is so great that it seems advisable to treat them in a separate section. But in towers alone, without spires, Lincolnshire would have to yield to Somerset at least, though Boston Stump and Lincoln Broad Tower stand head and shoulders above any other western and central towers in England. If we arrange them according to date the following are the best examples :

Towers.—Primitive Romanesque.—*Barton St. Peter's, *Clee, Glentworth, Hale, Harmston, *St. Mary-le-Wigford, and *St. Peter's-at-Gowts, at Lincoln (other towers of this most interesting type are named in the preceding section).

Norman.—Alkborough (lower part), Caistor (lower part), Crowle, Little Bytham, Winterton (lower part).

Early English.—Bottesford, *Gedney, Horbling (central), Huttoft, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Sibsey, *Whaplode (Trans., E. E., and Dec.).

Decorated.—Lincoln Minster **Broad Tower (c. 1300), Grimsby (central), Lincoln *Western Towers (c. 1360, Trans. from Dec. to Perp.). Croft, Dunsby, and Ingoldmells are fair specimens of Dec. village towers, but there are none of much importance of this date. Brocklesby is intruded into the nave, like that of Freshwater, I. W.

Perpendicular.—This was the great epoch of tower-building. Far above all others soars the famous tower or “ Stump ” of **Boston, with its beautiful lantern, 293 ft. high, which was built probably between 1480 and 1510. Good Perp. towers without any special feature are abundant in the Marshland. The following may be named : Burgh, *Coningsby (unique design), Crowland (a very massive campanile, built in 1427), Edenham, Fiskerton (curious plan), Folkingham, Fulbeck, Gainsborough, Goxhill, Grainthorpe (early), *Great Ponton (1519), Grimoldby (early), Humberston, Leake (unfinished, a bold design), Legbourn, Manby, Marsh Chapel, Morton (central), Scotter, Spilsby, Stickford, Stamford St. George (oblong shape), Stow (central; on early Norm. arches lined with Perp. arches), *Tetney, Wyberton.

35. *Spires*.—In this feature Northamptonshire is the chief rival of Lincolnshire, and it also supplied most of the stone for the best work of both counties. But that Lincolnshire has the two finest English spires

after Salisbury is beyond intelligent dispute. Sir G. G. Scott distinctly places Grantham “second among English steeples” (see Grantham, Rte. 1), but some good critics place Louth above Grantham for perfection of outline, though its detail is necessarily far inferior. But it is not here, as with towers, a case of “the rest nowhere;” even if Grantham and Louth were absent, the county would still possess some of the finest in England. The abundance of them in the Kesteven division is most astonishing.

Early English.—Excluding mere conical cappings, three of the oldest of true spires are found at *Frampton, *Rauceby, and Sleaford (the oldest of the three originally; rebuilt lately, but with great care). In each case the lower stages of the tower are Transitional, with a lancet upper stage and spire. The tower and spire of **Long Sutton are of almost unique value as complete specimens of that early date. Grentford has a pretty tower with spire which forms a S. transept to the church.

Early (Geometrical) Dec.—Anwick, Aunsby, **Grantham (288 ft. high), *Leasingham (Trans. tower), *Stamford St. Mary’s (very fine E. E. tower), *Threchingham (E. E. tower).

Later (Flowing) Dec.—Barrowby, *Billingborough, Brant Broughton, *Caythorpe (very remarkable, but rebuilt), *Ewerby, Fleet (on detached tower), *Heckington, *Holbeach, Silk Willoughby, Spalding, Walcot, West Deeping.

Perpendicular.—Asgarby, *Claypole (early Perp.), Coleby (on very early tower), *Donington (early Perp., and very fine), *Gosberton, *Helpringham (late Dec. tower), Langtoft (E. E. tower), *Leadenham, **Louth (300 ft. high), *Moulton (early Perp. and very fine), Quadring, Rowston (curious late Perp. spire on a tiny tower), South Somercotes (the only spire in the Marshland), *Stamford All Saints, Suterton (rebuilt), Swineshead (late Dec. *tower), Uffington, Wigtoft.

Church Furniture.

Here at last the northern half of the county re-asserts itself, and in some details even surpasses the far finer churches of Holland and Kesteven. A classified list may be found useful.

36. *Fonth.*—*Norm.*—*Lincoln Minster, *Thornton Curtis (both of black basalt, with remarkable carvings); Cabourn, Clee, Cuxwold, Holton-le-Clay, Scartho.

Transitional.—*Barnetby (lead), Braceborough, Coleby, Colsterworth (stem), Deeping St. James, Dembleby (properly a stoup), *Fulbeck, *Silk Willoughby, Whaplode (a copy?) Wytham-on-the-Hill.

Early English.—*Belton-by-Grantham (very curious carvings), Grimsby, Helpringham, Tallington, *Thorpe, *Thurlby-by-Bourn, Walcot, West Deeping, *Weston.

Decorated.—*Barrowby (grotesques), *Bradley (inscription), Claypole, *Ewerby, *Grantham (curious carvings), Heckington, Howell,

Ingoldmells, Lynwode, Maltby-le-Marsh, Sleaford, Strubby, Wold Newton.

Perpendicular.—Bag Enderby (curious carvings), Benington (2 kneeling stones), Bourn (inscription), Burwell (dated 1460), Covenham St. Bartholomew, Covenham St. Mary, *Dunsby (remarkable inscription), Evedon, Kirton-in-Holland (dated 1405), *North Somercotes, Quadring (inscription round base), Pinchbeck, *Stamford All Saints (Purbeck marble), Surfleet.

There are fine *font-covers* at Fossdyke and *Frieston. The original fastening of the covers at Wickenby, and the Elizabethan locked cover at Burgh deserve notice.

The best *modern* fonts are at Boston, Navenby, and Nocton.

37. *Woodwork*.—There are two magnificent series of canopied stalls with carved misereres, both early Perp., 1380–1400, at *Lincoln Minster and *Boston. The Marshland churches generally retain most woodwork. Among others may be named *Addlethorpe (very rich), Alford (rood-screen), Corringham, *Cotes-by-Stow (rood-loft perfect), Croft, East Kirkby, Edenham, Folkingham (rood-screen), Grimoldby, Halton Holgate, *Howsham, *Kirkstead Chapel (remains of one of the earliest screens in England), Messingham, Osbournby, *Sleaford (superb canopied screen), South Cockerington, *Stamford St. John's, Thorpe, Utterby, Winthorpe.

38. *Stained Glass*.—The remains of this are unhappily very scanty, but the E. E. glass of the transepts and choir-aisles in the Minster is exceedingly beautiful, that of the *N. rose-window being the most perfect specimen of its date, 1220–1230, in England. There is some early Dec. glass also in the transepts and the E. windows of the choir-aisles, and late Dec. fragments in the head of the W. window. The principal remains besides are at *Carlton Scroop (Dec.), Edenham (old German), *Heydour (early Perp.), Messingham (a medley), Stamford, *Browne's Hospital, St. George's Ch., and St. John's Ch. (Perp.), and Wrangle (early Perp.). For the shameful destruction of the Tattershall glass, still partly existing at Stamford St. Martin's, see *Tattershall* (Rte. 10).

39. *Monuments*.—The churches most remarkable for these are naturally those which have been the burial-places of great houses, principally *Belton, of the Brownlows; *Spilsby, of the earlier Willoughbys, and Edenham, of the later Willoughbys. *Bottesford-by-Belvoir, with a fine series of monuments of the Belvoir families, though in Leicestershire, is closely connected with Lincolnshire. Good or remarkable monuments of various dates, other than brasses, will be found at Alford, Ashby Puerorum, Bigby, Broughton, Buslingthorpe, Caistor, *Careby, Glentworth, Hainton, Harrington, Haugh, Holbeach, Kingerby, Kirkby-by-Rasen, *Kirkstead Chapel (very remarkable), Lincoln, St. Peter's at Gowts, North Witham, Norton Disney, Rippingale, Scrivelsby, *Sleaford (Carre monuments), Snarford, South Cockerington, Stamford St. Martin's (in Northants.); *the monument of the great Lord Burghley), Stoke Rochford, Swinstead, *Thornton Abbey (some remark-

able slabs), Washingborough, and Whaplode. A fine incised slab is fixed on a wall in Spain Court, Boston. The finest modern monuments are that of Bp. Wordsworth in the Minster (*Bodley & Garner*) ; of the Earl and Countess of Ripon at Nocton (*Scott*, with effigy by *Noble*) ; and the effigy of Lady Florence Chaplin at Blankney (*Boehm*). The mausoleums of Belvoir and Brocklesby may also here be mentioned ; also the statues of Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham (*Theed*) and Mr. Ingram at Boston ; the memorial cross to Mr. Handley at Sleaford ; and the Iona cross over the grave of Bp. Wordsworth at Riseholm.

40. *Brasses*.—A full and accurate list of all existing brasses in the county has been issued as a Supplement to *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (an excellent quarterly magazine, published at Horncastle). In the number of surviving brasses the county is considerably below Norfolk, Middlesex, and Kent, but it has an unusual quantity of valuable effigies. The finest series is at *Tattershall (though they have been shockingly treated), and the next at *Stamford All Saints ; Boston has the largest number in all, but only two are of early date. The brass at *Buslingthorpe is of extreme value, as it can hardly be later than 1280, and is thus either the second or possibly even the oldest existing brass. That at *Croft is only a few years later. The other principal effigies are at Algarkirk, Althorpe, Barton St. Mary's, Bigby, Broughton, Great Cotes, *Gunby, Horncastle (curious), Ingoldmells, *Irnham, *Laughton, Lynwode, Mablethorpe, *Norton Disney (a Dutch palimpsest), *Pinchbeck (remarkable for heraldry), Sleaford, *South Kelsey, South Ormsby, *Spilsby, Stamford St. John's, Stoke Rochford, and Waltham. There is a beautiful cross at *Grainthorpe, and curious inscriptions at Great Cotes, Lusby, and Wrangle. The remarkable brass of an archbishop on the W. face of Edenham tower is probably a dedicatory one to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

41. *Easter Sepulchres*.—The object of these beautiful and now very rare structures is explained under Lincoln Minster (Rte. 1) and Heckington (Rte. 6). The county is fortunate in possessing no less than three, which from the evidence of their sculpture (the Roman soldiers watching the tomb of Our Lord, &c.) were clearly built for the special purpose ; viz. at the *Minster, *Heckington, and Navenby (smaller). Another extremely beautiful one at *Hawton near Newark is described in Rte. 2, and properly belongs to the same group. These are all the permanent structures built for the special purpose, but rich recesses which were used on such occasions for holding the pyx occur at Castle Bytham, *East Kirkby (with a remarkable alms-dish), Irnham, and Langtoft.

42. *Bells*.—North's *Church Bells of Lincolnshire* gives a full account of 2034 church bells, besides two interesting secular ones, namely at the Guildhall, Lincoln, and Magdalen College School, Wainfleet. The Minster was once the only church in the kingdom possessing two separate rings, a distinction wantonly sacrificed to increase the unwieldly size of "Great Tom." (See *Lincoln Minster*, Rte. 1.) The only ring of 10 in the county is at Grantham ; there are 18 of 8. The best rings are said

to be Barrow, Benington, Boston, Caythorpe, Grantham, Harmston, Haxey, Holbeach, Langton-by-Spilsby, Louth, Sibsey, Sleaford (which has the only remaining “butter-bell,” for markets), Stamford St. Mary, and Sutterton. Many of these have chimes, especially Haxey and Holbeach. The great carillon from Louvain at Boston has unhappily proved a failure and is disused. Of mediæval bells there are two complete rings of 4, at Branston and Hacconby, and 28 of 3. The earliest dated bells are at South Somercotes, a set with beautifully formed letters. Other interesting bells are at Alkborough, Grinsteadhorpe, Immingham, Lincoln St. Mark’s, Somerby-by-Brigg, South Elkington, and Wytham-on-the-Hill. The custom of ringing the curfew still survives in many places.

43. *County Seats, Parks, &c.*—The two largest and most important described in this Handbook, viz., Burghley (Rte. 2) and Belvoir (Rte. 1), stand just outside the county, though they are both generally visited from it. The largest county seats with parks, &c., are *Grimsthorne (Lord Willoughby d’Eresby), which is of 1547 and 1720, besides one E. E. tower, and Brocklesby (Earl of Yarborough), a large red-brick house with stone dressings, of various dates. Other houses of some interest are Aswarby, *Bayons Manor (modern castellated), *Belton, near Grantham (designed by Wren), Casewick Hall, Culverthorpe, Denton (good modern), *Doddington (Elizabethan), Easton, Harlaxton (showy modern), Harrington, Haverholme, Hirst Priory, *Irnham (Tudor), Langton-by-Spilsby, Lea, Nocton, Normanby Hall, Panton, Revesby, Riby Grove, *Scrivelsby, Somerby Hall (at Corringham), Syston, Thonock, Thorpe Hall (Louth), and Uffington.

44. *Pictures.*—Here again the two most important collections described in this Handbook, those of Burghley and Belvoir, have to be excluded from a county list, leaving it somewhat meagre. The once famous collection of Sudbrook Holm is now at South Kensington. There are indeed very few houses in the county which retain important pictures, except Grimsthorne; but there are a few valuable portraits, &c., at Belton, Brocklesby, Denton, Doddington, and Uffington, and portraits of bishops in the Palace at Lincoln. J. Ruston, Esq., of Monks Manor, Lincoln, has a fine collection, chiefly modern.

VII. DIALECT.

45. The Lincolnshire dialect is of considerable value, for different reasons, in its two halves. The dialect of the S. half, which differs little from the other midland counties, is the speech of the Gyrwas which founded modern standard English (see *Bourn*, Rte. 5). The dialect of the N. half, extending partly into Kesteven, is racy and quite peculiar, deriving its special character chiefly from the abundant survival of Scandinavian words, not, however, isolated as in Cleveland, but worked into Anglian speech. This is represented (though not quite accurately) in Tennyson’s dialect poems, *The Northern Farmer*, *The Village Wife*, *The Northern Cobbler*, and *Owd Röa*. The best

The Spilsby Dialect

work on the subject is Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of the Manley and Corringham Wapentakes* (Engl. Dial. Soc., 2nd Ed. 1889). Mr. Streatfeild's *Lincolnshire and the Danes* is also well worth reading. Miss Mabel Peacock has published two series of *Tales in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*.

VIII. GENERAL TOURISTS' VIEW.

46. No visitor to Lincolnshire is likely to be enthusiastic over the county, yet most of the few visitors find it both a pleasant and an interesting one, generally differing much from the ordinary opinion about it. The whole of it is admirably served by railways, and the only parts now that can possibly be called remote from a station are the N.W. corner on the Humber, the central district of the wolds, and the central part of the old forest of Kesteven. Eight miles, however, is about the extreme distance from a station. There are absolutely no hotels of first-class rank (unless Woodhall Spa hotel and the Royal at Grimsby Docks be so classed), but it is more than a compensation for this that even the very smallest market-towns always have a clean and comfortable market hotel, with which a tourist may well be satisfied at much less expense. The wold roads are very hilly, rough, and bad for cyclists; the marsh roads are apt to be loose and sandy; while the fen main roads and most of those in Kesteven have an excellent surface. The sea-coast places, which are practically only four, Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe, Sutton-on-Sea, and Skegness, are the great summer playground of the working-classes in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, besides drawing a great many from Yorkshire and even Lancashire, who are conveyed by the spirited northern railways in express excursion trains every day through the summer at fares for which, south of London, one could hardly get to the suburbs. The sands thus present a curious and interesting scene every afternoon, and form a superb playground, being broad and safe, and so firm that tennis, croquet, and even cricket can be played upon them. But the sand-hills or "dunes" have little beauty beyond their wildness, and the sea, owing to the quantity of sand in solution, is rarely of any but a muddy colour. On the whole these sea-places can scarcely be recommended for a stay, except for families of children, but they are worth an occasional visit.

THE THREE DIVISIONS.

The great mistake usually made about the county is to treat it as if it were a uniform whole, whereas the great thing to remember is that, like Cæsar's Gaul, it is "divided into three parts." The three divisions, each large enough for an average county, and each with its own County Council and magistrates, differ from one another as much as any other three average counties.

47. *Holland*, much the smallest of the three, is exactly what Lin-

colnshire is often supposed to be, consisting entirely of fertile fen-land, growing little but corn, and thickly dotted with magnificent churches. What picturesqueness it has is almost entirely inside the towns of Boston and Spalding.

48. *Kesteven* is on the whole the prettiest part. A broad strip of fen, like Holland, borders its eastern side and runs along the rt. bank of the Witham, but the rest of the division partakes generally of the undulating and wooded Midland character, possessing, however, a very marked feature in the “Cliff” range, which has a curiously steep western declivity between Ancaster and Lincoln (see § 9). Grantham and Stamford have as pretty surroundings as almost any Midland towns, and some of the smaller villages, such as Coleby, Fulbeck, Harlaxton, Holywell, and Stoke Rochford, are very picturesque. Most of the parks, such as Aswarby, Belton, Easton, Grimsthorpe, Haverholme, and Stoke (excluding Burghley and Belvoir, which are just outside), are in this division, and as in the great beauty of its churches it is scarcely inferior even to Holland, and possesses more various types, this is on the whole the part of the county most likely to reward a hurried tourist. The three grand churches of Grantham, Heckington, and Sleaford, and the beautiful town of Stamford, would give the cream of this part.

49. *Lindsey*, occupying more than half of the great county, is so large and varied, that it exhibits almost all English features except the mountainous. Of *fen* it has not much; only the low-lying lands between the wolds and the rivers Witham and Trent, with, in addition, its curious outlying portion, the Isle of Axholme. But between the East Lincoln Railway and the sea, from Friskney to Grimsby or Barton-on-Humber, is a broad strip of *marsh*, entirely distinct from the fen in everything except its equally level surface (see Rtes. 9 and 13), which possesses a set of fine churches, not equal to the Fenland ones, but with a marked character of their own, and deserving more attention than they have received. The Cliff range is again resumed from Lincoln to the Humber, but in this part it is a low table-land. The N.W. of the county, about Brigg, formerly consisted chiefly of open heath, but most of it is now under cultivation. The central part of this division is formed by a mass of chalk hills, called the Wolds, part of a great line extending with breaks from Scarborough to Salisbury Plain. This part, for which Spilsby, Alford, Horncastle, Wragby, Market Rasen, Caistor, and Louth are the points of access, is entirely hilly, with bad roads mostly for cyclists or for driving, but worth notice as an almost unexplored ground for pedestrian tourists. The churches here are rarely of any interest at all, but many of the wold villages are very pretty. The country here is very thinly populated, and there are not many inns which can be recommended for staying a night at; it is better to go from one to another of the towns named above. The whole of the Lincolnshire sea coast available for bathing (unless Frieston Shore is worth counting) is in the Lindsey Division, all the shore of Holland consisting of almost inaccessible mud-flats, which one day

will no doubt be reclaimed for corn-land. The coast is entirely sandy, and bordered by a curious line of sandhills or dunes, almost exactly like those of Scheveningen or Zandvoort on the other side of the German Ocean. The only inland watering-place of the county, Woodhall Spa, now rising into some celebrity for the extraordinary character of its waters, is also in this division. The principal parks are at Brocklesby, Revesby, Riby, and Scrivelsby, but none of them occupy the best sites that might have been chosen. The prettiest "bits" of this division are, from the cliff about Burton Stather and Alkborough, overlooking the meeting of the Trent and Ouse (very striking); from the hill between Barton and Ferriby; the villages between Ferriby and Elsham; the cliff overlooking the Trent near Gate Burton; and Well Vale, near Alford. The Pelham Pillar at Cabourn and Bayons Manor afford very varied and extensive views.

50. CENTRES FOR EXCURSIONS.

Nearly all the towns have some points of interest in themselves which are described in the text. The most interesting places easily accessible from each of the best centres are here given, and when between two places sometimes under both.

ALFORD.—Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe (coast); Well Vale; Somersby and E. part of Wolds.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER.—*Thornton Abbey and Thornton Curtis Ch.; the road from Ferriby to Elsham; Alkborough, Burton Stather, Winterton.

BOURN.—*Grimsthorpe Castle with Edenham Ch.; Careby, Little Bytham, and Thurlby; Morton and Rippingale; Langtoft, Market Deeping, and St. James Deeping.

BRIGG.—Barnetby, Bigby, Bottesford, Broughton, Cadney, Kirton Lindsey, and Messingham Chs.; Frodingham Iron-mines; Twigmoor Gallery.

***BOSTON.**—All the churches to Spalding (Rte. 7, rail), or Friskney (Rte. 9, road); Sibsey and Swineshead Chs.; *Tattershall Castle and Ch. with Coningsby Ch.

CAISTOR.—(*This is 3 m. from its stat., Moortown.*) Pelham Pillar (view); Barnetby, Bigby, and Cadney; the group of very early towers at Cabourn, Nettleton, Rothwell, and Swallow; the northern part of Wolds about Croxby and Thorganby.

CLEETHORPES.—See Grimsby.

EPWORTH.—The Isle of Axholme.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Castle Hills; *by steamer to Burton Stather; *Stow Ch. and Marton; Corringham and Kirton-in-Lindsey; the Isle of Axholme.

***GRANTHAM.**—*Belvoir Castle with Bottesford and Sedgebrook Chs.; *Belton, Syston, Harlaxton, Denton, Stoke, and Easton; *all the churches on the Cliff road to Lincoln, especially Caythorpe, Leadenham, and Navenby; Hough-on-the-Hill, Claypole, and

Westborough ; Roman station at Ancaster ; Woolsthorpe Manor-house ; Great Ponton, Heydour, *Irnham, and Ropsley. Every part of Kesteven is readily accessible from Grantham.

GRIMSBY.—Cleethorpes and *Clee Ch. ; *Brocklesby Park, *Thornton Abbey, Thornton Curtis Ch. ; Spurn Head (Yorkshire), by boat from Cleethorpes ; Marsh Chapel, Scartho, Tetney, and Waith.

HOLBEACH or LONG SUTTON.—*The line of churches between Spalding and Long Sutton. The Norfolk Marshland Churches between Sutton Bridge and Lynn or Wisbech are readily accessible.

HORNCastle.—*Tattershall Castle and Ch. with Coningsby Ch. ; Scrivelsby Court and Ch., Haltham Ch., Revesby Abbey and Camp ; *Kirkstead Chapel, Tupholme Abbey ; Somersby, Winceby battle-field, and the S.W. part of the Wolds ; *Woodhall Spa.

***LINCOLN.**—This is much the best centre for the county if it is taken *as a whole*, every part being accessible by rly. *Immediate neighbourhood* : Bracebridge, Branston, Doddington Hall, Riseholm, Washingborough. *Stow Ch., Torksey ; *Tattershall Castle and Ch. ; Tupholme Abbey ; Nopton Ch. and Dunston Pillar (view) ; **“the Cliff,” with Waddington, Harmston, Coleby, and *Navenby Chs., and *Somerton Castle.

***LOUTH.**—Louth Park Abbey ; Mablethorpe or Sutton-on-Sea (coast) ; *W. Theddlethorpe Ch. ; Saltfleetby, Skidbrook, Somercotes, Marsh Chapel, and Grainthorpe ; Ludborough and Utterby ; the E. part of Wolds.

MABLETHORPE.—Sutton-on-Sea ; *W. Theddlethorpe, the Saltfleetbys and Skidbrook ; Maltby (font), Scrubby.

MARKET RASEN.—Bayons Manor ; Buslingthorpe (brass), Hainton, Lynwode.

SKEGNESS.—Wainfleet and Friskney ; Bratoft, Burgh, *Croft, Thorpe ; Winthorpe, Ingoldmells, *Addlethorpe.

***SLEAFORD.**—**Heckington, Hale, *Helpringham, Howell, *Ewerby ; *Swineshead Ch. and Camp, Bicker, *Donington, Quadring ; *Billingborough, *Horbling, *Sempringham, Folkingham, Walcot, *Threkeingham, Osbournby, Aswarby Park ; Leasingham, *Silk Willoughby, Heydour, Wilsford, Rauceby ; Roman station at Ancaster ; Anwick, Haverholme Priory, Kyme Tower and Priory, Rushton, Blankney, Dunston Pillar (view). Sleaford, like Grantham, is an excellent centre for fine churches, but is a much smaller town, and the country round it is less picturesque.

***SPALDING.**—**Crowland Abbey (or from Peterborough) ; Wykeham Chapel, Fulney Ch. and Farm ; *Weston, *Moulton and other Chs. to Long Sutton ; St. James' and Market Deeping ; *Pinchbeck, Gosberton, Quadring, *Donington, *Algarkirk, Sutterton, Kirton-in-Holland. This is a grand centre for fine churches, but in the very heart of the Fens, and in a dead-level country.

SPILSEY.—S.E. part of Wolds; Somersby, Harrington, Bag Enderby, Bolingbroke Castle, Winceby battle-field, East Kirkby; Halton Holgate, Partney.

STAMFORD.—** Burghley Park (Northants.); *Barnack and Wittering (Northants.); Ketton, Great Casterton, Tickencote, Bloody Oaks battle-field, Ryhall, and Essendine (Rutland); Uffington (Lincolnshire). Stamford, though in the highest degree worth visiting, is of little use as a Lincolnshire centre, being in an extreme corner of the county.

SUTTON-ON-SEA.—Mablethorpe; Alford; *W. Theddlethorpe, Huttoft, and Mumby Chs.

WOODHALL SPA.—The same as Horncastle.

HANDBOOK FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.

PART I.

KESTEVEN AND HOLLAND.

ROUTES.

** The names of places are printed in black in those routes where the places are described. Those of which the *hotels*, *conveyances*, &c., are noted in the Index are distinguished by the mark \ddagger . Places of special interest are distinguished by an asterisk.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1 London to Lincoln (G. N. Ry.). Grantham and Lincoln	1	6 Grantham to Boston (G. N. Ry.). Sleaford and Heckington	107
2 Stamford to Newark (road). Stamford	63	7 Peterborough to Boston (G. N. Ry.). Spalding and Boston	115
3 Newark to Lincoln (Midl. Ry.)	82	8 Spalding to Sutton Bridge (G. N. Ry.). Holbeach and Long Sutton	128
4 London to Lincoln (G. E. Joint Ry.). Crowland	84	9 Boston to Wainfleet (road)	133
5 Essendine to Sleaford (G. N. Ry.). Bourn	96		

ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO LINCOLN, VIA GRANTHAM. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Peterborough to Essendine Junct. (for Stamford and Bourn), $12\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Stamford, $15\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Grantham, $29\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Newark (Notts), $43\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lincoln, 54 m.

The southern half of the county consists of the two divisions of Kesteven and Holland, which will here be treated together. Lincoln itself is on the boundary between Lindsey and Kesteven.

(Great Northern Main Line to [Lincolnshire.]

Grantham, where carriages are usually changed. 7 or 8 trains daily from King's Cross to Lincoln in $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hours).

At $76\frac{1}{4}$ m. we reach

\ddagger PETERBOROUGH Stat., the great junction for the Lincolnshire lines and the Midland branches. The joint stat. of the L. & N. W. Ry. and G. E. Ry. is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, across the bridge in Huntingdonshire; several trains run between the two stations. Peterborough will often be found a convenient starting-place for the southern parts of Lincolnshire.

There is a fine view of the cathedral on crossing the railway bridge from London. (See *Handbook for Northants.*)

The G. N. Ry. main line, with the Midl. Ry. running side by side, passes by the extensive railway works of *New England*, and the stat. of *Walton* (Midland Ry. only). At *Werrington*, $79\frac{3}{4}$ m., the loop line to Boston and Grimsby diverges rt., and two miles further is *Helpston* Stat., on the Midland rails only. Shortly afterwards the Midland line from Peterborough to Leicester viâ Stamford diverges l., and the county of Lincoln is entered by crossing the Welland just before reaching at

$84\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Tallington* Stat. The Ch. has a good Perp. tower, some fragments of "long and short" work, a Norm. S. door with chevron and tooth mouldings, E. E. font and arcades, crocketed oak font-cover, and a curious piscina in the chancel, the head of which is formed by an inverted stoup. The original sancte-bell now hangs in its cot at the E. end of the nave, though there are no means of ringing it.

1 m. rt. is the pretty and admirably kept Ch. of *West Deeping*, restored by *Butterfield*, which has a lofty Dec. tower and crocketed spire. The font has a fine E. E. stem with lancet arcading on circular shafts, and a later octagon bowl. Between the nave and chancel is a remarkable low stone screen, once supporting a wooden rood-loft, which has been faced with mosaics. The S.E. window of the S. aisle has a canopied piscina projecting from the sill. This Ch. is rich in colour; most of the stained glass is by *Gibbs*. The small town of $\frac{1}{2}$ Market Deeping lies 2 m. further on, and is about equidistant from Tallington and Deeping St. James Stat. on the Loop Line. It will be most conveniently visited together with the fine Ch. of Deeping St. James (Rte. 7).

The tall spire 2 m. beyond Market Deeping is that of *Langtoft*, "the long village;" once, like its neighbour Baston, belonging to the Abbey of Peterborough, and often suffering from that perilous honour in the troublous times of the Danes and Hereward. They were both burnt by Swegen in 1013. The Ch. well deserves a visit, and is of striking appearance, from the unusual position of its tower at the end of the N. aisle, and its rich Dec. S. chantry. The two lower stages of the tower are E. E., the upper and its spire are Perp. The westward view down the nave is unusually striking. The pillars are E. E., having heads in the shafts, with Dec. capitals, and the wall-pieces of the clerestory rest on beautifully carved angels. In the chancel is a handsome Dec. aumbry, perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre for keeping the pyx, and a marble monument to Elizabeth Moulesworth, 1648. The fine Dec. S. chantry, which has been rebuilt, opens from the chancel by three arches, and one of the capitals has finely carved foliage. It contains a rich canopied piscina, and some carved corbels, and by its W. arch are two hagioscopes and another piscina.

At the N. end of the village are the gateway and avenue of the old Manor House of the Hyde family. Peter of Langtoft, the (French) rhyming chronicler of England, 1300, whom Robert of Brunne (see *Bourn*, Rte. 5) translated into English, did not, as has been asserted, derive his name from this Langtoft, but from a village in Yorkshire (see *Handbook for Yorkshire*, Rte. 13).

Baston, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, would seem from the Prologue to Robert of Brunne's Chronicle to have given its name to a special kind of English verse. Baston Ch. is mostly Perp., and of little interest. It has a rather curious bell-cot, belonging to a chantry, at the W. end of the S. aisle.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Tallington Stat. is **Barholm**. The tower of the Ch. is of very good work for its inscribed date, with some E. E. and Perp. windows, but it is questionable how much really belongs to that date. It has a very quaint inscription on the S. face of the tower:

"Was ever such a thing
Since the creation?
A new steeple built
In the time of vexation."—*I.H., 1648.*

Inside the E. E. porch is a fine Norm. door with diapered tympanum; the aisle arcade is massive Norm., the rest of the Ch. mostly E. E.

1 m. further is **Gretford** (= the grit or gravel ford; the spelling *Greatford* is a blunder), a pretty village, with a picturesque Ch., and a fine Elizabethan Hall (C. G. Peacock, Esq.) close by. This Ch. is almost pure E.E., and has some remarkable features. The tower, with a broach spire, stands in a very unusual position, forming a small S. transept. The S. porch and door are graceful E.E. work. The N. transept is Dec., and by the side of the arch opening into it is a square foliated aperture, in the sill of which is a remarkable hollow, carved with leafage, probably an alms-dish of a chantry (compare *East Kirkby*, Rte. 14). In this transept is a bust, by *Nollekens*, of the Rev. Dr. Willis of Braceborough Spa (Rte. 5), the celebrated mad-doctor who cured George III. in 1789. Under the tower is a huge slab incised with a foliated cross; and in the chancel are an E. E. aumbry and piscina, and a recess adorned with ball-flower serving for sedilia. The font is a modern work of alabaster. In the churchyard are several coped stones with crosses.

Beyond Tallington on l. of the line is **Casewick Hall** (Lord Kesteven), a fine 17th-cent. house built by the Evington family, standing in a small but pretty park. Then

entering a jutting corner of Rutland we reach, at

$88\frac{1}{2}$ m., $\frac{1}{2}$ Essendine Stat., the junction for Stamford, l., and Bourn, rt. Several expresses slip carriages here, thus giving Stamford an admirable railway service for its size. Stamford is described in Rte. 2, and Bourn in Rte. 5. Between Essendine and Stamford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., there is only one stat., **Ryhall**, in Rutland, where there is an interesting Ch. with good tower and spire (see *Handbook for Northants and Rutland*). The small Ch. of Essendine stands inside the original moat of the castle, which was probably built by Gilbert of Ghent, to whom the place was granted after the Conquest. The Ch. is only noticeable for an E.E. double bell-cot, and a curious Norm. S. door, with a rude figure in the tympanum of the Saviour beneath a rainbow, and adoring angels.

1 m. E., **Carlby Ch.**, with E. E. tower and broach spire, Trans. arcades, sedilia formed in the sill of a window, and a large circular font with border of leafage. There is a stoup by the S. door, and two slabs with crosses at the W. end. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. further is **Wytham-** (or *Witham*) **on-the-Hill**, where there is a striking Ch., on an eminence, with very large Perp. windows and clerestory. The tower and spire are of debased work, 1738, though fairly good of the kind, and form a S. transept as at Gretford. The porch and doorway and the S. arcade are Trans. The font also is Trans., with panels of trefoils and leafage. The nave, which has been lowered some feet, has good arcades set on very high bases of different form and date, the N. arcade being E.E.; the chancel-arch is modern; the roof Perp. with grotesque heads. In the N. transept is a hagioscope. The chancel is seated with collegiate stalls, and has a triangular piscina,

and an E. E. pier imbedded in the wall. The bells are interesting; 5 of them being recasts of those which once hung in Peterborough Cathedral, while the 6th has this curious inscription by Gen. Johnson, M.P.:

"T'was not to prosper pride and hate,
William Augustus Johnson gave me,
But peace and joy to celebrate;
And call to prayer to heaven to save ye.
Then keep the terms, and e'er remember,
May 29. ye must not ring,
Nor yet the 5th of each November,
Nor on the crowning of a king."

Crossing the border again into Lincolnshire, at 92 m. is **Little Bytham** Stat. Formerly there was a private branch railway hence to Edenham for Grimsthorpe Park, which is now abandoned. The road to Grimsthorpe (Rte. 5), about 4 m., by far the noblest seat in Lincolnshire, is a beautiful one, being almost entirely through the park. Little Bytham Ch., which has the remarkable dedication to St. Medard, bp. of Noyon 531, is of considerable interest. The S.E. angle of the nave retains some "long and short" work. Close to this is an extremely early round-headed doorway, with two birds in circles in the mutilated tympanum. A tiny low-side window of two lights is to the W., and a very early window high up to the E. of the doorway. The lower part of the tower, with its arch, is Norm.; the upper part of the tower and spire and the N. door Trans. or early lancet; the S. aisle with its arcade, S. porch, and chancel-arch, somewhat later E.E. Round the whole chancel and broken only by a fine canopied recess, probably a founder's tomb, which is adorned with ball-flower, runs an exceedingly interesting old stone seat, preserving the ancient basilican arrangement. On the stone base of the pulpit is cut the maxim *Orate et arate*. In the S. wall of the nave is a singular triple recess, ogee-headed, for a statue, above, and double trefoiled below. It is clear that there was a Roman pottery about

here from the specimens constantly turned up. This has a modern successor in the *Adamantine Clinker* Works, which manufacture a peculiarly hard kind of brick from the silicious clay of the district.

2½ m. N.W. is the picturesque and interesting village of **Castle Bytham**, deriving its specific name from a once important Castle of the Albemarle family, of which only huge earthworks remain. The village covers the sides of a hill crowned by the Ch., while the castle stands on a bold spur fronting it, and separated by a brook. At the Conquest this land belonged to Morkere, Earl of Northumbria, Harold's brother-in-law (whose name survives in the Morkery Woods, 2 m. W.), and was given by the Conqueror first to his brother-in-law Drogo, who probably built the castle, and afterwards to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux and Earl of Albemarle, William's half-brother. It was taken by Henry III., who appeared here in person, 1221, Earl William having broken out into rebellion, and after being dismantled was given to the Colville family. In Leland's time there "yct remained great walls of buildings" which have formed a quarry for the neighbourhood; the castle having probably been destroyed by fire in the Wars of the Roses. The summit of the hill seems to have been covered by a large courtyard defended by the outer wall, on the highest part of which stood the keep.

The Ch. is cruciform, with a W. tower, and chancel longer than the nave, and has some interesting features. The tower is Trans. Norm., passing into E.E., with Perp. battlements; the nave arcade Trans. Norm. with later patchwork; the transepts (rebuilt) are E.E., with a good arch from the N. aisle; and the chancel early Dec. with a fine E. window, a Norm. doorway orna-

mented with beakheads, and a screen painted with figures of saints. On the N. side of the chancel is a canopied Dec. tomb, probably of one of the Colville family, and perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre. It has seven trefoiled arches under an ogee, and is adorned with ball-flower. A ladder in the tower bears the inscription, "This ware the May Poul, 1660." Bp. Middleton, of "Greek article" fame, 1st Bp. of Calcutta, was incumbent of Castle Bytham.

Holywell, 1½ m. S.W. of Little Bytham, is certainly one of the most beautiful spots in the county, and has a lovely sheet of water. The Ch., which stands in the grounds of the Hall (O. T. S. Birch-Reynardson, Esq.), though only built about 1700, incorporates some good early work, said to have been taken from the destroyed Ch. of *Aunby*. These consist principally of two Norm. piers to the tower, a Dec. doorway, and some Perp. glass intermixed with Dutch glass. The mineral spring which gave its name to the place rises close to the Ch. The Holywell quarries were once celebrated, and part of Windsor Castle was built from them. *Clipsham* stone, a fine kind of oolite, is still worked, only a mile off, but just across the border of Rutland.

Careby Ch., rt. of the line, ½ m. before reaching Little Bytham, has a Trans. tower with a good tower-arch, E. E. spire, and late Perp. arcade. There are two fine monuments, a knight in chain-armour, c. 1280, and another with very interesting half effigies, c. 1310, of a knight and lady. In the vestry is a remarkable shrine for a heart. The curious ironwork of the door, and a frontal made from a late 15th cent. red velvet cope, deserve notice.

At **Creeton**, rt. of the line, 2 m. beyond Bytham, is a small Ch., principally of Dec. date, with a broach

spire. In the churchyard is the shaft of an early sculptured cross, and numerous stone coffins, said to be those of monks of Vaudey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park.

1 m. before Corby, close to l. of the line, is **Swayfield** Ch., which has been almost rebuilt except the E.E. tower and spire. It has some good windows by *Clayton and Bell*. On the opposite side of the line, near the borders of Grimsthorpe Park, is **Swininstead**, a pretty village. The prefix *Swin* is common in Lincolnshire, but does not seem always to have the same origin. Usually it is from the proper name Swegen or Sweyn, sometimes perhaps from swine, while Swineshead is probably from the Swin, or outlet of the sea (*Streatfield, Lincolnshire and the Danes*, pp. 194, 214). The Ch. has E. E. arcades and tower, with Dec. aisles, and contains a large monument to the last Duke of Ancaster, 1809, with effigies of the Duke and Duchess, a tablet by *Forsyth* to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, d. 1828, and a cross-legged effigy of a knight under the tower.

97 m. **Corby** Stat. (*kjörr* is the plural form of *ljarr*, a copse). The small town, of which the market is obsolete, but the market-cross remains, lies ¾ m. E. The Ch. is a large but not attractive one, chiefly of the Dec. period, with slender pillars and lofty arches. The square piers of the chancel arch are late Norm. In the N. aisle, and in the E. window of the S. aisle, is some old stained glass, and in the latter aisle a double piscina. The parvise over the porch is rather unusually entered, as at Spalding, by a staircase within the Ch. Near the Ch. is the intrenchment of a castle. The Rom. Cath. Ch. has many stained windows by *Hardman*. Corby is the nearest stat. for Sir Isaac Newton's birthplace, Woolsthorpe, about 5 m. (see *Colsterworth*, Rte. 2), and

for the fine old Hall and Ch. of Irnham.

* ♂ Irnham is nearly 3 m. E. from Corby Stat. This very picturesque Tudor Hall was partly destroyed by fire, Nov. 1887. The manor was one of those granted by the Conqueror to Ralph de Paganel. In 1220 it passed by marriage to Sir Andrew Luterel, whose grandson, Sir Robert, was summoned to Parliament as the first Baron of Irnham. Sir Andrew, whose fine brass is in the Ch., was the fifth Baron. Thence the manor passed by marriage successively to the Hilton, Thimelby, Conquest, Arundel, and Clifford families, and by the last family was sold to W. H. Woodhouse, Esq., the great Marsala merchant, whose daughter owns it. This fine house was built by Richard Thimelby, or Thimbleby, who married the Hilton heiress, in 1510. The shape is that of the letter L, with northern and western façades, the more convenient ground-plan of E not having yet been adopted. The outline is most picturesquely varied by embattled parapets, gables, projecting turrets, and immense chimney-stacks of excellent design. Unhappily, the northern wing was almost totally destroyed by the fire, including the chapel, in which was a fine old organ, but the great hall was happily uninjured. Irnham was generally possessed by Roman Catholic families, and has a secret chamber used as a hiding-place for priests, entered by a hinged step in the staircase, where a straw pallet and a 'Book of Hours' were found not long ago. The park, of about 270 acres, is finely timbered.

The adjacent Ch., which was in considerable peril from the fire, is fine and interesting. The tower is Trans. Norm. in date, with a very massive tower arch, but the coupled lancets of the top-stage were superseded by Perp. lights, and a parapet added. The nave, of which the S.

wall remains, was of lancet work, but the N. aisle, with its arcade and doorway, and the lofty chancel, were added somewhat later, being of good Geom. Dec., c. 1270. N. of the chancel is a chantry chapel, c. 1300, at the E. end of which, improperly placed, is a noble founder's tomb (of the Luterel family), that once divided the chancel from the chantry, and probably served for holding the Easter Sepulchre with the pyx. It is of about the same date, 1370, as the Easter Sepulchres of Lincoln Cathedral, Heckington, and Navenby. On the central finial are the Virgin and Child, on the l. the Crucifixion, and on rt. a tree. The carving of the foliage is exquisitely finished. On a slab in the pavement is the fine brass of Sir Andrew Luterel, 1390, under a mutilated canopy, in helm, camail, and a fine broad hip-belt. Near it is a smaller brass of a knight, c. 1450, in plate armour, perhaps Sir Geoffry Hilton, the legend of which is gone. On the S. side of the chancel is a boldly cusped sepulchral recess and three sedilia, and in the N. chapel the ancient altar-slab, and many memorials of the Thimelby and later families.

Bulby Hall (from the Norse *bol*, = farm) is an Elizabethan house in a park with a pretty avenue, some 2 m. E. of Irnham. This part of the country is pretty and well timbered, but rather inaccessible. It will be greatly opened up if the Midland Ry. succeed in carrying out their line from Melton Mowbray to Boston and the Lincolnshire coast, *via* Folkingham and Swineshead. This would cross the Great Northern main line N. of Corby, and have stats. at Bitchfield, Ingoldsby, and Folkingham.

Close to the line, rt., 1 m. N. of Corby, is **Burton-le-Coggles** (a coggle in Lincolnshire=a smooth stone), which has an interesting Ch., restored

by Pugin. Within the Dec. porch have been placed two early 14th-century effigies of knights, one in ring-mail, the other in chain-mail, and both of considerable importance to students of armour; one of them has the head under a rich canopy. The S. door shows the transition from Norm. to E.E. The tower and very blunt spire, one of the earliest of the development from a conical roof, are E. E., lighted by lancets. Over the tower-arch may be seen a sacristan's window. The nave and chancel are mostly early Dec., but the whole of the E. end has been rebuilt. In the chancel is a square double piscina. All the windows of the chancel are by *Hardman*, and mostly illustrate the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to whom the Ch. is dedicated. On the S. wall are brasses of a knight, 1590, and a civilian and lady, 1620, of the Cholmeley family.

Bassingthorpe, 2 m. N., has an ancient Ch. on a conspicuous hill, also dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which has an E.E. tower and broach spire, an aisle arcade with roughly cut mouldings, and a very massive chancel-arch adorned with billet, nearly crushed by its own weight. The picturesque **Manor House** close by was built in 1568 by Thomas Coney, a wealthy merchant of the Staple of Calais, whose rebus, a coney, can be seen on the wall. There is a fine oriel in an upper room. **Bitchfield**, 1 m. E., has a rather interesting Ch., with a Trans. Norm. or E. E. tower, surmounted by a rather later spire, and with some fragments of "herring-bone" work built into the rough wall of the S. aisle and the chancel-arch. The roof is modern, but retains the original angels and bosses. The aisle arcade is late Norm. The font, late Dec., has a chalice cut on the stem. **Ingoldsby**, 5 m. N.E. from Corby Stat., derives

its name from a Danish chief, and has no connection with the famous legends. The Ch. has a low, heavy tower, slightly oblong in shape, two massive Trans. Norm. arcades, large fragments of Perp. glass, some good woodwork, and a large Perp. font with shields. 1 m. N.W. is a circular encampment in good preservation called the **Round Hills**. **Lavington**, commonly called **Lenton**, 1 m. further E., has a Ch. with an early Dec. tower and broach spire, and spacious E.E. nave. The chancel is poor and late Perp., but has a fine and elaborate monument of Bartholomew Armyn, of **Osgodby Hall** (an Elizabethan manor-house, 1½ m. S.), and his wife, 1605. Opposite is a graceful little mural tablet of Jane Chaworth, 1606, and one to Elizabeth Armyn, 1558. The Rev. E. Bradley, better known as "Cuthbert Bede," was the late vicar of Lenton. The tiny brick Ch. of **Great Humby**, 2 m. N., was the domestic chapel of the destroyed **Manor House**, and as such is interesting.

Beyond Corby the line passes through **Stoke Tunnel**, of lias oolite, the summit of the Great Northern, about 370 ft. above sea, and the highest point between King's Cross and Edinburgh, except Grant's House in Berwickshire, 380 ft. Immediately beyond it the famous Roman North Road, *Ermine Street*, is crossed.

102 m. **Great Ponton Stat.**, where the great railway and road to the N. again approach each other. The fine Perp. tower of the Ch., 80 ft. high, which stands on a hill, is well seen from the line. This tower is of interest from its excellent work for the date, which is as late as 1519. Its founder was Anthony Ellys, a pious merchant of the Staple of Calais (see account of the "Callises" at Stamford, Rte. 2), who is said to have sent home casks of gold to his wife, labelled "Calais sand," and to have built the tower

as a thank-offering, close to his own house, which has a stepped gable and Tudor windows. On all three faces is the motto, "Thynke and thanke God of all." Ellys was buried in the N.E. corner of the N. chantry-chapel, but this altar-tomb has been ruthlessly broken up. The tower, which is rather of the Somerset than the Lincoln type, is built of excellent stone, still in perfect preservation. On its quatre-foiled bands are various devices, such as a ship and a woolsack (compare the Browne monuments in All Saints', at Stamford), and over the belfry is a rich parapet with eight crocketed pinnacles. The rest of the Ch. is plain ordinary Perp., except the arcade between the chancel and chantry, which is early Dec. There is a hagioscope in the S. wall of the chancel, and a newel staircase in the chancel-arch leading to the rood-loft.

Close to the line, rt., 1½ m. beyond Ponton Stat. is Little Ponton, where the dedication of the Ch. to St. Guthlac shows its connection with Crowland Abbey. It has a fine Norm. chancel-arch, and Trans. Norm. arcade of three bays. The rest of the Ch. is principally E.E., with some good Dec. windows inserted. The head of a Dec. window, with rather curious tracery, has been strangely set over the E. window. In the chancel is some good wood-work, brought by the late Rector from Ripon Minster, of which he was a Canon. The W. front, rebuilt in 1657, economically saves the cost of a bell-cot, having inserted the bell into the wall.

Boothby Pagnell (Paganell), 2½ m. E. from Great Ponton Stat., and 5 m. from Grantham, is known to architectural students for its very interesting late 12th cent. **Manor House**, one of the few remaining examples of a Norm. domestic building. It is figured in Parker's 'Do-

mestic Architecture.' It stands in the grounds of the modern Hall (Capt. Thorold), and has a vaulted undercroft, and upper rooms reached by an external staircase, in one of which is an original and very early fire-place, with circular shaft. The Ch. is chiefly noted for its long incumbency (1619–1660) by the famous Robert Sanderson, made Bishop of Lincoln after the Restoration, the greatest casuist of the English Church. It has a Norm. tower with Perp. upper stage, two late Norm. or Trans. arcades, a good Dec. chancel and N. aisle (which overlaps the chancel), and a fine Dec. E. window of 5 lights. The font is Trans. Norm., with an intersecting arcade. In the N. aisle are some monuments of the Litchford family, one of which has two good busts, 1696.

Somerby Ch., about 3½ m. from either Ponton or Grantham, is of various dates; the tower, nave, and aisle, E. E.; chancel, font, and clerestory, Dec.; while the fine chancel-arch is rich Norm., with billet, scallop, and chevron mouldings. Part of the screen has been inappropriately formed into a reredos. In the S. porch is a remarkable effigy of a knight, c. 1300, with a saddled horse at his feet, and a recumbent man at his head, supposed to be of the De Somerby family. A small stone coffin was found fixed under the font. There are fragments of old glass, a brass of Robert Bawde, 1509, and another of Peregrine Bradshaw, brother of the President of the Court that condemned Chas. I., and many monuments of the Brownlow family; the curious inscription on Jane Brownlow, 1670, deserves notice.

Ropsley Ch., 2 m. further, though now in very bad repair, is of considerable interest. At the N.E. angle of the nave are some pieces of "long and short" work. The tower is E. E., with a heavy Dec. broach spire. On the Perp. S. porch is the

legend, “*Hac non cede via nisi dices Ave Maria.*” The N. arcade is massive Norm., the S. is E.E., with one later pillar on which is cut the date 1380, and a mutilated name. The chancel is principally E. E., with a Dec. chantry adjoining. The most curious feature in the Ch. is the broad canopy projecting from the E. window of the N. aisle, which forms a bridge from a staircase in the wall to the rood-loft. There may also be noticed considerable remains of the screens, blocked into pews, a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady in the chancel, a sepulchral recess with a good deal of the colouring remaining, and an aperture at the S.W. corner, supposed to have been used for doles. Richard Fox, Bp. successively of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, founder of Grantham Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who died 1528, was a native of Ropsley.

105½ m., \ddagger **GRANTHAM**, the central stat. of the G. N. line, and the only stat. where the best expresses stop between London and York, Wakefield, or Sheffield. Here lines diverge to Nottingham, Derby, Burton, Melton, and Leicester, l., and to Lincoln, Sleaford, and Boston, rt. Carriages have generally to be changed here for Lincoln. Owing to its central position on the fastest line in the world, Grantham has a train-service unequalled in the kingdom, about 20 fine expresses running each way daily, some of them accomplishing the 105½ m. to London in less than 2 hours. It is chiefly a passenger stat., the G. N. Ry. works being at Doncaster and Peterborough. All tourist tickets on this line allow of a break of journey at Grantham, and the splendid Ch., which forms so conspicuous an object from the railway, will amply repay the slight loss of time involved. The stat. is at the S. end of the

town in the suburb called Spitalgate, from a small hospital for lepers. The manufacture of agricultural implements forms the principal industry of the town, and the works of *Hornsby and Sons, Limited*, in Spitalgate, should be visited by all who are interested in agricultural machinery, for which the county is famous.

Distances. — London, by rail, 105½ m.; do., by road, 110; Lincoln, 26; Newark, 14½; Nottingham, 22½; Sleaford, 15½; Boston, 32; Stamford, 20.

The only objects of much interest in the town itself are the noble parish Ch. and the Angel Hotel; but the country round, being very pretty and full of interest, as well as being a great hunting centre, may perhaps invite a longer stay than would otherwise be given. Evelyn writes of the place in his ‘*Diary*,’ that it is “a pretty town, so well situated on the side of a bottom which is large, and at a distance environed by ascending grounds, that for pleasure I consider it comparable to most inland places in England.” It is seated on the Witham, here a mere brook, and is a town of great antiquity, though of this it shows few signs, being almost entirely built of very red brick, which looks particularly glaring to a tourist fresh from the gray stone of Stamford.

History.—The name is derived from the river Witham, which anciently was called by the same name as the Cam, Granta. The manor belonged to Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor, whose property was claimed by the Conqueror for himself. It was given by the Empress Matilda to William de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy, for his services, but the earliest charter extant about Grantham is one of John, 1205, giving

what had been Ralph de Tankerville's to William, Earl Warenne. It remained, with some vicissitudes, in this family till 1338, when it was given to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; but on his death, 1362, the manor seems to have been divided from the castle and town, which Edward III. then gave to his third son, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. This castle stood near the Witham, N.E. of the Ch., but has entirely disappeared. Edward IV. gave the Lordship, which, it is interesting to find, included "a certain hospitium called 'Le George,'" to his mother Cicely, Duchess of York, and on her death it was settled on her daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., after which time it always belonged to the Queens of England down to the Restoration, when it was resumed by the Crown. The present lord of the manor is the Earl of Dysart. The first charter of incorporation dates from 1463, since which time the town has always been represented in Parliament. From its position on the Great North Road Grantham has had many royal visitors, Kings John and Charles I. in particular having been here many times (see account of the Angel Hotel, *post*). It was the first resting-place for Queen Eleanor's body after Lincoln (see *Harby*, Rte. 3); the cross, which stood on St. Peter's Hill, was, like those of Lincoln and Stamford, destroyed about 1645, but the Corporation ordered the remains to be deposited in the ch., and some are probably still in the crypt. It was in the neighbourhood of Grantham, 1643, apparently about Gonerby, that Cromwell gave the first proof of his military genius by defeating "one-and-twenty colours of horse troops, and three or four of dragoons," with "about twelve troops, whereof some so poor and broken that you shall seldom see worse" (Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' Letter

X.) "About this time it was," says Defoe, in his 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' "that we begin to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the East and spread first unto the North until it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms." Since then the history of the town has been uneventful. Some prosperity was given by the opening of the Nottingham Canal about 1800, and more by the Great Northern Railway in 1852. The recent considerable growth is due principally to its exceptional railway facilities, and the importance of Hornsby's Engine Works.

To the tourist the principal object of attraction will be the magnificent **Parish Church, which stands rather low at the N. end of the town, but is well seen from the line soon after passing the station northwards. It is dedicated to St. Wulfram, Abp. of Sens about 680, of whom some relics were said to be preserved here. There was a ch. here before the Conquest, of which nothing remains but some foundations. The existing Ch. has examples of all the styles, but principally of the best period of E. E. and Dec. The ground-plan, owing to the breadth of the aisles, and their prolongation so as to include the tower, is one of extreme simplicity, being a parallelogram of 200 ft. × 85, divided into three nearly equal widths, and broken only by the deep porches and the Hall chapel. There are two daily services, and the Ch. is nearly always open.

Of the second or Norman ch., which the responds show to have terminated two bays E. of the tower, there remain three pillars on each side, of fine late Norm., about 1170, with banded shafts and bold foliage. The original clerestory can be traced above the later pointed arches. About 1280 (the date of the Angel choir of Lincoln) the nave was extended with two fine bays W., the

tower begun, and the magnificent N. aisle built to the end of the first bay of the chancel. The bays of this aisle are much wider than those of the nave, and each has a four-light window with plain circles in the head, while the W. window is a noble one of six lights. The N. doorway, which is much mutilated by its later entrance-porch, is of the same date. The S. aisle was apparently carried out at different times. This W. window has five lights instead of six, and while most of the windows are triple intersecting lancets, a large Perp. window has been inserted. The S. aisle of the chancel, which was probably the Lady Chapel, is flowing Dec., about 1360. The pillars of this arcade seem too slender for their capitals, and perhaps were earlier. At the E. end of both aisles are large round turrets, resembling those at Holbeach (Rte. 8), and at the junction with the nave are picturesque octagon turrets, surmounted by spirelets, which formerly gave access to the great rood-loft. The N. porch, which also has spired octagon turrets, was likewise added in the late Dec. period. This porch is very remarkable as having served for a chapel, a fact which is shown by the piscina in its E. wall, though not only was the porch a thoroughfare, but there is an open archway in both walls, so that "the services must have been performed almost in the open air."—(Sir G. G. Scott.) The vaulting for a parvise or chamber above it caused the mutilation of the fine E. E. doorway inside it.

In the Perp. period the arches of the eastern bay of the nave were constructed; the N. aisle, or Corpus Christi chapel, added to the chancel, thus completing the parallelogram; the S. porch altered to its present form, and the large window near it inserted; and the cornice and parapet added to the aisles. The latest part of the ch. is the Hall chapel,

projecting beyond the Corpus chapel, and now used as the vestry. It is of bad, late Perp., c. 1520; and should be compared with the bolder, but not much earlier Perp. of the Corpus chapel, which is said to have been the work, c. 1500, of Bp. Fox, the founder of the Grammar School.

The Tower, which is (without the spire) about 140 ft. high, and 34 ft. square, is one of the greatest works of the early 14th cent. It consists of four stages; the first contains the W. door and window, both richly adorned with ball-flower; the second has three bands of decorations, two of trefoiled arcades, and one of a remarkable diaper of quatrefoils; the third is pierced by two deeply-set double lights; and the belfry has two very lofty lights with crocketed hood-moulds, and is crowned by octagonal turrets with spirelets, on which are figures of bishops. The outline is gracefully varied by the large S.W. buttress, which contains the newel staircase. The wonderful spire, which springs from within the parapet and is thickly set with crockets, rises to a height equal to the tower, or about 280 ft. altogether. This is rather less than the other famous spires of England; Louth being about 292 ft., Chichester, and St. Michael's, Coventry, 300 ft., Norwich, 315 ft., and Salisbury, 404 ft. But Grantham is earlier even than Salisbury, the next in date, and in the deliberate opinion of Sir G. G. Scott, "*stands second to it only among English steeples.*" According to Scott, Tickhill Ch., near Doncaster, first suggested the remarkable type of façade, formed by the aisles flanking the W. tower, to the builder of Newark, which tower was begun in the usual form. Grantham, 50 years later, was certainly suggested by Newark, and in its turn excited the people of Newark to add a story to their own tower, with a spire intended to rival

Grantham. In the tower are 10 fine bells, the only ring of that number in the county, and rather poor chimes, which ring every three hours.

The lower stage of the tower with its immense piers forms a remarkable inner porch to the nave. The interior view from this point is very striking from the great size of the aisles and windows, while the curious regularity of plan is saved from monotony by the rich screen and the varied floor-levels over the crypt. At least £30,000 have been expended on this Ch., very much to the credit of the county, and the restoration, 1866–70, was admirably carried out by Sir G. G. Scott.

The bowl of the font has interesting 14th-cent. carvings on its panels of the Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision, Baptism, Blessing of Children, Transfiguration (?), Sacrifice of Isaac, and three Kings seated, perhaps representing the Holy Trinity.

A remarkable feature of the Ch. is the double crypt beneath the S.E. or Lady Chapel. The original entrance was from outside the Ch. only, but in the 15th cent. the fine porch with an ogee doorway, looking like a chantry chapel of the chancel, was added. Both crypts are vaulted and of Dec. date. At the E. end is a stone altar with a peculiar recess in the centre. In this were probably kept the relics of St. Wulfram until 1565, when “a sylver and copper shryne, called Saint Wulfraneshryne, was sold, and bought with the price thereof a silver pott full gilt and an ewer of sylver.”

The oak chancel-screen, which much needs a rood-loft, was designed by *Scott*. Originally a stone screen stood here, with staircase on either side, of which traces still remain on the piers; and Sir G. Scott suggests that the choir was used wholly for collegiate services, and that the parish altar stood here with doorways on each side, as at St.

Albans. The pulpit, eagle, reredos, and altar-cloth are all fine for modern works. The stained glass, except the three hideous W. windows by *Wailes*, is also good, the best window being one in the S. aisle by *Kemp*, and other good ones by *Clayton and Bell*.

The Ch. is not rich in monuments, considering its importance. The best is an altar-tomb in the S. aisle of Richard de Salteby, 1362, under a cusped arch. E. of it is a somewhat similar one of the Harington family. In the N. aisle is a huge monument of Chief Justice Ryder, 1756, whose descendant, the Earl of Harrowby, takes his title from a hamlet near the barracks, the Hall of which is now a farmhouse. The library, given to the Ch. by Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester, in the 17th cent., is now kept at the W. end of the S. aisle. Another library of greater value, founded by Francis Trigg in the 16th cent., is in the very interesting priest's room of the Vicar of South Grantham, over the S. porch. It includes Henry More's works, presented by himself, and a mutilated portion of the rare Antwerp Polyglott, of which only one volume is complete, presented by Bp. Sanderson. In this room are an ancient fireplace and chair, and a beautiful little Perp. oriel looking from a great height into the Ch.

On the N. side of the Ch. is the late Perp. Grammar School, built and endowed by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester, 1528, a native of Ropsley, (*ante*). It has had several distinguished *alumni*, by far the greatest of whom was Isaac Newton, about 1654; others were More, the Cambridge Platonist, Colley Cibber, Dean Newcome, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, and probably Still, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1592, who was a native of the town. There is an old portrait of Fox at the Head Master's house. Near it, a pointed gateway, E. of the Ch., leads into the grounds

of **Grantham House**, where Margaret Tudor was entertained by Thomas Hall in 1503.

The * **Angel Hotel**, at the N. end of High St., is extremely interesting as being one of the *three* mediæval hostels still remaining in this country, the others being the George at Glastonbury, and the hostel at Fotheringhay, now a farmhouse. These two both date from the reign of Edward IV., while the gateway of the Angel is a century earlier, as is shown by the heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa on the hood-mould. Over the arch is a fine oriel, resting on a round corbel with leafage supported by a gilded angel; on either side are square bays with niches, and above a quatrefoiled parapet. This front, except the gateway, dates from about 1450. The hostel was not, as is sometimes asserted, a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, but it was their property. King John is recorded to have held his Court at the Angel Inn, Feb. 23, 1213. Richard III. signed the famous warrant for the execution of Buckingham, 1483, "in a chamber called the King's Chamber in the Angel Inn." This beautiful room extended the whole length of the first-floor frontage, but is now divided into three rooms. Next door to the Angel is a good half-timbered house. A beautiful stone oratory, or Guild Chapel, figured in the *Archæologia* and described by Stukeley, stood near here till the present century. The **George Hotel**, nearly opposite, was also a beautiful ancient building till its lamentable destruction in 1780. As already stated, it was expressly included in the grant of Edward IV. to his mother Cicely, Duchess of York, by whom it was bequeathed in reversion to the College of Fotheringhay. It has the honour of being described in *Nicholas Nickleby* as "one of the best inns in England."

The **Market-place** is a picturesque square, in which is a conduit, ori-

ginally constructed by the Gray Friars, dated 1597. An unmeaning white obelisk, put up by Lord Dy-
sart in the place of the ancient Mar-
ket-cross, bears the false statement
that it stands on the site of the
Eleanor Cross. This was really on
St. Peter's Hill, in front of the
modern Guildhall, near the place
where now is a good bronze statue
of Sir Isaiae Newton by *Theed*.

Excursions.—The country round Grantham is hilly and well-wooded, and contains an unusual number of fine seats. The principal are Belvoir Castle (Duke of Rutland), just across the county border, Belton (Earl Brownlow), Syston (Sir John Thorold), Harlaxton (Mrs. Sherwin Gregory), Denton (Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory), Irnham (see *ante*), Stoke (E. Turnor, Esq.), and Easton (Sir H. A. Cholmeley). Nearly all the chs. in the neighbourhood are of some interest, especially the fine series on the picturesque Cliff-road to Lincoln. *Bottesford Ch.* (Leicestershire) should be included in the visit to Belvoir.

* **Belvoir Castle** (pron. *Bever*) forms a pleasant day's excursion from Grantham, and attracts a large number of visitors hence, or from Nottingham, in the summer months. The greater part of it is liberally thrown open to visitors daily. The nearest stat. is Redmile, on the line to Melton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., but **Bottesford**, on both Nottingham and Melton lines, 4 m., is more convenient, and a conveyance can easily be obtained there. If the visitor drives from Grantham (about 8 m.), he can pass Harlaxton and Denton on the way, and return by Barrowby. There is a pleasant *Inn*, the Peacock, in the grounds at the foot of the hill. The castle itself stands just inside the Leicestershire border, but much of the grounds is in Wools-thorpe parish, in Lincolnshire.

Owing to its situation, the castle forms a striking object for many miles round, especially down the flat vale of Belvoir. It stands on an artificial mound, thrown up on a spur of the Wolds by Robert de Todeni, to whom the district was granted by the Conqueror. He built the first castle, and also founded a Benedictine cell, in which he was buried, annexed to St. Alban's Abbey, so that in a charter of that Abbey he is called Robert de Belvedeir. This priory was enriched by his son William, who took the surname of Brito de Albini. It stood at the foot of the hill near the inn; scarcely anything of it remains but an ancient dovecot. The estate passed by marriage in 1247 to Robert de Ros, and about 1500 to Sir Robert de Manners, whose son was created the first Earl of Rutland. The first Duke was created by Queen Anne. The celebrated Marquis of Granby, best remembered as a tavern-sign, was the eldest son of the third Duke, but did not live to attain the dukedom; his distinction was chiefly in Pitt's German campaign, culminating in the victory of Minden, 1759. The castle was greatly injured in the Wars of the Roses, when Lord Hastings, to whom it was given, could only gain it by a siege. In the Civil War, it was an important Royalist centre, and was destroyed by order of the Parliament, but was rebuilt in 1668. It was again rebuilt in 1801, by *Wyatt*, in what was meant to be a style of the utmost magnificence; but when nearly completed, in 1816, the N.W. and N.E. fronts were entirely destroyed by a fire, and at once recommenced. Being thus built at the worst of all known architectural periods, it is a most disappointing building, of which the detail is mere "Strawberry Hill Gothic," but it has an imposing outline in the distance with its many towers and vast frontage of

252 ft. The square castellated keep is known as the **Staunton Tower**. Several English sovereigns—including Queen Victoria in 1843—have visited the Castle. The collection of pictures is not of first-rate rank—several good ones were destroyed in the fire; but there are some of considerable interest, especially among the portraits. As the name of the painter is conveniently given with each picture, it will only be necessary to draw attention to the most important.

The great entrance on the N.W. opens into the **Hall** or **Guard Room**, in which is some interesting old armour; whence a long passage and staircase lead to the principal apartment, 130 ft. long, called the **Regent's Gallery**, because it was fitted up for the Prince Regent in 1814. Here are many busts, chiefly by *Nollekens*; tapestry, with scenes from *Don Quixote*; and many pictures by *Reynolds*, *Kneller*, and *Lely*; also *Death of Lord Robert Manners*, *Stothard*. From this opens the gallery of the **Chapel**, the altar-piece of which is a *Holy Family*, *Murillo*. In the **Library** is a portrait of the 5th Duke, *Sir F. Grant*, and a fine collection of drawings, not of course ordinarily shown. From the **Duchess's Boudoir** there is a fine view; the best picture is in the passage, *Charles II. as a boy*, *Vandyck*. The **Ball-Room**, or Grand Corridor, has several portraits by *Reynolds* and *Sir F. Grant*. Parallel with it is the set of rooms called the **Queen's Apartments**, or Chinese Rooms, from some remarkable Chinese paintings on silk; none of the pictures here are important. In the **Grand Dining Hall** are some good portraits by *Reynolds*, *Mytens*, and *Kneller*, and a marble imitation of a table-cloth, which seems to be more admired by tourists. The **Elizabeth Saloon** is elaborately fitted up in the *Louis Quatorze* style, and has a richly

painted ceiling with mythological scenes. In it are some really beautiful cabinets and china, and some miniatures of great value, including a set of Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, which are set in panels in the wall. On the other side of the corridor is the **Picture Gallery**, the principal attraction of the house, which has a good collection of the Dutch School, and many by Rubens and Claude. Those best worth notice are: *Teniers*, The Proverbs, a curious picture illustrating 25 Dutch proverbs, with a portrait of his son throwing money to the fishes; *Nicolas Poussin*, The Seven Sacraments; *Rubens*, Shepherd and Shepherdess, and St. Katharine; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; *Vandyck*, The Crucifixion (painted on slate); *Murillo*, Adoration, and Virgin and Child; *Ruysdael*, Sea piece; *Claude*, some Landscapes; *Gainsborough*, Landscapes; *Carlo Dolce*, Virgin and Child; and Last Supper, *unknown* (assigned to Albert Dürer). The views from the windows of nearly all the rooms are very fine; Lincoln Minster and Nottingham Castle are both visible on a clear day.

The terrace-gardens winding in labyrinths for a great distance along the hill-sides are remarkable for their beautiful situation. The **Duchess's Garden** is especially famous for its spring flowers. The **Mausoleum** (shown only by special leave), is intended to be of Norman architecture, and has a rather striking effigy by *Wyatt*, of the 5th Duchess.

At **Woolsthorpe** (not to be confused with Sir Isaac Newton's Woolsthorpe near Colsterworth, Rte. 2), beyond the kitchen-gardens at the Lincolnshire foot of the hill, is a richly-adorned modern Ch. by *Place*, with an elaborate font. The ruins of the old Ch., destroyed by the Parliamentary army during the siege of Belvoir, lie $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S. Near it was appa-

rently a large camp or settlement of unknown date, in which many cinerary urns, weapons of varying periods, and brass fibulae have been discovered. The whole of this district is rich in ironstone, and may perhaps hereafter become an industrial centre.

♂ **Bottesford Stat.**, in Leicestershire, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Nottingham, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Grantham, is the most frequented way of reaching Belvoir, and gives an opportunity for seeing the fine *Ch. and its monuments. It is cruciform, with a W. tower and disproportionately lofty crocketed spire, rising to the height of 210 ft. It is principally of a bold and spacious Early Perp. type, except the Dec. S. aisle and fine E.E. chancel door, but the chancel was almost rebuilt in the debased period, c. 1630, with a hideous low roof. Among the many objects of interest in the Ch. may be named the curious and boldly-carved figures forming terminals to the roof, the remarkable bowl of the Jacobean font, the two doorways to the rood-loft, the remains of stained glass in the S. transept, and the desk and pulpit, 1631. But the chief feature is the magnificent series of monuments in the Ch. of successive owners of Belvoir, the earliest of which were removed here on the destruction of Belvoir Priory. These are as follows: (1.) On N. wall, a very curious Purbeck marble figure only 18 in. high, in mail with shield and sword, once probably set over the heart of William de Albini, 1236, one of the barons present at the signing of Magna Charta. (2.) N. wall, a slab (with 16th-cent. lettering) to Robert de Ros, 1310. (3.) W. end of S. aisle, a slab with recumbent effigy of a lady of the de Ros family, late 14th cent. (4 and 5.) On each side of altar, similar alabaster altar-tombs; on the N., Sir Wm. de Ros, K.G., 1413, in plate armour with

camail of mail, and the collar and garter of his order ; on the S., John, Lord de Ros, 1421. (6.) In chancel floor, brass of Henry de Codyngton, rector, 1404, in eucharistic vestments, cope adorned with saints, and morse or buckle bearing the Holy Trinity, under a fine triple canopy. (7.) Mutilated brass of John Freeman, rector, 1420, in eucharistic vestments. All the rest are of the Manners family. (8.) In centre of chancel (very fine), the 1st Earl of Rutland, K.G., and his countess, 1543, with the eldest son kneeling at a faldstool, and the other children on the sides. (9.) W. of it, a similar one of the 2nd Earl, 1563, with one son in clerical gown. (10.) Against S. wall, the 3rd Earl, 1587. (11 and 12.) Against N. wall, similar ones of the 4th and 5th Earls, 1588 and 1612 ; the countess of the latter was daughter of Sir Philip Sidney. (13.) S.E. wall, an immense monument of the 6th Earl, 1632, and his two Countesses. His daughter kneeling at the head became the Duchess of George Villiers, the 1st Duke of Buckingham. The two sons kneeling at the feet died young, and two women, Margaret and Philippa Flower, were actually burnt alive at Lincoln, 1619, for having, on their own confession, done them to death by sorcery. (14 and 15.) Pedestals with statues of the 7th and 8th Earls, 1641 and 1679. In the churchyard is a curious incised slab, with half-effigy of a woman, and a Calvary cross, c. 1400.

Between Bottesford and Grantham, there is one stat., **Sedgebrook**, in Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Grantham. Before reaching it the line passes, on rt., **Muston**, where the Wheatsheaf Inn stands on the county borders. The Ch. (Leicestershire) has an E.E. and a Dec. aisle arcade, a rich Dec. font, and several fine old bench ends. Crabbe, the poet, was Rector of Muston for 20 years. **Sedgebrook**

Ch. is striking. With the exception of the E.E. N. arcade and font, it is entirely Perp., of a showy and rather unusual type, in which the large canopied statue-niches at the angles form a prominent feature. An octagon turret gave access to the rood-loft, of which in the central part only the stone base remains, the screen itself now dividing the chancel from the Markham chapel. This chapel was built by Sir John Markham of the **Manor House** (now a farmhouse near the Ch.), Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who gained the honourable title of "the upright Judge," from being deprived of his office by Edward IV. in consequence of his scrupulous fairness on the trial for treason of Sir Thomas Coke, Lord Mayor of London. His altar-tomb has been destroyed, but the slab of it remains in the pavement. In the E. wall is the incised slab of his daughter Dorothy, 1494, with peculiar head-dress. The pulpit is dated 1634.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Sedgebrook Stat., and close together, stand the two Chs. of **East and West Allington**, of which the former is a plain E.E. building with double bell-gable, and the latter, standing prettily in the grounds of the Hall, has a Trans. Norm. arcade and Jacobean pulpit. 2 m. from Grantham, on a conspicuous hill to the rt., is the Dec. spire of **Barrowby**, a handsome Ch., principally of Dec. date, with E.E. doorway and some lancet windows. The font is of rich traceried work, c. 1350, and has a triple monster curiously enclosed in its hollow stem. There are two brasses in the chancel pavement—Nicholas Deen and his wife, in a butterfly head-dress, c. 1470 ; and James Deen (the figure lost) and his wife, in lappeted head-dress, 1508. Three other slabs have been robbed of their brasses. There is a monument to the sturdy Royalist, Dr. Hurst, Chaplain to Charles I., who was de-

prived, but lived to be re-instated, and died here, 1674. The view from the churchyard over the vale of Belvoir is very fine.

After Barrowby the train passes through a short tunnel under part of the famous Gonerby Hill on the Great North Road (Rte. 2), and joins the main line near Grantham Stat.

Belton House (Earl Brownlow), $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Grantham, on the Lincoln road (passing at 1 m. the modern Ch. of **Manthorpe**), is a fine and excellently-planned house, completed in 1689 from the designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, but somewhat altered in 1775 by *Wyatt*. Like some other great houses of that date, it is in the form of the letter H., but shows more trace than usual of French influence in the high roofs and numerous windows. The house would probably be shown on application, but has not much interest, the best pictures having been removed to Ashridge, in Herts. There is some carving by Grinling Gibbons in the chapel, which is lined with cedar, a portrait of Speaker Sir J. Cust, by *Reynolds*, and some by *Lely* in the hall, some huge pictures by *Hondekoeter* in the large dining-room, and a *Romney* and a *Gainsborough* in the smaller dining-room. William III. visited Sir John Brownlow, the builder of the house, here in 1695. The park, of nearly 700 acres, has some beautiful slopes abounding in old timber, and three sheets of water fed by the Witham. Near its eastern gate a brick triumphal arch, built in 1750, called **Belmont Tower** (the key is kept close by), affords a splendid view. **Londonthorpe Ch.** (from the Danish *lundr* = grove), a little outside this gate, has a saddleback-roofed tower, good clustered pillars, a cross-legged knight in mail in a canopied recess, and sedilia formed in the long splay of a chancel window. **Welby Ch** 1 m. further E., across the great [Lincolnshire.]

Roman *Ermine Street* (which about here is called the High Dyke), has an E.E. broach spire, a handsome Perp. clerestory and porch, and some good woodwork in the benches, screen, and doors. In the churchyard is a curious 14th-cent. slab, with bust of a lady in a quatrefoil, the feet incised below, and beside her an infant in a shroud.

The park of Belton marches with that of its friendly rival Syston, and they may be easily visited together. But * **Belton Ch.**, which is a museum of monuments, should not be omitted; nor the pretty village at the N.W. corner of the park, which is a model of English neatness and comfort. The Ch. has an E. E. tower, the upper stage of which was rebuilt in 1637, and a massive late Norm. arcade with a deeply-incised pillar; but most of the other parts are debased Gothic of 1720. The font has very singular carvings, not always easy to interpret, under round arches adorned with nail-head. These are (1) a man chiming two bells, on institution (?); (2) a priest reading a book; (3) giving absolution; (4) ordering penance (?); (5) a griffin (the devil (?)); (6) punishment of the impenitent; (7) salvation of the penitent (?); (8) a floral device. Of the crowd of monuments by eminent sculptors the principal are in chancel, Sir John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel, 1754 (*Cheere*); 1st Baron Brownlow, 1807 (*Westmacott*); his father, Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, with a beautiful female figure holding the Journals of the House for 1768 (*Tyler*); Etheldreda Cust, a girl with lamb, 1778 (*Bacon*). N. chancel aisle, Rd. Brownlow, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, 1638; his son Richard, and Dame Alicia, 1679. Nave, the Rev. R. Cust (*Theed*). The modern N. transept forms a mortuary chapel, closed by a grille. In it are the 1st Earl Brownlow, 1853 (*Marochetti*); his

two wives, with figure of Religion by *Canova*; Viscount Alford, in coloured marbles (*Sir Gilbert Scott*); and the 2nd Earl, 1867, with tabernacle work of Perp. character.

Syston, 1 m. N. of Belton, is said to be the original of the village of *Willingham*, in the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian,' at which Jeanie Deans, on her famous walk to London, found herself "in one of those beautiful scenes so often found in merry England, where the cottages, instead of being built in two direct lines on each side of a dusty high-road, stand in detached groups, interspersed not only with oaks and elms, but with fruit trees." Some points in the description are better suited to Belton. The fabric of the Ch. a good deal resembles Belton, but the interior rather contrasts with it by the absence of important monuments. The tower is Norm. with Perp. pinnacles. The S. doorway is late Norm. and very curious, having under its tympanum a lintel with 9 figures of praying saints. The N. arcade, with only one very low pier, and the chancel-arch and tower-arch, with sacristan's window above, are late Norm.; the S. arcade E. E., with nail-head moulding. On each side of the chancel-arch is a square double hagioscope.

Syston Park (*Sir J. H. Thorold*, who represents the oldest of Lincolnshire names, a Thorold being Sheriff at the date of the Conquest) stands on much higher ground and is more conspicuous than its rival Belton. The house, of imposing size but not much architectural merit, was built in the 18th cent. upon the hill, the old Hall being down in the village. It still contains a fine library, but some of the greatest treasures were dispersed in 1884, when the famous Mazarin Bible was sold for £3200. The park of 550 acres resembles Belton, but has steeper slopes. *Barkston* Ch. is only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Syston, and

a return to Grantham can be made from Barkston or Honington Stat.

S.W. of Grantham, on the road to Belvoir, are two very fine modern manor-houses, at Harlaxton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Denton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Harlaxton Manor** (*Mrs. Sherwin Gregory*) is a very large and imposing Jacobean house, by *Salvin*, 1845; a cedar staircase is a remarkable feature. The old manor-house, a building of great beauty and interest, having become unsafe was unhappily pulled down. A few ruins of it still remain $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. It was of Tudor and Jacobean architecture, with stepped gables, and a fine stone balustrade enclosing the front court. The Flemish family of De Ligne (or Lyne) purchased this manor in the persecutions of Philip II. The Ch. is of various dates: the tall tower is Dec., but with a Perp. spire, into which the staircase is curiously extended from the S.W. pinnacle. The N. arcade is bold Trans. Norm., the S. plain E. E. The Dec. font (out of its proper place) has some remarkable carvings, including Our Lord with the Chalice, and another chalice on the stem. N. and S. of the chancel are Perp. chapels, in both of which are cusped and crocketed recesses; in the former, but probably out of place, are recumbent alabaster effigies of a civilian and his wife, c. 1420, both in long-sleeved gowns, and supported by angels. Notice the curious double doorway from the S. chapel to the altar, and an image-recess like those at Sedgebrook (*ante*). The village is a very pretty one, and near the Ch. is a group of beautiful 16th-cent. half-timber fronts, said to have been brought from abroad.

Denton has lost two ancient manor-houses, but both of much less interest than Harlaxton. The huge modern **Denton Manor** (*Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory*) is built in Tudor style, of yellow local stone, by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, and is much superior in detail

to its neighbour at Harlaxton. There is a fine collection of furniture, and some good pictures, especially "The Chess-Players," the best work of *F. Cotes*, R.A., and "The House-builders," by *F. Dicksee*, obviously intended as a rival to it. The park, of about 370 acres, is pretty, and has a medicinal spring, known as St. Christopher's Well, the qualities of which are due to the quantity of ironstone in this district. A Roman pavement was found here in 1737. The Ch., mostly Perp., has a good tower, but has been almost rebuilt, by *Sir A. Blomfield*. At the W. end are two monuments, John Blyth, 1602, recumbent; and Richard Welby, 1713, being crowned by angels on the top of his wig. Wyville Ch., S. of this, is only a small brick building.

Pursuing our journey from Grantham northwards we see the spire of Gonerby (Rte. 2) on the top of the hill, l., then we pass through Peas Cliff Tunnel, shortly after which there is a good view of Syston Park, rt., and reach at

109 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Barkston Junct. Stat., where the lines to Lincoln and Boston diverge from the main line. Another loop gives a direct route from Nottingham to the Lincolnshire coast without passing Grantham. Barkston Ch., more than 1 m. from the stat., but only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Syston Ch. (*ante*), has an E.E. tower of Trans. type with Perp. spire, a Dec. S. aisle with a rich parapet, and E.E. arcade with massive piers and rude capitals. Over the porch-arch is a Latin inscription in memory of Thomas Pacey, and under the lintel an inscription in Lombardic lettering. On the N. wall are two 14th-cent. slabs, of a priest and a civilian, which were found imbedded. The chancel-arch is set on the stone basement of the rood-screen, and is thus made lofty and effective; on either side of it is a

hagioscope, that on the N. side cut through the staircase of the loft, while that on the S. resembles a 3-light window. In the recent restoration of the chancel, the sedilia, piscina, and founder's tomb were uncovered.

[The Great Northern main line from which we here part, continues in the county for 7 miles further, and has two more stats. in it.

111 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Hougham and Marston Stat. The two villages, on l., are only separated by the Witham. Hougham Ch., prettily situated by the river, has an E.E. tower, a Norm. arcade on S. side and Dec. on N., Trans. Norm. font, curious door-lintel, made out of the stem of a Norm. churchyard-cross, and an early 14th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight of the Bussey family. Marston Ch. has an early Dec. tower with a broach spire, Dec. N. arcade, and E. E. doorway and S. arcade, over which are curious oval openings in the spandrels. In the S. aisle is a Purbeck monument of Wm. Thorold, 1569. A round-headed arch opens into the S. chantry chapel, where is a large monument to Sir N. Thorold, 1594, with a much-injured alabaster effigy. Marston Hall, now a farm-house, was an ancient seat of the Thorold family, and the Ch. is full of their monuments.

2 m. E. from Hougham Stat., and not much further from Honington or Caythorpe Stat., is the very remarkable Ch. of * Hough-on-the-Hill (so-called from its prominent situation), which deserves attention from archæologists. The tower of this Ch., which (except its upper stage) is certainly one of extreme antiquity, should be compared with the better-known one of St. Peter's at Barton (Rte. 21), which it much resembles. It is of the rudest construction, with no windows except two in the third stage. Attached to the W. front is a semi-circular stair-case turret with

several small lights of varying form — square, triangular, and bell-shaped — while above is a later square cornice, from which springs the roof. There are also two very early lights near the W. end of the nave, and one inserted in the S. wall of the porch, and a triangular-headed door in the turret. The aisle arcades are E.E., and remarkably lofty, with a Perp. roof above. The E.E. font is interesting; it is circular, but divided into four by shafts springing from the square base, and has both pointed and round arreading. An E.E. arcade opens from the chancel to the vestry, in which is a 14th-cent. slab with Calvary cross. There was an alien Priory of Austin Canons here, at which King John probably stayed the night before reaching Newark, where he died. A round-topped hill near the village, called **Loveden Hill**, gives its name to the wapentake, and was no doubt its original place of meeting. At **Brandon**, a hamlet 2 m. N., is an interesting little chapel with E.E. nave and font, Dec. chancel, and an early Norm. S. door which has a diapered tympanum, and the peculiar "loop"

1 "jew's harp" moulding found at Stow and other early churches in the N. of the county.

115½ m. Claypole Stat. This fine cruciform * Ch. is conspicuous for miles round by its lofty and graceful crocketed spire. The two lower stages of the tower, which is engaged between the aisles, are E.E.; the spire early Perp., c. 1380. The Ch. is for the most part rich flowing Dec., but it is unhappily in very bad repair; the beautiful carving being covered with yellow wash, and low deal roofs disfiguring the chancel and transepts, and even cutting across the tracery of the fine early Perp. E. window. The clustered pillars of the spacious nave have foliated capitals of remarkable

beauty and variety. The canopied pulpit is a remarkably good example of Jacobean carving, and its book-desk is supported by the latten stem of a processional cross. Notice also the good Dec. font, early Perp. screen, and fine crocketed sedilia in the chancel. The S. transept, or St. Mary's Chantry, is mostly E.E., and is remarkable for its original altar-slab *in situ*, and for three beautiful sedilia, a very unusual feature in a chantry-chapel.

In **Stubton** churchyard, 1 m. E., may be noticed a great cluster of yews surrounding the tomb of Sir George Heron and his wife, a daughter of Sir Horace Mann. In **Fenton Ch.**, 1 m. further, are a Norm. arcade, Jacobean pulpit, and some old bench ends. **Beckingham Ch.**, 4 m. from Claypole, and only separated from Notts by the Witham, is handsome, and has two Norm. doorways, a fine E.E. porch, and clustered columns in the nave adorned with nail-head. Under the tower is the 14th-cent. effigy of a lady.

At 117 m. the railway crosses the **Shire Dyke** into Notts, and passing on l. **Balderton** (Rte. 2), reaches at 120 m. ♂ **NEWARK Stat.** on the E side of the town; the Midland Stat. is on the N. side, near the Castle (see Rte. 2, and '*Handbook to Notts*').

The rly. to Lincoln, leaving the main line at Barkston, next reaches another junct. at

112 m. Honington Stat., where the line to Boston gives off on rt. The Ch., though not pleasing externally, is of some interest, having an E. E. tower and chancel, with a very early pointed chancel-arch, and a massive early Norm. arcade, with an immense corbel-table. In the Tudor N. chantry-chapel are many monuments of the Hussey family, and one of William Smith, 1550, with effigy in doublet and long gown. In the

chancel is a late canopied aumbry, perhaps used for holding the Easter sepulchre with the pyx, and in the pavement is a grey slab of a priest with part of his effigy remaining, which was economically used by John Hussey, "a professor of the Ghospell," for the tombstone of himself and his wife, 1587. Above the village, S.E., is a strong British earthwork with a triple vallum, which was apparently occupied subsequently by the Romans.

The line from Honington to Lincoln runs all the way at the foot of a remarkable oolite escarpment known as *“**The Cliff**,” crowned at about every mile by a fine and interesting range of chs., of which Caythorpe, Leadenham, Welbourn, Navenby, and Coleby, are the most remarkable. This “cliff” is the steep western face of a long wold range, extending continuously from Leicestershire to the Humber, and broken only by the gorge of the Witham at Lincoln. At some places, as at Leadenham, there is a distinct lower shelf. The villages, especially Fulbeck, are pretty, and the ridge, on which the road mostly runs, commands a fine view over the flat country to the Trent. The Roman **Ermine Street** runs along the tableland somewhat E. of the ridge, and approaches close to the modern road about Navenby. It is still used in parts, and can be easily traced almost the whole way from Stamford to the Humber, which it reaches at Winteringham (Rte. 20), except for a short distance on each side of Lincoln. The best preserved part of it is N. of Ancaster Stat. (Rte. 6). The number of fine Chs. in this part is no doubt largely due to the abundance and excellence of the building-stone obtainable from Ancaster Quarries.

Between Honington and Cay-

thorpe the line passes close to two Chs. on rt., **Carlton Scroop** and **Normanton**. The former of these has a Trans. Norm. tower with a Dec. upper stage, E.E. arcades, and good early Dec. windows. In the E. window is some good glass of glowing colour, including figures of the donor and his wife, for whose head that of a priest has been substituted. It also has a Jacobean pulpit and late Dec. or early Perp. font. **Normanton Ch.**, 1 m. farther, has a Dec. tower, c. 1320, and a fine W. window of the same date, enriched externally with ball-flower, and having a bust of a bishop springing from the tracery; a good Perp. clerestory, and a Trans. Norm. S. arcade; the rest of the Ch. is mainly E.E.

115½ m., Caythorpe Stat., where the fine and unusual *Ch., which is ded. to St. Vincent, should certainly be visited. The lofty late Dec. crocketed spire is practically a new one; the old spire, which was remarkable for its disproportionate height to the central tower, and for its exaggerated bulge or sugar-loaf form, having been split by lightning in 1859, and rebuilt by *Sir G. G. Scott*, with some softening of both these peculiar features. The ground-plan of this Ch. is most singular, having two equal naves divided by a fine Geom. Dec. arcade springing at the W. end from between 2 windows, and at the E. above the apex of the crossing. This also gives an unusual design to the W. front. The N. aisle is modern, and, though fairly good in itself, somewhat injures the peculiarity of the internal effect. The transepts are merely slight extensions of the eastern bay, so that the tower rises above 4 open arches. The windows are very large, and filled with varied tracery. Externally the fine buttresses, with figures of the Annunciation, S., and the Coronation of the Virgin, W., should be noticed, and also the figure

of Our Lord in the porch. Internally the very singular bisecting arcade is by far the most marked feature, but the plain Dec. font, remains of a fresco of the Last Judgment over the tower-arch, and some monuments of the Hussey family may be mentioned. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells.

Fulbeck, half-way between Caythorpe and Leadenham, is perhaps the prettiest village in all the county, running down the steep face of a beautifully wooded abutment of the Cliff, on the top of which are seen the stately pinnacles of its handsome tower. The Ch. has a Trans. arcade with Dec. aisles, and a good Perp. clerestory added. The interior is very dark from the quantity of (very bad) stained glass, and the dark colour of the wood-work, some of it of cedar. The font is a fine specimen of Trans. Norm., with an intersecting arcade adorned with nail-head, cable, and tooth ornament. There is a sepulchral recess on the N. side of the chancel. The Ch. is crowded with monuments of the Fane family; the epitaph on a servant, Thomas Ball, 1673, on N. side of nave, is curious. The **Hall** (Col. Fane), close by, stands in beautifully wooded grounds, with fine iron gates at the end of an avenue. There is a restored ancient cross in the village.

117 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., $\frac{1}{2}$ Leadenham Stat., a large handsome village on a midway shelf of the cliff, with a fine *Ch. The nave of this Ch., with the lower part of the tower, is a fine example of late Dec. work, with bold clustered pillars, lofty arches, and two excellent doorways of different design. The lofty Perp. crocketed spire is marked by the absence of flying buttresses. In the S. aisle is a canopied piscina. The chancel and its chantry are late Perp. A stone monument of the Beresford family has long been used as the altar. In the E. window is some

remarkable Flemish glass, inserted in 1829, with a figure of Christ in majesty, of which the lower lights and the setting are by *Hardman*.

Welbourn Ch., 1 m. N. of the stat., has a plain E.E. tower, and a very unpleasing Perp. "sugar-loaf" spire, which looks like an exaggeration of Caythorpe. The Dec. S. porch is particularly good, and resembles that of Heckington; over the door is a mutilated design of the Holy Trinity. At the E. end of the nave is a pretty hanging-turret for the sancte bell. The nave and aisles are good late Dec., built by John of Welbourn, the munificent Treasurer of Lincoln, c. 1360, with a fine Perp. clerestory added; but the chancel has not been satisfactorily rebuilt, and the interior is somewhat cold-looking from want of colour.

* **Brant Broughton Ch.** (generally pronounced *Bruton*), 3 m. from Leadenham on the road to Newark, and on the little river Brant, is remarkable, on the contrary, not only for its beauty of architecture, but for the richness and taste of its internal decoration; its late Rector, Canon F. H. Sutton, having been himself an enthusiastic artist in stained glass and other ecclesiastical work. He executed nearly all the abundant glass here except the E. window, and some important windows in the Minster. The tower is good late Dec. with deep-splayed windows, and the crocketed spire, of the same date, is even loftier than Leadenham or Caythorpe (170 ft.), but like the latter it has a somewhat exaggerated entasis or bulge. The aisles are also of Dec. date, with a Perp. porch over which is a seated figure of Our Lord, and a fine embattled Perp. clerestory. The lofty aisle arcades and the chancel-arch are E.E., and the caps are adorned with nail-head. Internally the effect is very impressive from the great height of the chancel—a fine

work of *Bodley and Garner*, replacing a miserable one of 1812—and from the subdued richness of colour throughout the Ch. The nave roof is Perp., resting on angels with spread wings, and faithfully restored in colours according to the traces that were left. The N. aisle is modern, but on the old foundations. Bp. Warburton, of Gloucester, was Rector, and wrote here his famous “Divine Legation of Moses.”

1 m. S., in a remote situation, is the unrestored little Ch. of **Stragglethorpe**, which presents a curious contrast to the rich and stately Brant Broughton. It has an E.E. double bell-gable, a Perp. niched buttress, and a very early blocked triangular-headed doorway in the W. front. The font, with round-headed arcading, and the aisle arcade, are of Trans. date. In the chancel is a large marble monument of Sir Richard Earle, 1697.

4 m. N.E. of Leadenham, in a very lonely situation, is the fine ruined tower of **Temple Bruer** (from *bruyère*=heath), one of the five Preceptories of the Knights Templars in the county, the others being at Aslackby (Rte. 6), of which there are also a few remains; Mere Hall (Rte. 4); Eagle, near Lincoln (Rte. 3); and Willoughton (Rte. 22), entirely destroyed. It was founded by Dame Elizabeth de Cauz about the middle of the 12th cent., and possessed much property in this part of the county, including the famous Angel Inn at Grantham (*ante*). Henry VIII., accompanied by Katharine Howard, dined here on his journey to Lincoln in 1541, and in the same year he granted the estate to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The round church, or Holy Sepulchre, which stood W. of the tower, survived until the 18th cent., when it was engraved by Buck, and Gervase Holles in the preceding cent. even

describes the stained windows still existing. The foundations of it were uncovered in 1833. It was 52 ft. in diameter, and had a peristyle of 8 circular columns surrounded by a groined aisle, and a large porch in the W. front, and was probably joined to the tower by a cloister. This tower, 50 ft. high, dates from about 1250. In the basement story is some rich arcading, of which the shafts have mostly perished, and a piscina, showing that it was used as a chapel. Underneath this are vaults, and a newel staircase leads to the 2 stories above. Near it is a fine well, and several carved fragments that have been discovered are preserved. A small mod. Ch. has been built here

121 m., ♂ **Navenby** Stat., where the * Ch. is on the whole the finest of the Cliff group, though its outline is much injured by the miserable debased tower. The original tower, which probably bore a spire like that of Heckington, fell about the middle of the 18th cent., destroying some of the western portion of the Ch., and the wreck was rebuilt in the meanest style. The Ch. has now been thoroughly and excellently restored by Mr. Kirk, who also presented to it the beautiful font and cover of his own design, which were shown at the Great Exhibition of 1862. The **Nave** is Geom. Dec., with later windows in the N. aisle, and a Perp. clerestory, except one fine clustered and filleted pier, c. 1180, on the S. side, which is of the latest Trans. period. But this nave, as a whole, is inferior to both Leadenham and Welbourn; the great attraction of the Ch. is its magnificent later Dec. **Chancel**, of the same date and character as the more famous one at Heckington (Rte. 6). The 6-light E. window is of great size and very beautiful design, ranking with the E. window of Heckington and the N. window of Sleaford. It is in

great part a restoration, the upper lights having been actually cut off by a low roof, but enough remained to make it a genuine restoration and not an invention of the restorer. On the N. side of the chancel is a beautiful **Easter Sepulchre**, much smaller than those of Heckington and Lincoln Minster, having only 1 compartment instead of 3, and less rich than the superb one at Hawton, near Newark (Rte. 2), but showing the same general design: the Roman Guards sleeping below the tomb, and the women appearing above amid exquisitely carved foliage in the canopy. Adjoining it is a canopied monumental arch, probably for the founder of this rich chancel; in it is now placed the trefoiled stone with 14th-cent. Lombardic lettering of Richard Dewe, priest of the Ch. The priest's door is also on the N. side, and the sedilia with a piscina on the S. The pulpit is Elizabethan. There are peculiar shaped corbels to the nave-roof, on which are coats-of-arms of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Wellingore, 1 m. S. of Navenby, is so called as being the “*ofer*,” or strip (or perhaps the *gore*, or cut in the hills), of the Wealingas. The Ch. has a Dec. tower with stunted spire, an E.E. S. arcade with slender circular columns and octagonal caps, a Perp. N. arcade, and an early Dec. chancel-arch, in front of which are carved brackets for the rood-screen. The sedilia and piscina are interesting examples of Trans. work, c. 1160, with octagonal shafts and circular arches. The N. aisle of the chancel is entered by a Trans. arch, and it has an alabaster altar-tomb of a knight, with S.S. collar, and a lady, c. 1440. Several good bench ends in the N. aisle, an old alms-box near the door, and the external decoration of the Perp. W. window in the N. aisle should be noticed. A Perp. chimney-top, now

in the Vicarage garden, was long inverted and used as a font, thereby much puzzling architectural visitors. At Wellingore the Lincoln road ascends the Cliff from the lower ridge, and continues from here to Lincoln on the summit, affording fine views westwards. At the Hall (R. H. C. Nevile, Esq.) is a Rom. Cath. chapel, replacing one burnt in 1884, with very good glass by *Burllison and Grylls*.

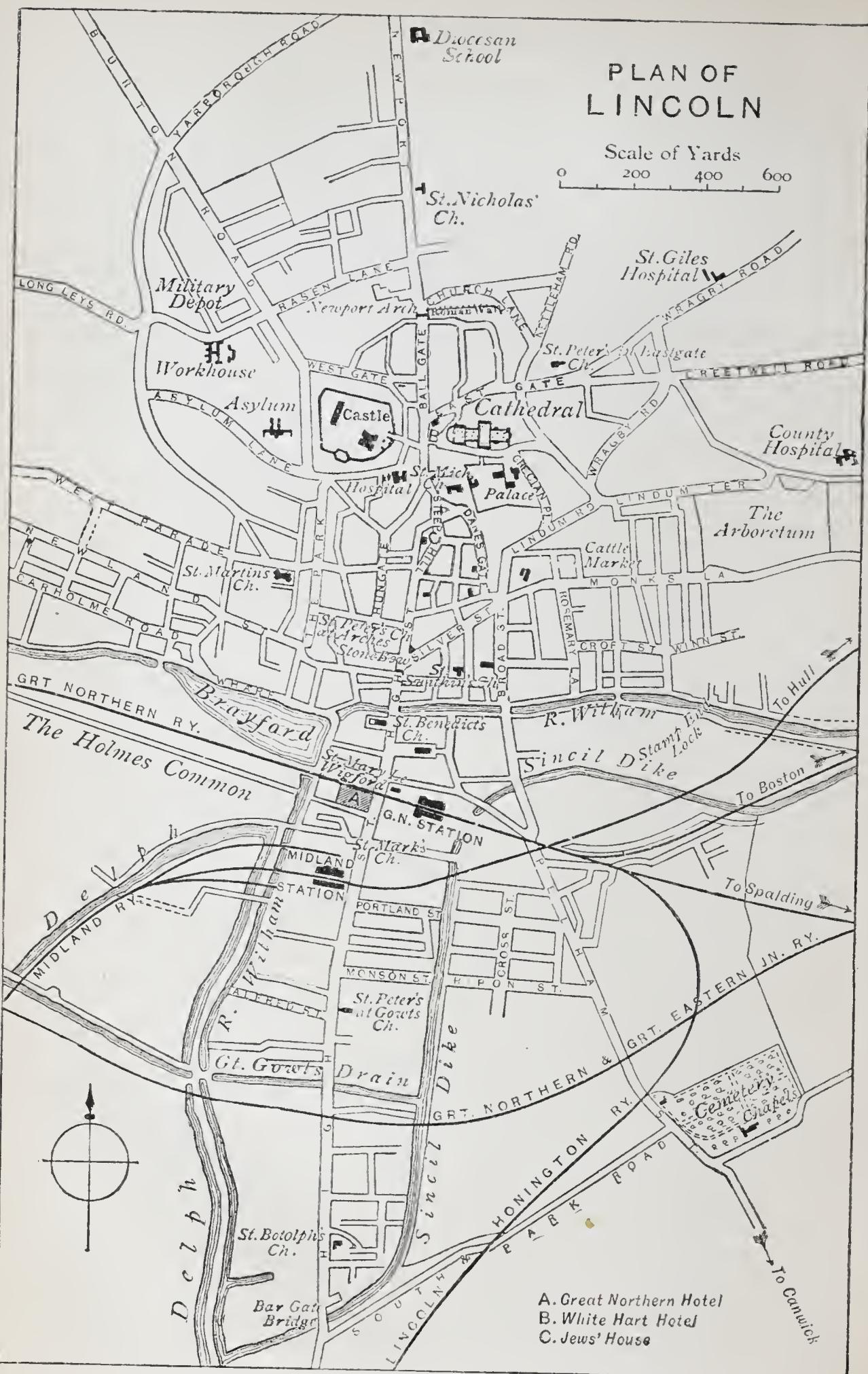
Boothby Graffo Ch., close to Navenby, is modern and of no interest, the old Ch., according to the register at Wellingore, having been “extirpated by a hurricane” in 1666; but in the parish, in a field about 1 m. W. of Navenby Stat., are the fine ruins of ***Somerton Castle**. This was built in 1281 by Anthony Bek, the powerful Bp. of Durham, himself a Lincolnshire man (see *Eresby*, Rte. 14), and consisted originally of a quadrangle of 330 ft. by 180 ft., with 4 circular towers at the angles. Of these the S.E. tower, together with a portion of the curtain, and the basement of the S.W. tower alone remain, to which an Elizabethan manor house, still occupied, was afterwards added. The tower, 45 ft. high, contains 3 vaulted chambers with lobbies attached, of which the lower ones are lighted only by slits, the upper by larger windows. The 2 chimneys, with double flues, are very remarkable for their date. From the roof there is a fine view, including Lincoln Minster. Round the castle ran a double moat; the outer one was of unusual size, and was protected by an embankment, of which much remains, and by a wall with circular towers. In this castle John I., or “le bon,” of France, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, was imprisoned from August, 1359, to March, 1360, under the custody of the Baron d'Eyncourt. The place was probably selected because of its difficulty of commu-

PLAN OF
LINCOLN

Scale of Yards



St. Nicholas
Ch.



nication, there having been reason to suspect an attempt at rescue. The castle was at this time royal, having been judiciously presented by Bp. Bek to Edward I. An account of King John's captivity here will be found in the *Lincoln Arch. Society's Report for 1856*, by Bp. Trollope.

Half-way between Navenby and Harmston, and prettily perched on the edge of the cliff, is the interesting Ch. of *Coleby, the advowson of which was given to Oriel College by its founder, Edward II. The lower part of its unbuttressed tower is of the same early Norm. class as the towers of the lower town at Lincoln, but includes a large fragment of even earlier date, somewhat like that at Hough-on-the-Hill, and lighted by a small key-hole window, with a peculiar loop-ornament (see *Stow*, Rte. 17), which appears again in the fragment of the original tower-arch seen from inside the tower. The upper part of the tower and graceful crocketed spire are good early Perp., but the tower unhappily has to be held together by ugly iron braces. A large Geom. Dec. porch, over which was a parvise, covers a very good Trans. Norm. doorway enriched with varied mouldings. Of the same date is the massive N. arcade, while that on the S. and the blocked arcade of the chancel are excellent specimens of early lancet work, with good stiff foliage of the earliest kind. The Trans. Norm. font, with an intersecting arcade and 4 dividing shafts, closely resembles that at Fulbeck. The chancel-arch is of the same date, and has remarkable imposts with classical details. The aisles of the E.E. chancel have been destroyed and windows are cut in the wall, but the arcade remains. There are some good bench-ends, but they are said to have been brought from Hackthorn Ch. (Rte. 23). Coleby Hall (Major Tempest) is a gloomy-looking

house dated 1628, in a noble situation; there are two classic temples in the grounds, one of which is a supposed restoration, by *Sir William Chambers*, of the temple of Romulus and Remus at Rome.

124 m., Harmston Stat., with a modern Dec. Ch., by *Withers*, retaining its Norm. tower of the unbuttressed type, with a mid-wall shaft to the belfry windows, which seems to have long survived in this county. It has a fine ring of 8 bells.

126 m., Waddington Stat., where the Ch. has an uninviting exterior, a miserable tower of 1726 having been thrust into the W. bay of the nave; but internally the arcades with clustered piers and stiff foliage and the slightly earlier chancel-arch are of beautiful E.E. work, "invaluable as well for their intrinsic merit as proving to us how in small village chs. the same excellent workmanship prevailed as is to be found in the largest buildings of the land" (*Sharpe*). It also has a Perp. font and Jacobean pulpit.

2 m. further the line passes close to the interesting Ch. of Bracebridge (*post*), which is best visited from Lincoln, and then, after falling in with the Great Eastern and Great Northern joint line and the Boston line, we reach at 130 m. the *Great Northern Stat.*, in the High-street of ⚭ LINCOLN.

LINCOLN.

Railway Stations. — There are two; the *Great Northern*, from whence also the *Great Eastern* joint line trains and the M. S. and L. trains *viâ Retford* depart; and the *Midland stat.* for Newark, Southwell, and Nottingham, which is used by the M. S. and L. trains to

Market Rasen, Grimsby, and Hull. Both are in the High Street, 300 yards apart; the Great Northern is the nearer to the city. An enormous blunder was committed in allowing these lines to cross this busy street on the level.

Principal objects of interest. The **Cathedral of course should receive the greater portion of the visitor's time. Of the parish churches, the most interesting are St. Mary - le - Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts. The other most important places are the *Ruins of Bishop's Palace, S. side of Minster; Castle, opp. to W. Gate of Minster Yard; *Stone Bow, High Street; *Newport Arch (Roman Gate), end of Bail Gate; Roman Basilica, in Bail Gate; The Conduit, by St. Mary-le-Wigford. Of the numerous old houses to be found in the city, the finest are the *Jews' House (Norman), foot of Steep Hill; "Aaron the Jew's" House (Norman), higher up; * "John of Gaunt's Stables" (Norman), beyond Midland stat.; Burghersh Chantry House, James Street, leading out of Eastgate, Dec.; the beautiful *Vicar's Court, with the house at the corner, and some in the Minster Yard, mostly Dec. and Perp. Many other places of less importance will be described hereafter. The principal industry of the city is found in the famous Agricultural Implement Works, which will generally be readily shown to a visitor interested in them. The largest are Clayton and Shuttleworth's, Sincil Dyke; Ruston and Proctor's, close to them; and Robey's, Canwick Road. The best views of the Cathedral are—a lovely one from New Road; from the Palace Ruins; close to the Deanery, N. side; from the W. side of the harbour called Brayford (turn down by St. Benedict's Church); and from almost anywhere in the Witham valley.

History.—Three excellent little lectures on Lincoln, by Precentor Venables, to be procured at all the shops, "A Walk through Lincoln Minster," and "Walks through the Streets of Lincoln" (two series), may be recommended to every tourist. There is an important paper, by Prof. E. A. Freeman, on *Lindum Colonia*, in his "English Towns and Districts," to which frequent reference is here made.

The history of Lincoln is for the most part identical with that of the great shire of which it is the head. It is proposed in this place only to give a summary of the main events that more specially concerned the city, the architectural history of the cathedral being given separately.

The name of the city is of the highest interest. By the Britons it was called *Caer-lindcoit*. The Celtic name, *linn-dun*, of which *Lindum* is the Romanised version, is identical with the generally accepted derivation of London, and signifies "the hill-fort of the pool;" pointing to a time when all the part below the hill was a stagnant mere, of which Brayford harbour is now almost the sole relic. The ending of the name Lincoln, *Lindum Colonia*, "proclaims the rank which Lincoln held among Roman cities; an ending which it shares with no other English town or village, and with but one other spot (Cologne) throughout the whole dominion of Rome. Köln and Lincoln are cities kindred in origin and name; only, while the city by the Rhine has lost her earlier name, and proclaims herself simply as the Roman *Colonia*, the city by the Witham keeps her earlier name as well as the title of her Roman rank, and proclaims herself through the whole of her long history as the Colony of Lindum."—Freeman.

The British settlement was probably on the top of the hill, and

Mr. Freeman supposes that the enclosed area outside the Newport or North Gate marks the lines of the British town. If so, the Romans moved their site southwards, in order better to utilise the remarkable steepness of the hill for defence. The line of the first Roman city can be easily traced. It measured about 400 yards from N. to S. by 500 from E. to W., and had four gates, of which the northern, *Newport*, only remains; the only Roman Gate indeed, except the Balkerne at Colchester, in Britain. The Great *Ermine Street*, leading from London to the Humber and Yorkshire, ran through it from N. to S., and was crossed in the centre of the city by another road running along Westgate and the original line of Eastgate, to *Banovallum* (Hornecastle), and *Vainona* (Wainfleet), on the Wash. Besides these four roads, the great Foss Way from Bath, Leiccester, and Newark united with the Ermine Street at *Swine Green*, 1 m. S. of the city gate. Inside this small space the principal Roman remains are found, and the recently-discovered Basilica was almost in the centre of this city. At the crossing of the four roads no doubt stood the tall milestone, now in the cathedral cloisters, which marks XIV. Roman miles to Segelocum. Of the circuit of these walls, the northern line only remains clearly visible outside Newport Arch, with a portion of the return wall E. and W. Of the southern wall a part can be traced behind the Precentory and Sub-deanery.

This town soon proved too small for the growing colony, and the eastern and western walls were extended along Motherby Hill, W., and Broad Street, E., and a new S. wall made along the N. side of Guildhall Street and Saltergate, the new south gate being on the site of the Stone Bow. The en-

closed space to the north of the city, supposed by Mr. Freeman to have been the British settlement, may have been, as is supposed by others, a further addition of fortified pasture-land made by the Romans at this time; or, at any rate, the Romans may have used the British line of trenches. This second city was about double the size of the first. It should be observed that the movement of the city has throughout its history been southwards, even the great increase of late years being almost entirely south of the railway stations.

In spite of the importance of Lindum, we have hardly any record of the Roman colony. Nor is there any trustworthy information as to the date when it passed, after the withdrawal of Roman provincial troops in the 5th century, to the Anglian conquerors of Mercia. But the continuous survival of the name seems plainly to show that Lindum did not lie long in ruins. We next hear of it as the capital of the great Southumbrian district of *Lindsey*—the island of Lindum—the inhabitants of which, sometimes those only of the northern riding, sometimes also those of the whole shire, called themselves the *Lindisfaras*, or men of Lindsey. “It is plain that there was no Roman town in Britain whose strength and majesty made a deeper impression on our fathers than the colony of Lindum.”

The first recorded event in the history of the new English city is the adoption of Christianity, marked by the conversion of the “prefect of the city,” Blecca, by Paulinus, Bp. of York, the Northumbrian Apostle, in 627. (See *Torksey*, Rte. 17.) The site of the first Christian church within the town walls is still marked by that of St. Paul’s, which retains the name of the great Northern apostle, Paulinus, in a corrupted form. But when a bishopric of Lindsey was

founded by Ecgfrith of Northumbria, the bishop's seat was fixed, and remained until the Conquest, not at Lincoln, but at Sidnacester (*Stow, Rte. 17*).

Then came the great Danish invasion of the 9th century, which has left more abiding traces on Lincolnshire than on any other county. Lincoln at once became one of their five great boroughs, the others being Stamford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby. At the time of the Domesday survey, these boroughs were ruled by a patriciate of twelve independent "law-men," whose office was hereditary, with the privileges almost of a distinct commonwealth, and not under external Danish government. In 941, Eadmund, "the doer of great deeds," released the five boroughs "bowed low in heathen chains," and won them back to England and Christianity. In 1013, the five boroughs submitted to Swegen, and being still mainly ruled by one of Danish blood were treated with all respect, and remained independent communities. Such was the state of things at the Conquest, as is recorded in Domesday; and the Conqueror left their existing privileges almost untouched. But he intended to retain the supreme control in his own hands, and made one of the most important changes in the history of the city in another way, by the foundation, in 1068, of a castle, on the site of the English fortress, which completely secured the command of the city, and formed the key of the eastern counties.

This great civil epoch was quickly followed by an equally great ecclesiastical one, in the removal of his "bishop's stool" by Remigius, the first Norman bishop, from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln, in order to be under the protection of the Castle, about 1070. From this time Lincoln takes its natural

place, not as a free imperial commonwealth, but as one among the great cities of England, the head of a great shire, and the seat of what subsequently became the vastest diocese in the country. The almost simultaneous building of the Castle and Cathedral necessitated an enormous clearance in the narrow space within the walls; and to this is due the foundation of the lower town beyond the river, marked by the towers of St. Mary-le-Wigford, and St. Peter-at-Gowts, "than which there are few spots in England which ought to speak with a more stirring voice to the hearts of Englishmen."

The subsequent events connected with the city may now be given in a briefer summary. In 1140 the castle was taken for the Empress Matilda, and Stephen, in besieging it, was taken prisoner after a great battle, known as the Joust of Lincoln, somewhere N.W. of the castle, on Candlemas Day, 1140-1. Six years later Stephen had recovered the castle, and, in spite of the belief that it was unlucky for any king to set foot within the walls, he kept Christmas at Lincoln. Henry II. was here a few years later, but refused to enter the walls, and kept his feast only in the lower town of Wigford. After this date there are few of our sovereigns who have not visited Lincoln.

On May 19, 1217, occurred the decisive battle known, from the abundance of booty, as "The Fair of Lincoln," when the Earl of Pembroke, Regent of the Realm, finally defeated the troops of the Dauphin under the Count of Perche: "a day the more to be remembered as the last fight on any threatening scale which Englishmen have had to wage against the southern enemy within their own four seas." On this occasion frightful havoc took place, and the city, having been occupied by the French, was given up to

pillage. No further siege of the castle took place for over four centuries to check the peaceful progress of the city. In the first writs of general summons to Parliament, issued by Henry III. in 1295, York and Lincoln are the only two places specially named as required to return two burgesses. In 1301 Lincoln was the meeting-place of the Great Parliament of Edward I., which secured the confirmation of the Great Charter, and emphatically repudiated the pretensions of Boniface VIII. to jurisdiction over Scotland. Three other Parliaments met here, two of Edward II., and one in the second year of Edward III., but were not of great importance. The early history of Lincoln as a *burgh* is difficult to trace. The system of the Twelve Law-men was gradually superseded by the presidency of one, and mayors of the city are mentioned in the 12th cent., but the earliest known charter of incorporation is one of Edward II., 1314, when Henry Bere, the first recorded mayor, was elected. In 1386 Richard II. stayed with his uncle, John of Gaunt, at his palace in the lower town. Owing to the influence of John of Gaunt, Lincoln was always a Lancastrian town, and hence was often much injured by Yorkist soldiers during the Wars of the Roses. Richard III. was here in 1485, having narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by Buckingham. Henry VII. celebrated his victory of Bosworth by a three days' thanksgiving here in 1485. Henry VIII. was at Lincoln in 1541 with Katharine Howard, and some of the acts of criminality charged against Katharine are said to have taken place here. Perhaps Henry on this occasion regretted having called Lincolnshire "one of the most brute and beastly shires" of his realm. James I. was here in 1617, and Charles I. several times, on one of which occasions he was enthusiasti-

cally welcomed. Lincoln seems to have been mainly on the Royalist side, like most of the Lindsey district, while Boston and Holland were for the Parliament. In 1643, after the battle of Winceby, Sir William (afterwards Lord) Widdrington of Blankney, the Governor, surrendered the city to the Earl of Manchester, and though it was recovered for awhile by the Royalist troops, it was retaken by the Earl after a storm, and sacked in 1644. From that date its history has been uneventful.

Lincoln has been, what it now bids very fair to become again, a great commercial city. It is possible that a mint existed here in the Roman *Colonia*, but of this there is no sufficient proof. The earliest known Lincoln coin dates from the time of Alfred, and coins of this mint are found down to the reign of Edward I. In 1800 the population of the city was only about 7000, though even then it was the largest town in the county; but the formation of a great railway centre, and still more the immense development of agricultural machine works, for which the city is famous, and which now employ at least 4000 men, have created a large new town below the hill, though Lincoln is now only the second town of the county in size, owing to the astonishing growth of the port of Grimsby.

History of the Minster. — The diocese of Lincoln was formed by the union of two earlier bishoprics, those of *Lindsey* or *Sidnacester* (Stow, Rte. 17) and *Leicester*, and transferred from the earlier seat of the united diocese at *Dorchester*, in Oxfordshire. After its conversion to Christianity in 627 by Paulinus, Lindsey was at first in the spiritual domain of the Bishop of York; but on the formation of the great Mercian bishopric of Lichfield

in 656, it became part of that see. In 678 Ecgfrith of Northumbria defeated Wulfhere of Mercia, and made Lindsey a separate diocese. "No tale better brings home to us the identity of the ecclesiastical and civil dominions. The conqueror had won a new realm; in his eyes a new realm meant a new diocese. He at once founds a bishopric of Lindesey, and nominates a bishop, Eadhed, whom Archbishop Theodore consecrates without scruple. In the very next year the land is won back to Mercia by the arms of Æthelred. The newly-founded bishopric lives on; but its Northumbrian bishop at once, seemingly as a matter of course, goes back to his own land, to receive a Northumbrian see from his own sovereign. Æthelred appoints a Mercian successor, and the line of Mercian bishops of Lindsey begins."—Freeman. The succession can be traced to 869, after which the see remained for a long time unfilled, owing, no doubt, to the ravages of the Northmen in Mercia. The next-known bishop of Lindsey is Leofwin, who in 958 removed his "bishop - stool" to Dorchester-on-Thames, in the corner of his province most remote from the Danes, and protected by the camp of Sinodun Hill.

In 680, immediately after the recovery of Lindsey to Mercia by Æthelred, Archbishop Theodore again divided the great Mercian bishopric of Lichfield, and founded a new see of the Middle Angles at *Leicester*, to which Cuthwin was consecrated. This diocese continued till 705, when it was re-united to Lichfield, and again from 737 till 870, when the see was removed to Dorchester under Bishop Alheard. Though Dorchester was then probably within the Mercian bounds, the disturbed state of the kingdom so broke up the original divisions that Alheard is described in the Saxon Chronicle as one of King

Alfred's "most excellent thanes," and therefore as a Wessex bishop.

Dorchester, which has suffered curiously from the irony of fate, had already been the seat of the West Saxon bishopric, 634–676, until Headda removed it to Winchester. We have the names of eleven Mercian bishops of Dorchester, the fourth of whom, Leofwin, united, as already mentioned, the sees of Lindsey and Leicester.

Remi, or *Remigius*, the first bishop of Lincoln, was Almoner of the Benedictine monastery of Fécamp, in Normandy, and came on William's expedition with a ship and twenty fighting-men from Fécamp. A curious leaden plate, now in the Chapter Library, describes one William D'Aincourt, "*regia stirpe progenitus*," who died in his youth at the court of Rufus, as kinsman of Remigius, so that the latter was possibly allied to the Conqueror himself, and to the great Lincolnshire house of D'Eyncourt. The Conqueror promised Remigius the first bishopric vacant, which he fulfilled on the death of Wulfwy, bishop of Dorchester, in 1067.

In 1072 the council of London ordered the transference of episcopal sees from "*villulae*" to walled cities, as from Elmham to Thetford, and thence to Norwich, and from Selsey to Chichester. Remigius had apparently at first intended to build a new cathedral at Dorchester, but even before the decree of London he seems to have decided on the transference of his see; the choice of Lincoln being no doubt decided by the foundation of William's new castle there. Accordingly, in the S.E. corner of the original Roman city, he swept away the existing Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene, and founded a new cathedral, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The massive grandeur of this Ch. can only be judged by its sole remnant, the central portion of the W.

front. The E. termination was apsidal, and the foundations of it exist under the stalling of the choir.

Remigius, who was one of the greatest of English prelates, died May 4, 1092, four days before that fixed for the consecration of the Ch. *Robert Bloet*, his successor, Chancellor of William Rufus, celebrated the consecration in 1094, and greatly added to the cathedral establishment, doubling Remigius' number of twenty-one canons. *Alexander*, "the castle-builder" (see Sleaford, Rte. 6), probably built the late Norman doorways of the W. front, and vaulted the whole with stone, the roofs having been destroyed by a fire about 1141.

In 1185 a great earthquake occurred through nearly the whole of England, which, according to Roger Hoveden, "split the cathedral in two from top to bottom." The next year the greatest in the long line of prelates was appointed, *Hugh*, a Carthusian monk, born at Avalon, near Grenoble, and best known as St. Hugh of Lincoln. He was an intimate friend of Henry II., who had brought him into England to organise the newly-founded monastery of Witham in Somersetshire. Hugh at once commenced the re-building of his cathedral, from the central crossing to the commencement of the "Angel-choir," thus including both eastern and western transepts. His cathedral terminated in an apse, the foundation of which has been lately discovered, near the present site of the altar. Hugh's work is of extraordinary importance in architectural history, the date being accurately known, as *the earliest existing work of pure English Gothic*, entirely free from any trace of Norman influence. With the exception of the eastern extension or Angel-choir, made to receive his shrine, the whole cathedral as it stands is in the main his design, and he may therefore justly claim

one of the greatest names in the whole history of architecture. The name of his architect, Geoffrey de Noiers, has fortunately been preserved. It has frequently been asserted that the architecture of this cathedral displays French influence, partly, perhaps, from the peculiarity of Hugh's work, partly from the French-sounding name of the architect. With regard to the first, an important letter from M. Viollet-le-Duc, whose authority on this point scarcely admits of dispute, appeared in 'Gentleman's Magazine,' May, 1861 (reprinted in full in Murray's 'Handbook to the Cathedrals of England'). He says: "After the most careful examination, I could not find in any part of the cathedral of Lincoln, neither in the general design, nor in any part of the system of architecture adopted, nor in any details of ornament, any trace of the French school of the 12th cent., so plainly characteristic of the cathedrals of Paris, Noyon, Senlis, Chartres, Sens, and even Rouen. . . . The construction is English, the profiles of the mouldings are English; the ornaments are English; the execution of the work belongs to the English school of workmen of the beginning of the 13th cent." With regard to the second point, although the name clearly was originally French, Mr. Dimock has shown that there was a family of that name in Bucks at the time of the Domesday Survey, and another in Norfolk which gave its name to the parish of Swanston Nowers. In fact Geoffrey may well have been a thorough born and bred Englishman, with three or four generations of English parents before him.

After Hugh's death, in 1200, the work was carried on slowly by his successors, *William of Blois*, 1203–1206, and *Hugh of Wells*, 1209–1235, who completed the nave and perhaps the wings and upper part of

the W. front, the Galilee porch, and the chapter-house. Hugh of Wells was succeeded by a worthy successor of St. Hugh, *Robert Grosteste*, or Greathead (1235–1253), the uncompromising opponent of Innocent IV., and the boldest asserter of the liberty of the English Church. A Life of him may be found in vol. iv. of Milman's 'Latin Christianity,' and his letters have been edited by H. R. Luard (Longmans, 1845). Grosteste's episcopate is, in regard to the history of the English Church, of the highest importance, but we have no record whatever of any building work of his in the cathedral. He may very probably, however, have completed the works already assigned to Hugh of Wells, and he almost certainly built the first story of the great central tower, the E.E. tower which had succeeded the Norman tower of Remigius having given way.

The next bishop, *Henry Lexington* (1254–1258), procured the consent of Henry III. to the removal of part of the city wall for the enlargement of the cathedral by the Presbytery or Angel-choir, intended for the reception of the shrine of St. Hugh, one of the most glorious of all architectural works, which was carried out by his successor, *Richard of Gravesend* (1258–1279).

Bp. Gravesend did not live to see the "inauguration" of this noble building, which took place with great magnificence under Bp. Oliver Sutton, Oct. 6, 1280, Edward I. and Queen Eleanor being present at the ceremony. The whole cost of the consecration was given by a Lincolnshire man, Thomas Bek, who was consecrated on the same day Bp. of St. David's, brother of Anthony Bek, the famous Bp. of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, and son of the Baron of Eresby. Bp. Sutton also constructed the cloisters in 1295, enclosed the precincts with a wall, and began at his own expense

the beautiful court of the Vicar Choral.

With the episcopate of Bp. Sutton the cathedral as a whole was completed, and all that was added afterwards was detail. Lincoln has little either of later Dec. or of Perp. work, but fortunately what there is is good in character. *John of Dalderby* (a village near Horn-castle), Sutton's successor, added the upper part of the central tower in 1307; the S. transept face was remodelled and the lovely circular window inserted, either by *Henry Burghersh* (1320–1340), or *Thomas Bek* (1342–1347). Under *John Gynwell* (1347–1362) or *John of Buckingham* (1363–1398) the figures of kings were inserted over the doorway, the western towers were built, the central one vaulted, and the fine series of stalls were given by the munificent treasurer, *John of Welbourn*. The only thorough Perp. work in the cathedral is the W. window, inserted in place of three lancets by Bp. *Alnwick* (1436–1449), the various chantry chapels in the retro-choir, and probably the spires of the three towers.

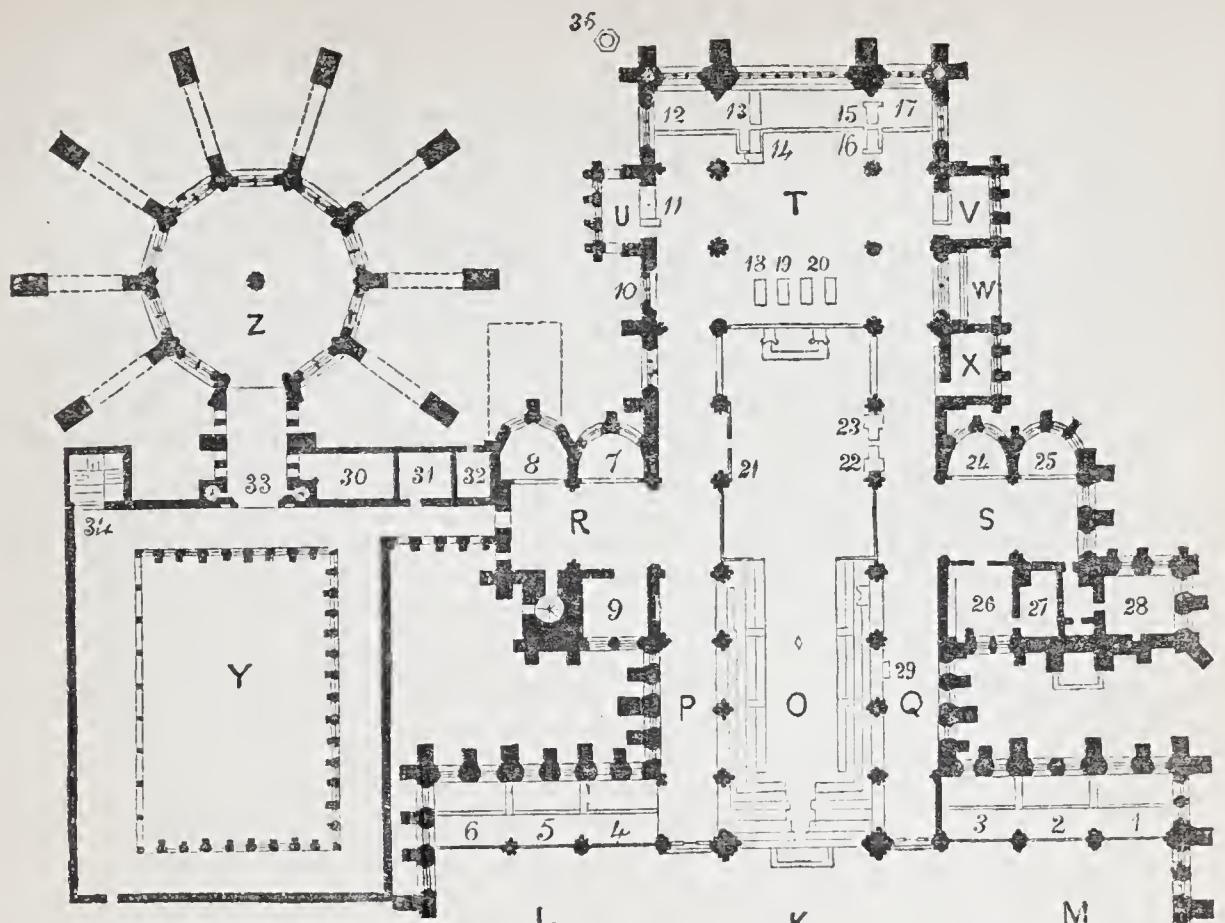
SUMMARY.

Early Norman, c. 1075–1090.—Central part of W. front with its three recesses and bas-reliefs; the font.

Late Norman, c. 1140–1150.—Three central W. doors, with intersecting arcade above; three lower stages of the W. towers.

Early English—First Period, c. 1190–1220.—St. Hugh's choir and eastern transept; E. wall of great transept.

Second Period, c. 1220–1245.—Great transept, nave, and its aisles, wings of W. front, Galilee porch, chapter-house, central crossing and lower part of great tower; c. 1260–1280 (Transition from E.E. to Dec.)—Presbytery or Angel-choir, with aisles and S. porch.



A Norman Recesses
and Doorways in West
Front.

B West Porch. (Over it
is the Stone Beam, crossing from
C to D.)

C N. Tower (St. Mary's).

D S. Tower (St. Hugh's).

E E Chapels in the Wings of the W.
Front. F Nave. G Morning
H Consistory Court. [Chapel.]

K Central Tower. L N. Transept.

M S. Transept. N Galilee Porch.

O Choir. P N. Choir-aisle.

Q S. Choir-aisle. R N.-E. Transept.

S S.-E. Transept.

T Retro-choir (Angel Choir).

U Bp. Fleming's Chantry.

V Bp. Russell's Chantry.

W S.-E. Porch. X Bp. Longland's

Y Cloister. Chantry.

Z Chapter-house.

1 Chap. of St. Thomas.

2 Chap. of St. John the Evang.

3 St. Anne's Chap., re-dedicated to
St. Edward. 4 Chap. of St.

5 Chap. of St. Denis. [James.

6 Chap. of St. Nicholas.

7 Chap. of St. Hugh.

8 Chap. of St. John Baptist.

9 Dean's Chapel.

10 N.-E. Entrance.

11 Bishop Fleming's Mont.

12 Mont. of Lord Burghersh.

13 Mont. of Rob. de Burghersh.

14 Mont. of Bp. Burghersh.

15 Mont. of Sir Nicholas de
Cantilupe.

16 Mont. of Prior Wymbush.

17 Cantilupe Chantry.

18 Memorial of St. Hugh.

19 Tomb of Bp. Fuller.

20 Gardiner Monuments.

21 Easter Sepulchre.

22 Mont. of Kath. Swynford.

23 Monument of the Duchess
of Westmoreland.

24 Chap. of St. Paul.

25 Chap. of St. Peter.

26, 27 Ancient Choristers'
Vestry.

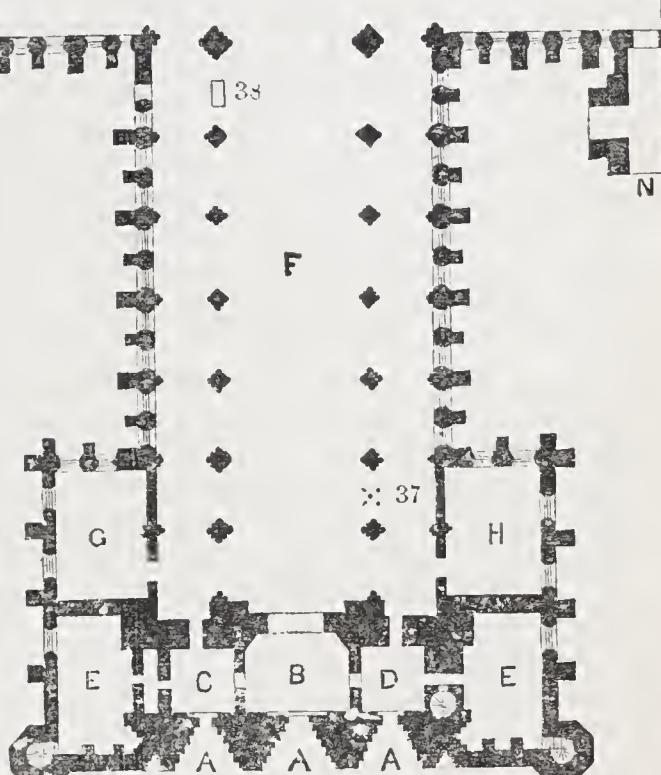
28 Principal Vestry.

29 Shrine of Little St. Hugh.
30, 31, 32 Anciently one room,
the "Camera Communis."

33 Vestibule to Chapter-house.
34 Staircase to Library.

35 Well. 37 Fount.

38 Remigius' Tomb.



Geometrical Decorated, c. 1290–1315.—Upper part of central tower, cloisters with vestibule, N. and S. screens of choir, Easter sepulchre.

Flowing Decorated, c. 1320–1360.—S. transept window, parapets of W. front and S. aisle, organ-screen.

Early Perpendicular, c. 1360–1400.—Upper part of W. towers, row of kings on W. front, stalls, vaulting of towers.

Perpendicular, c. 1400–1500.—W. window, chantry chapels.

The history of the Minster for 400 years before the present generation has mainly been one of injury—accidental, intentional, or well-meant. Bp. *Henry Rands* (1547–1551), called Holbeach, from his native town, nearly ruined the see by surrendering most of its possessions, receiving in exchange the rectorial tithes of many parishes, and thus robbing both cathedral and diocese. In 1548, in his ill-omened though short episcopate, the lofty spire was blown down from the central tower. An attempt was made to take the spires down from the western towers in 1727, when a mob, excited by the report of the mutilation of the cathedral, which in Lincolnshire is regarded with almost passionate reverence, broke into the close and attacked some officials, till a promise was given that the spires should be preserved. They continued however to grow more unsafe, and, though possibly capable of restoration even then, were taken down as late as 1808. The numerous brasses and various other treasures of the cathedral were spoiled in 1644, and the very injudicious “restorations” under Bps. *Laney* (1663–1667) and *Fuller* (1667–1675) misplaced some of the surviving tombs, and swept away others. The N. walk of the cloister became ruinous about the middle of the 17th cent., and was rebuilt by *Wren*, who also erected a “classical” [Lincolnshire.]

altar-piece in the cathedral. This latter was swept away and the present altar-piece substituted by *Essex* in 1780, who also rebuilt the apsidal chapels in the N.E. transept. In 1862 part of the front underwent a scraping process which did much injury to the sculpture, but happily provoked an outcry in time.

The architectural supervision of the Minster is now entrusted to *J. L. Pearson*, R.A., and no cathedral in England is more efficiently watched. A recent failure in the S.W., or St. Hugh’s, tower rendered underpinning and rebuilding of part of the S. wall necessary, while a crack in the W. front has led to the whole façade being tied with metal rods. With this exception the fabric appeared to be in sound condition. A wooden framework for the bells, detached from the walls, has been erected inside the tower to save the dangerous vibration. Quite recently a great external improvement has been effected by a clearance of the ground round the nave, which had covered the base-mouldings of the buttresses to the depth of nearly three feet. This work has had the most admirable results in developing the proportions of the façade and the S. elevation, by laying bare the continuous Norman plinth on which the whole design rests, and the long buried bases of the attached shafts. The false bases added at a higher level have been removed, and new bases, copied from one of the original designs happily remaining in the N.W. chapel, have been supplied in the old position. The cathedral is now entered by ascending instead of descending steps, and the gain in dignity by this true “restoration” is very marked.

In grandeur of situation Lincoln has no rival amongst English cathedrals, though Durham, on its rocky peninsula surrounded by the Wear, is perhaps more picturesque. Ely

presents the best English subject for comparison, but a closer one will be found at Laon. It rises on its “sovereign hill” a conspicuous landmark from every part of the surrounding country at almost incredible distances, while, when looked at from near, its outline varies more than almost any cathedral in Europe at every change in the point of observation. The most marked external feature, the enormously high pitch of the roofs, was deliberately adopted, in spite of the sacrifice of internal height, to emphasise as much as possible the distant view of the outline.

We will now suppose the visitor to proceed direct from the station to the **Minster**, the name by which the cathedral, as at York, is generally called, though it was never the seat of a monastery, but always served by secular priests. Whatever route be taken several interesting objects will be passed, but these had better be examined afterwards. The Ch. in the Great Northern station-yard is that of **St. Mary-le-Wigford**, and in front of it is **St. Mary's Conduit**. After passing the **High Bridge** and the disused **Ch. of St. Benedict**, the **Stone Bow** is reached. Here a cab will turn to rt. by Silver Street and the New Road, in which is a lovely view of the cathedral and the palace, to **Pottergate Arch**, and reach the Minster at its eastern end, while a pedestrian may proceed by the very remarkable ascent of **The Strait** and **Steep Hill**, the steepest street in England, passing the **Jews' House** on l., and the other Norman house on rt. at the corner of Christ's Hospital Terrace, and enter the Minster yard by the western or **Exchequer Gate**, to the l. of which is the **Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene**, and immediately opposite, the **Castle**.

The improvement recently made by the lowering of the ground round the nave, which had risen

often to the first stage of the buttresses, is from this point very great indeed. The extreme *yellowness* of the Minster now becomes very noticeable, whereas from below hill the colour is toned into gray. This is owing to the peculiar oolite stone from the immediate neighbourhood of which it is built. It blackens on exposure to the air, but is almost indestructible, and completely retains the sharpness of its sculpture. The marks of a toothed chisel, with which it was worked, are visible on many parts of the interior. The Purbeck marble, used for shafts and capitals, is by no means so durable, and much of it has completely decayed.

The arrangements for seeing Lincoln Minster, formerly made as inaccessible as possible by an abominable system of fees, are now among the best in England. The hours of daily service are 7.40 A.M., and (choral) at 10 and 4; Sundays, 10.30, 3 (in nave), 4, and 6.30 (in nave). The cathedral is open from the conclusion of early service till 7 in June and July; 6 in April, May, August, and September; and 5 in other months. The nave and great transept are always free; to see the choir, chapter-house, cloisters, &c., closed of course during service, not less than 6d. for each person must be put in the box (the cathedral expenses are very heavy, and a single visitor may very fairly be expected to give more), in return for which an excellent little plan of the Minster, with a brief summary of its features, is given to each visitor. The vergers are continually going round with parties, but a visitor, by signing his name, may go about at his own pleasure. Ascent of tower, 6d. extra.

The **West Front**, though impressive in itself and full of details of the very highest interest in various

styles, is architecturally a failure to perform its true purpose, being only a screen in front of the towers, like those especially characteristic of the churches at Lucca. “The front thus becomes a mere blank arcaded wall, with holes cut through it to show the earlier work, and with the noble upper stages of the two towers looking over it like prisoners eager to get rid of the incumbrance in front of them.”—Freeman. It will be seen at once that a great block of Norman work, 100 ft. wide, is encased in a still larger surface of lancet work. In all probability this was due to a want of funds, which prevented the removal of the Norman front, and has thus spared a piece of the very interesting though not beautiful work of Remigius. This consists of the great piece of masonry with five deep recesses of different heights, the small outer ones of which are blank, while the inner three are filled with later doorways and windows, and extends to the bottom of the row of intersecting arches above the recesses. The masonry is one of the best examples of the “wide-jointed” kind. The three principal recesses were terminated by gables, of which the grooves remain, so that the arrangement resembled Peterborough, though on a smaller scale. Mr. E. Sharpe was of opinion that only one western tower was designed, as at Ely, but the general and more probable opinion is that there were two, and that the foundations of the present towers are of original work. On the incorporation of this Norm. front with the E. E. work of Bp. Grosteste’s time the gables were removed, and the circular arch of the central recess was changed to pointed. The spring of the Norm. arch is evident immediately below the trellis work. Its original height was 75 ft.; that of the present arch is over 80 ft.

Above the two exterior recesses is seen a remarkable band of sculpture

extending at irregular intervals across the front. This was figured in Gough’s edition of Camden’s ‘Britannia,’ and by him and others was believed to be inserted by Remigius from some earlier buildings. It is however doubtful, judging from the character of the sculptures, whether they are of earlier than Norm. date, and their dislocation may perhaps be accounted for by the E. E. remodelling of the west front. The only other works of similar character in England are two in Chichester Cathedral, which have similarly been attributed to the earlier church at Selsey. The subjects, beginning from the N., are (according to Bp. Trollope, ‘*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*,’ 1866): 1. Torments of the damned (very long and curious); 2. Descent into Hell; 3. Christ receiving souls; 4. The Blessed; 5. Christ at Emmaus; 6. Death-bed of the Righteous, and the Wicked cast into Hell; 7. Adam and Eve driven from Paradise; 8. The Curse of Labour; 9. Hannah, Samuel, and Eli (?); 10. Building of the Ark; 11. Daniel in the lions’ den; 12. The Ark (?); 13. Going out from the Ark; 14. God’s Covenant with Noah (hidden behind the E. E. work, and only to be seen from the Ringers’ Chapel and the staircase to the S. tower).

The three doorways within the recesses are late Norm., and were probably inserted by Bp. Alexander (1123–1148), who also added the interlacing arcade above Remigius’ work. The central doorway is much the richest, but the ornaments of all deserve notice. On the shafts are armed figures entangled in rings of leafage, between which are birds and grotesque animals placed back to back. On the N. shafts are some singular figures arranged in pairs. The curious Norm. doorways at Kilpeck Ch., Herefordshire, may be compared, though they are much ruder and probably earlier. The em-

battled ornament occurs again in the chancel of Stow, which was probably built by Alexander. The two outer doorways are a little later than the central one, and are classed by Mr. Sharpe with Trans. work as being "although derived from Norm., treated in a manner entirely distinct," and are among the most interesting and valuable remains of the entire structure. Unfortunately these doors are the part of the cathedral which have suffered most from "scraping" and clumsy re-cutting.

The three large windows in the recesses are Perp. work. The central one is attributed to Bp. Alnwick (1436–1450), who also built the W. door and window of Norwich. He happily re-modelled the W. door here internally only. The side windows seem somewhat earlier, about 1400. Over the central doorway are the late Dec. or early Perp. figures of 11 kings under enriched canopies, with figures of bishops on either side, placed there, c. 1370, by the munificent treasurer, John of Welbourn, who also vaulted the towers and gave the fine stalls. It should be noticed how stone-carving declined as wood-carving began to flourish. These indifferent sculptures, of little interest except for details of costume, should be compared with the admirable figures of the Angel-choir, just one century earlier.

Beyond and above the Norm. work the whole of the front is E. E., and was probably completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells, brother of Bp. Jocelyn of Wells (1209–1235). The wings are flanked with octagon turrets of unusual projection and capped with spires, while a much enriched gable crowns the centre. The front is covered with a series of arcades and ornaments, and was once crowded with figures. The sculptured bosses in the arcades are admirable, and the details, especially of the central gable, are of the

best and purest E. E. On the central boss of the vaulting is the Expulsion from Paradise. The remarkable trellis work of the masonry, peculiar to this cathedral, occurs again in the tower. The lovely cinquefoiled window above the great W. window has exquisite mouldings consisting of open work bands of flowers. The wavy parapet above is late Dec. On the spires of the turrets are figures: on the S., St. Hugh, original; on the N., "The Swineherd of Stow," blowing a horn, who is said to have bequeathed a peck of silver pennies to the building of the cathedral. This is a modern copy of the original figure, which is preserved in the cloisters. The entire breadth of the W. front is 173 ft.; its height, below the gable, 83 ft.

The lower part of the western towers was altered into early Perp. work by John of Welbourn; the hideous arches supporting the towers date from 1727. Here is a tablet to Bp. *William Smyth, or Smith,* 1496–1514, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, whose brass near this place was destroyed by the Puritans. On either side of the N. and S. towers are chapels, forming the wings of Bp. Hugh's work, and projecting beyond the nave. That on the N. is approached through a dark narrow passage, above which is a roughly-vaulted chamber, inaccessible except by a ladder, which has been regarded as a prison, but was probably a treasury or a watching chamber. Close to the ground, on the N. side of the N. W. tower, is a remarkable arch, perhaps of Remigius' time, and intended to bridge over some insecurity in the ground. In the corresponding position on the S. side is a Norm. recess, similar to those in the W. front. The chapels beyond the porches are lighted by circular windows in the W. front, and had separate W. entrances. Both chapels have wall-

arcades, with some 13th-cent. border-painting and E. E. groined roofs.

We now enter the **Nave**, the first effect of which will probably be disappointing, the direct view from end to end, either east or west, being the only unsatisfactory part of the cathedral. The reasons for this are—the excessive elongation of the building at uniform height by the addition of the Angel-choir to the choir; the crushing lowness of the vaults, slightly worse in the choir even than in the nave; and the too wide spacing of the arches in proportion to the slenderness of the piers. To this may be added that the great organ, while doing something to break the length, almost entirely blocks out the grand east window which would otherwise attract the eye; that the roof is without colour or gilding on the bosses; and that such colour as is given by the stained windows of the nave is almost all unsatisfactory. Hence from either east or west the *first* impression is little better than that of "looking through a tube."—*E. A. Freeman.*

One kind of variety is given by a remarkable irregularity of plan which should here be noticed. The axis of the choir is continued in a straight line for the five eastern bays of the nave, and then diverges to the north and falls into the axis of the Norman front. These five bays are about $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, the two western bays only $21\frac{1}{4}$, no doubt the width of the Norman bays. Mr. Penrose (in the Lincoln vol. of the Arch. Inst., 1848) explains that the architect who built the choir intended (probably for a variety of perspective) to have given the axis of the nave an obliquity with respect to that of the choir, as is the case at Peterborough, Norwich, York, and still more, St. Mary's at Oxford; but that the architect of the nave decided to carry out the axis of the choir in a continuous straight line,

intending no doubt to clear away all the Norman work and build an entirely new west front. "We may suppose that at the time the building arrived at the sixth arch, economical reasons suggested the incorporation of the Norman work; and the contraction of the span of the last two arches, and a sudden lowering of the vault by about 2 ft. (which takes place over the sixth arch), are the signs of the sacrifice of architectural propriety at which this saving was effected. Had seven bays been carried out, of the same breadth as the first five, and with a deep porch, perhaps similar to that of Peterborough, externally the whole of the consecrated area [of the Norman church] might have been covered by a uniform structure of simple proportions. We may indeed be thankful for the archaeological interest which this circumstance has preserved to us in the remains of Bp. Remigius' West Front, and admire in the exterior the skill and beauty with which the E. E. front is composed round the Norman nucleus; it nevertheless cannot be denied that the interior suffers greatly from this irregularity, which, it may be safely affirmed, formed no part of the original intention of the architect."

Notwithstanding these general criticisms however, which should be fairly stated and recognised, it is certain that the nave is in itself a work of the highest order of beauty and dignity, and can only gain by closer examination. It is throughout pure E. E., and its plan as a whole is generally assigned to Bp. Hugh of Wells, 1209-1235, though perhaps begun by Bp. William of Blois, St. Hugh's successor, 1203-1206. The width is 42 ft., while that of Ely is only 30 ft., and Peterborough 35 ft. The details of the piers vary. The first three from the east correspond N. and S., and are richer than the others. The

capitals on the S. differ from those N., and are perhaps earlier. The leafage of all deserves careful examination. The triforium is arranged in two groups in each bay of three arches (two only in the two W. bays), circumscribed by a larger one, with foiled openings in the tympana, and a trefoil in the spandril. The clerestory, in the upper mouldings of which the tooth ornament appears, is in groups of three arches. Slender triple vaulting-shafts rise from corbels at the spring of the lower arches, and the vault spreads in groups of seven ribs, with bosses of foliage at the intersection. The names of different workmen formerly painted on the vaulting are now all concealed, except one, *Wilhelmus Paris*, in the centre of the nave, at the second bay from the E.

The aisles of the nave are uniform in design, but vary a little in detail. The vaulting of both springs from the nave piers, and from clustered Purbeck shafts in groups of five, set against the opposite wall. The wall of the N. aisle is lined by a continuous arcade of trefoiled arches, set on shafts detached from the wall, in groups of three. There are four arches in each bay; and against every fifth arch are set the vaulting-shafts, detached, and raised on a base. In each bay are two lancet-lights. The effect is very light and graceful, and there are few more interesting examples of a wall-arcade. In the S. aisle the arcade is not continuous. There are five arches in each bay, and the vaulting-shafts are not detached. The tooth ornament occurs in these mouldings, but not in the N.; there are bosses of foliage at the spring of the arches; and the crockets at the bases of the shafts differ from those opposite. The capitals here are all sculptured, while many of those opposite are plain. It is difficult to say which aisle is the earlier, though the north

partakes more of the character of St. Hugh's work in the choir aisles. Near the W. end of the S. aisle is a grand square late Norm. font, of black basalt, somewhat resembling the richer one of Winchester. The bowl is raised on a central pillar, with four shafts at the angles, and is sculptured with rude figures of winged lions and monsters, and a broad leaf-ornament in the upper corners. Two E. E. chapels, somewhat later than the nave, open from the aisles by an arch, under which is a stone-screen. The S. chapel, which has a pointed wall-arcade, now serves as the Consistory Court. The N. or Morning Chapel, used for early prayers, has its vaulting supported by a central group of filleted Purbeck shafts of remarkable beauty.

There is no old glass in the nave, except some of good late Dec. in the upper lights of the W. window. This window, of amateur work, by the late Canon Sutton of Brant Broughton, is rich in colour and fine in the afternoon light. In the cinquefoil above it is a figure of Remigius, drawn from the extant description of his swarthy appearance. The windows in the N. aisle are by *Ward and Hughes*, and illustrate New Testament subjects; those in the S. aisle show a painful want of harmony in design and colour, though nearly all are very bad.

The Great or Rood Tower—sometimes called by a corruption of this name the Broad Tower—is partly open as a lantern, and is supported by four enormously massive piers, composed of twenty-four alternate shafts of Lincoln and Purbeck stone, with rich capitals of Early English leafage. Four lofty arches with tooth ornament in their mouldings rise above these piers; their spandrels are hatched with bold trellis-work. Above is an arcade of six arches on either side, arranged in groups of three; vaulting-shafts

springing from enriched corbels divide each group. A second arcade of eight arches on either side rises above, arranged in groups of four, and having two arches on either side pierced for windows. The vaulting of the roof is the work of the Treasurer, John of Welbourn. The piers may belong to the work of St. Hugh, but if so they must have been strengthened by Grosteste ; the story above the roof is the work of Bp. Grosteste (1235-1253), and the upper story of Bp. John Dalderby (1300-1320), who issued an indulgence of forty days to all who assisted in its completion. According to Matthew Paris the fall of the tower, about 1240, occurred during a sermon of one of the canons against the famous Bp. Grosteste. "If we should hold our peace," exclaimed the canon, "the stones would cry out," at which words the tower fell. The view westward from under the tower is very striking, owing to the depth of the western porch in which the graceful W. window is set. The arches on either side are covered with trellis-ornament, and the splays of the window are also ornamented.

The Great Transept was begun by *St. Hugh* (1186-1200), on its eastern side, and extended westwards by his successors, *William of Blois* and *Hugh of Wells* (1203-1235). Both transepts have eastern aisles containing chapels, and the arrangement of the piers, triforium, and clerestory, is the same as in the choir. The west side has an arcade like the south nave aisle below, with lancets above. The east side is raised on two steps, and divided in each transept into three "perpeyn walls" by stone screens ornamented with a trefoiled arcade on detached shafts. Two of the screens retain their original pedimental capping with a finial at the end, and all of them have wall-arcading. The doorways from both transepts into

the choir-aisles, differing somewhat in detail, are both of great beauty, and of the latest E.E. period. The shafts are ornamented with tooth and rose mouldings, and the capitals with beautiful leafage and sculptured figures. In the S. transept is the base of Bp. Dalderby's shrine, 1320.

The Organ-screen (through which the choir is entered for service only) is a beautiful early Dec. work, about 1270. It comprises four divisions separated by shafts, each containing a bracket. The tabernacle work in the upper part, the grotesques at the angles of the arches and on the brackets on either side of the door, and the frieze of leafage over all are exquisite in design and execution. The open diaper on the lower part of the screen is modern. The organ above it, built originally by *Allen*, greatly intercepts the view in both directions.

The most conspicuous ornaments of the transept are the two beautiful **Rose Windows**, popularly known as the Bishop's Eye (S.), and the Dean's Eye (N.). According to the symbolism in the metrical 'Life of St. Hugh' (c. 1220), the Bp. looked to the S., the quarter of the Holy Spirit, to invite his influence ; the Dean to the N., the region of the devil (*Isaiah* xiv. 13), to watch his advances. The latter is a splendid example of pure E. E., c. 1220 ; the former of the richest Dec., c. 1340. The arrangement of the two ends differs. In the N. transept there is a lancet with some late Dec. glass on either side of a door ; an arcade above pierced with five lancets (four of them filled with silvery glass removed from other windows) ; and then the glorious rose or wheel window, still retaining its original glass. This window is filled with plate-tracery, and delicately ornamented on the exterior with small open flowers and grotesque heads. The glass is the most important example of E. E.

stained glass in England. The subject is the Church Militant and Triumphant. In the central quatrefoil is Christ surrounded by the blessed. Each of the four trefoils round this contains an angel swinging a censer. The 16 outer circles "set forth the scheme of man's redemption. In the topmost circle is represented Our Saviour (very mutilated) seated on a rainbow and displaying the Five Wounds. The two circles on each side contain the instruments of the Passion. In the next circle on each side are holy persons being conducted to heaven. The two next are, or have been, occupied with the general resurrection; and each of the five lowest circles is filled with an Archbishop or Bishop in mass vestments. . . . Very little white glass is used, so that the window consists of a mass of rich and variegated colouring, of which the predominant tints are those of the grounds. It is easy to recognise those striking features which indicate the E. E. style of glass-painting; the extraordinary intensity and vividness of the colours, the strength and boldness of the outline, the tallness of the figures, their vigorous and spirited attitudes, and the classical air of their heads; also the conventional character of the foliated ornaments, as displayed in the borders and white patterns, which resemble the ornaments of contemporary sculpture."—*C. Winston.* The best position for examining the figures is from the gallery of the triforium.

The end of the South Transept has three wide E. E. arches below, with four lancets above, and at the top a Dec. rose-window of extreme richness and delicacy, like the fibres of a leaf. The window is set back within a foiled arch, the splays of which are filled with a pierced quatrefoil ornament of unusual character. This transept wall seems to have been remodelled, and the rose-

window inserted to do honour to the miracle-working shrine of Bp. Dalderby (who died 1320) below. Most of the glass with which it is filled is E. E., collected from other windows, equal in brilliancy to that of the N. window, but owing to its disconnected state greatly inferior in interest. The four lancets below are also filled with fragments of E.E. glass. Near the Galilee Porch door is the monument with a jovial-looking bust of Dean Fuller, 1700. He was painted by Verrio as Bacchus at Burghley.

We now enter the **South Choir-aisle** by St. Edward's chapel, S. of the organ-screen, where the fee is paid. This, like the original choir and the corresponding aisle, as far as the E. side of the smaller transept, is the work of St. Hugh, with the leafage in the eastern bay altered by the architect of the Angel-choir. The peculiarities of St. Hugh's work should here be noticed, especially his very remarkable double arcade of intersecting arches, the inner pointed, the outer trefoiled, with foliated capitals, and small projecting figures of saints and angels in the spandrels. These should be compared with the later angels in the presbytery, which they undoubtedly influenced. The windows are mostly double lancets, with a group of shafts between, springing from a richly carved bracket which curiously overhangs the arcade. The vaulting is carried from between the piers of the choir to these clustered shafts. The double arcade appears only in one transept-chapel on each side, the design being changed on St. Hugh's death.

Against the S. choir-wall in the second bay is the base of the **Shrine of "Little St. Hugh,"** the Christian boy said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The story is alluded to in Chaucer's 'Prioress' Tale,' and is told at great length by Mat-

thew Paris, and forms the subject of the well-known ballad, 'Sir Hugh of Lincoln.' A similar tradition exists at Gloucester and Norwich, as well as on the continent, and even in Asia. The grave was opened in 1790, and the skeleton of the boy found and re-interred. The old pavement then in front of it was worn with the knees of worshippers, this shrine having great celebrity. The shrine, which was a beautiful Dec. work, existed at least until Stukeley's time, since he gives a drawing of it in his *Itinerarium*, and the image of St. Hugh is said to have remained in the cathedral till the last century.

At the angle of the **Lesser or Eastern Transept**, on each side, is a very remarkable pier with detached shafts ; the pier itself octagonal and of Lincoln stone, the 8 shafts of Purbeck, 4 of them circular and 4 hollowed hexagons. The effect is very striking and peculiar. A similar arrangement occurs on the W. front of Wells a few years later, and seems peculiar to England ; it is one of the points used by M. Viollet-le-Duc in disproof of the supposed *French* origin of Lincoln Cathedral. Each transept consists of two bays, but the gable wall of the southern transept was refaced in more enriched work about the middle of the 13th cent. On the W. side of the transept is the very interesting **Choristers' Vestry**. The double arcade here runs round the walls, broken by a stone chimney with hood in the W. wall, and a Dec. screen with a rich diaper of lilies, under which is a stone lavatory. On the E. side of the transept are two apsidal chapels, dedicated to St. Peter and to St. Paul. In St. Peter's chapel, S., is the recumbent effigy, by *Westmacott*, of Bp. Kaye, 1853, lying as if asleep. The windows in this transept, by *Hedgeland*, are an unhappy memorial to the same prelate. The leaf

ornament in the Purbeck shafts of St. Paul's chapel should be noticed.

The piers of the arches opening to the transept are St. Hugh's work, strengthen'd and banded when the Dec. choir was added. The combination of the two works is worthy of attention. Across each transept opening run two oaken beams, now concealed by pasteboard Gothic. The piers had given way to a considerable extent, owing to insecurity in the foundations, since the fosse of the Roman city crossed the cathedral at this place. The iron fencing and gates enclosing the choir are ancient and very good. On the floor of the transept are stones marked with the names of the bishops whose monuments standing here were destroyed in the Civil War—namely, *Groste*, 1254 ; *Lexington*, 1258 ; *Richard of Gravesend*, 1280 ; and *Philip of Repingdon*, 1420. In the aisle is the tomb of *Henry of Huntingdon*, the Chronicler, 1149. A door in the S.W. angle of the transept leads through a passage to the **Canons' Vestry**, a late E. E. building of two stories, with a vaulted crypt below, anciently used as a treasury. The upper story forms the choristers' singing school.

Leaving the choir till last, we will continue round the aisle. The part E. of the transept is late E. E. or the earliest Dec., 1260–1280, like the presbytery to which it belongs, and should be compared with St. Hugh's work. The windows are filled with pure Geom. tracery of one design. The wall between each window is ornamented by two blank arches, the spandrels of which are filled with rich tracery and leafage. Vaulting-shafts with enriched capitals rise between the windows, and beneath is a blind arcade, with small heads at the angles of the trefoils in the tympana. The bosses of the roof are admirable, and the whole effect of this part of the church is very rich, and deserves all possible study.

The first bay beyond the transept is the **Chantry of Bp. Longland**, 1547, confessor of Henry VIII., a small but very rich late Perp. work, with Renaissance traces, carefully restored. At the W. end are unfinished niches, the Act abolishing chantries having been passed while this chapel was building. Bp. Longland's heart was buried here, his body at Eton College. Above this is a window with the names of the Chancellors of the Diocese, from Hugh, 1092, to Abp. Benson, 1872. In the next bay is the S.E. door or Presbytery Porch, and then the late Perp. **Chantry of Bp. Russell**, 1496, Chancellor of Edward IV., now assigned to the Bp. as an oratory. The S.E. window is a hideous German work, but the E. windows of both choir-aisles are filled with beautiful E. E. glass.

Under the 2nd bay from the E. on the N. side is a very noble monument to Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, designed by *Bodley and Garner*, the effigy and other sculptures by *M. Guillemin*, who executed the figures in the reredos of St. Paul's. The design of this beautiful work, one of the best of modern times, is suggested by that of Gervase Alard, 1303, in Winchelsea Ch. The bishop is vested in a cope with rich orphreys and a jewelled mitre. The canopy, with tall pinnacles, has a central tabernacle ending in a spirelet, on which is a figure of Our Lord in benediction.

The retrochoir, behind the altar-screen, has several monuments. At the back of the screen are altar-monuments of Bps. Fuller, 1675, and Gardiner, 1705, and a black marble monument, erected by Bp. Fuller to mark the supposed site of St. Hugh's Shrine. (This must not be confused with the shrine of Little St. Hugh in the S. choir-aisle.) The body was translated into the newly-finished choir with great cere-

mony by Bp. Oliver Sutton, 1280. On the 1st pier from the E. on the N. side is a curious corbel of an elf with large ears. From this point the magnificent **East window** can best be examined. The stained glass in it is by *Ward and Hughes*, 1855. Had it been delayed for 30 years it would probably have been much better. The design however, representing the scheme of Human Redemption, is good and merits study. Twenty-eight circular panels form a central cross, illustrating the life of Christ, while twenty outer panels display typical figures from the Old Testament; in the centre of the large circle is Our Lord in Glory. The groups also are well designed, and the colours fairly pure, but the blue tone, intended to assist the long-drawn perspective, is thin and poor, and stands in great contrast to the lovely glass of the east windows of the aisles, between which it is set.

On either side of the great window are two Dec. monuments beneath lofty arches; on the S. those of *Wymbish*, Prior of Nocton, and *Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe*, 1355. On the S. side of the sanctuary is a monument to the painters *Hilton*, a native of Lincoln, and his brother-in-law *De Wint*, whose favourite subject was the Minster. On the opposite side are two remarkable tombs, of *Bishop Henry Burghersh*, Chancellor of Edward III., 1342, with effigy, and his father, *Sir Robert Burghersh*, both of which have lost their canopies. On the N. face of both is a very rich series of canopied niches, each occupied by two figures. Those on the base of the Bishop's tomb represent Edward III. and his four sons, Edward the Black Prince, Lionel Duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt, and Edmund of Langley. The Chantry of St. Katharine at the E. end of this aisle was founded by the Burghersh family. From the west face, which has a deep recess,

projects a square buttress, the base of a "feretory" or portable shrine of St. Katharine. The stone in front is deeply indented with the knees of worshippers. Eight of the choristers are still called "Burghersh Choristers," and are the successors of the choristers of St. Katharine's Chantry. On the S. side of the Burghersh tombs once stood a magnificent monument of Queen Eleanor, whose heart was buried here; on it was a copper-gilt effigy, resembling that on her tomb in Westminster Abbey. Eleanor died at *Harby* (Rte. 3), 8 m. distant, just across the Notts border, in 1290, and the first of the famous crosses was set up at Lincoln. The tomb was plundered and destroyed in the Civil War. Under the E. bay of the N. aisle is the effigy of *Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh*, who fought at Créci, in full armour, his head resting on a helmet, under a rich canopy.

In the second bay of the N. aisle is the curious Perp. **Chantry of Bp. Fleming**, 1431, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford; the bishop who, in accordance with the decree of the Council of Constance, caused Wycliffe's bones to be exhumed at Lutterworth (then in his diocese), and cast into the little river Swift. The bishop's effigy, in episcopal vestments, is within the chantry. Beneath an altar-tomb on the S. side is the figure of an emaciated corpse wrapped in a shroud. This is generally supposed to be another representation of the Bishop, but seems to be of earlier date and better workmanship, and is perhaps a separate monument. In the heads of the 3rd and 4th windows are some fragments of early Dec. glass. The N. choir-aisle, both in the Dec. and E. E. parts, almost precisely resembles the corresponding aisle.

The **North-east Transept** resembles the opposite one, but is entirely

of St. Hugh's work. The glass in the lower windows is by Canon Sutton; the windows in the gable have some of the glass from the former E. window, made by *Peckett* of York in 1762; very poor, of course, but of some interest from its date. The N. door opens into the cloisters. On the W. wall are some much decayed painting by a Venetian, named *Damini*, 1728, replacing an earlier series, of the four bishops interred in this transept; namely *Bloet*, 1123; *Alexander*, 1148; *Robert de Chesney*, 1167; and *William de Blois*, 1206. A door below these paintings opens to a very interesting apartment, now called the Dean's chapel, originally in two stories, the upper one of which, reached by a side-stair, was the **Dispensary** of the Minster. The triangular-headed recesses for drugs, the scroll-work on the door, and the original iron-bound shutters of the windows in the W. wall are of high interest.

Two apsidal chapels open from this transept as from the other. The northern one was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of St. Hugh; and here his body was originally interred. But the miracles worked by them caused such an increase of worshippers to this chapel that the apse was pulled down and the chapel prolonged in an oblong form, the foundations of which are still visible outside near the chapter-house. After the transference of St. Hugh's remains to his shrine in the choir, 1280, this chapel again became neglected, and being in a ruinous state, was unfortunately rebuilt by Essex, 1770, in its first or apsidal form. In it are at present kept many architectural fragments, especially the remains of the monument of Grosteste, the canopies of the Burghersh tombs, and a fine effigy which was dug up near St. Giles' Hospital, and is probably the figure of that saint himself. The corbels also should be noticed.

The N. aisle of St. Hugh's choir closely resembles the corresponding aisle.

We will now enter the **Choir** from the transept, when we find ourselves in the loveliest part of the Minster, and in full view of perhaps the grandest architectural study in England. The present ritual choir, from the screen to the altar, consists of seven bays; five, including the transept, of St. Hugh's Choir (1186-1204), at which he is said to have laboured with his own hands, and two out of the five of the Angel Choir (1256-1280). **St. Hugh's Choir**, being the earliest example of pure Pointed work in England, and of a date which from documentary evidence is beyond question, is of the highest value to all architectural students. It should be carefully compared with the nave of about 30 years later, and the Angel Choir, 70 or 80 years later. The classical character of the capitals, showing Corinthian forms with E. E. foliage, should be specially noticed, as the plainest indication of an earlier style than the nave. The contrast with the Dec. work of the Angel Choir needs no demonstration.

The piers of St. Hugh's Choir are octangular masses of Lincoln stone, with circular shafts of Purbeck. The triforium is in groups of two arches enclosed in a larger one, with the tympana pierced by foiled ornaments. The clerestory is disposed in triplets, with small pointed openings in the thickness of the wall-passage between the groining of the roof. The first bay has some peculiarities. Between the shafts of the triforium is a four-leaved ornament, suggesting the Norman zig-zag. The clerestory has only two windows, and the vaulting-rib is carried between them. The main arches are ornamented with tooth, and the hood-mould on the S. side dies off into a kind of twisted rope. The irregularities

visible here and the clumsy masses of stone in place of the shafts are to be attributed to the repairs made necessary by the fall of the great tower about 1240. The great defect of the choir is the absolutely crushing lowness of the vaulting, even further exaggerated by its strange form (except in the W. bay), since the vaulting-cells, instead of meeting in the central boss, are twisted east and west; so that, in spite of its unique architectural interest, the choir has been called "the bane of the building." The vault springs from Purbeck shafts, which were cut away to form a backing for the stalls, and terminate in Dec. corbels. The manner in which St. Hugh's and the Dec. work are made to combine on the E. side of the transept should be noticed.

The **Presbytery**, or **Angel Choir**, so called from the figures of angels in the spandrels, was an enlargement rendered necessary by the thronging of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Hugh, who was canonised in 1220. It was commenced by Bp. *Richard of Gravesend*, who died in 1279, before the work was finished, and consecrated in the episcopate of Bp. *Oliver Sutton*, Oct. 6, 1280. "The Angel Choir of Lincoln is in itself one of the loveliest of human works; the proportion of the side elevation and the beauty of the details are both simply perfect. But its addition has spoilt the Minster as a whole. The vast length at one unbroken height gives to the eastern view of the inside the effect of looking through a tube, and the magnificent E. window, when seen from the western part of the choir, is utterly dwarfed."—*E. A. Freeman*. "Designed at the exact moment when Gothic architecture, in its chief forms, its sculpture, its carved and moulded work, had reached its highest development, it exhibits in every part a refinement and ele-

gance, as well as a delicacy of finish in its minutest details, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the whole range of Gothic art.”—*E. Sharpe.*

The general arrangement of the Angel Choir closely resembles that of St. Hugh. The piers have banded shafts with rich capitals, a line of tooth-ornament round the arches, and blank trefoils in the spandrels. The triforium has two arches in each bay, with clustered shafts and rich capitals, each arch sub-divided into two, with quatrefoils in the tympana. The large clerestory windows above are of four lights, with quatrefoils in the headings. The vaulting-shafts spring from enriched corbels, below which are small heads. The groining of the roof has bosses of excellent foliage, intermediate between the conventionalism of the E. E. work, and the naturalism of the Easter Sepulchre. The choir of Ely, as a whole, gives the most instructive comparison with Lincoln, since that also consists of an E. E. portion, 1250, and a superb Dec. one somewhat later, 1345.

The sculptured angels which fill the spandrels of the triforium, and give this half of the choir its popular name, rank among the very best examples of early art, and will reward most careful study. They were doubtless suggested by the little angels which occur in St. Hugh’s arcade in the choir-aisles, and should be compared with them to show the growth of art in those 80 years. With few exceptions, the style of design and execution might be applied to works of the present day; and “ample compensation for all defects will be found in the vigour, freshness, and originality of idea which abound in them. They betray no trace whatever of the stiff Byzantine style so frequent in the English sculpture of the preceding

cent., which was still adhered to in the works of the contemporary Italians—Cimabue, Gaddi, Duccio, and others. . . . All the freedom and naturalness attributed subsequently to Giotto, who was but an infant when these works were executed, are here anticipated.”—*C. R. Cockerell.* There are three angels in each bay, the largest in the centre. Prof. Cockerell has propounded an elaborate scheme of interpretation, but the indications afforded by the figures themselves are too slight for this to be more than purely conjectural. The scrolls carried by the greater number of the angels once perhaps contained inscriptions explaining the design, but all are now blank. He has also pointed out that two hands, of very different merit, are plainly exhibited in these works. The best are those on the S. side, except the eastern bay, and the western bay alone of the N. side; and among these the Virgin and Child in the S.W. bay, and the Angel with drawn sword in the N.W. bay, may be specially noted. All are of Lincoln oolite, and were wrought in the sculptor’s workshop, and subsequently placed in their positions; a fact which is shown by the wings of the angel with a hawk on the S. side, where the joints of the stone were not exactly adjusted across the wings.

The **Altar-screen**, by *Essex*, 1770, replaces an ugly erection by *Wren*, and so does the **Bishop’s Throne**, very good for its date, by the same artist. The modern carved and canopied **Pulpit** was a testimonial to Bp. *Trollope* for his services to ecclesiastical architecture in the diocese. The brass altar-rail is worth notice. The brass **Eagle**, dated 1667, was given to replace one destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers. The brass **Chandelier** dates from 1698. An ancient stone inscribed in Lombardic characters,

“*Cantate Hic*,” marks the position of the litany-stool. The litany in this cathedral is chanted not by the clergy but by two lay-clerks. The four “ehoristers” still retain, uniquely in England, a black choral eope with white facings, once the garb of the whole cathedral body.

In the first bay on the N. side of the Angel Choir is a very elaborate monument of the best later Dec. period, c. 1300, divided into two portions, of which the eastern part clearly served as the **Easter Sepulchre**. The western portion probably was the tomb of the founder, whose name has unfortunately not been recorded; it was inscribed by Bp. Fuller with the name of Remigius, who was really buried in the nave. It consists of 6 bays, and is divided in the middle by a wall, and crowned with eanopies and towering pinnacles. Each bay is vaulted, and the wall-ends are covered with foliage of vine, oak, and fig, in the very best style of naturalism. In front of the eastern portion are the Roman soldiers sleeping. The carving is as fresh as when first executed, but the heads are sadly defaced. This beautiful work should be compared with the Easter Sepulchres of the same date, and perhaps from the same hand, at Navenby (Rte. 1), Heckington (Rte. 6), and Hawton, 2 m. from Newark (Rte. 2), the most vigorous of them all. Almost every church formerly possessed some sort of Easter Sepulchre, but it was generally merely of wood, except in the more sumptuously fitted churches, so that very few built for the purpose of this touching rite now remain. On Maundy Thursday a consecrated Host was shut in the pyx and put away in the Easter Sepulchre or a suitable aumbry, where it was continually watched until the early Easter morning, when it was again placed upon the altar.

On the opposite side of the choir are the sadly mutilated tombs of

Katharine Swynford, of Ketilthorpe (Rte. 17), Duchess of Lancaster, sister-in-law of the poet Chaucer, and third wife of John of Gaunt, to whom she was married in the Minster in 1396; and her daughter *Joan, Countess of Westmoreland*. These tombs were originally side by side, but on the repairing of the Ch. by Bp. Fuller, after the Revolution, were very badly “restored,” and placed as at present under an ugly debased canopy.

The magnificent eanopied **Stalls**, 62 in number, which surround the western part of the choir, are early Perp., and like the kings on the W. front are the gift of the munificent Treasurer John of Welbourn, c. 1380. They are probably the finest series in England, except that at Winchester, which is of a purer architectural date (c. 1330), and should be compared rather with those at Boston (c. 1400). The earving of the *misereres*, or hinged seats, is most varied and admirable. Notice the poppy-head of the Precentor’s stall, where a baboon steals butter churned by two monkeys, and is hanged for the theft. He is carried to his burial on the *miserere* in the lower range. In each stall is the name of the prebend to which it is attached, with the title of the Psalms which the holder is bound daily to recite.

We will now pass out of the Cathedral into the **Cloisters**, by the door in the N.E. transept. On the right of the Dec. vestibule, which has stained windows and a groined roof, was the *Canons’ Common Room*, now used as a workshop. This Cloister, it may be noted, is unusually placed, extending from the eastern transept across a third of the great transept. It was the work of Bp. *Oliver Sutton* (1280–1299), coming thus in date immediately after the Angel Choir; and its early Dec. windows and the beautiful bosses of the oak roof deserve atten-

tion. It was from the first too slight in construction : the fall of three sides was for a time averted by the addition of buttresses, but it has been found necessary to rebuild them ; the northern walk, above which is the Library, was rebuilt by *Wren* in 1675. In the cloister are preserved many remains of great interest : a Roman tessellated pavement (lying where it was discovered inside the Cloister Garth) ; some Roman altars ; a Roman milestone discovered in the Bail, and bearing the name of the usurper Marcus Piavonius Victorinus, A.D. 267 ; several Roman amphoræ ; stone coffins and coffin-lids of various dates, including a very early one, possibly of Remigius, with three figures in ovals ; the incised slab of Richard of Gainsborough, c. 1300, the builder of the Angel-Choir, with a mason's square in his hand ; and the original "Swineherd of Stow," from the S. turret of the W. front. Many of these remains would be far better placed in a Museum, long a crying want in Lincoln that it is hoped will now before very long be supplied.

The buttresses of the great transept run to the top of the clerestory, and terminate in lofty pinnacles, each containing a statue-niche. Above the rose-window, which here can best be examined externally, are five lancets lighting the roof. There is a fine view of the Broad Tower above. A rich double doorway in the E. walk of the cloister, with a blank arch on either side, gives access to the vestibule of the recently restored Chapter-House, which is of earlier date than the cloisters. The W. front of the vestibule has a circular window without any tracery, intended of course for stained glass ; above which are three ugly gables, lighted by lancets, the two side ones covering newel stair-turrets, and below it a beautiful arcade. The vestibule is

lighted by four lancets on each side, with an arcade below them. "The entrance is left unpleasantly open ; a monastic idea being awkwardly applied to a secular building."—*E. A. Freeman*. This chapter-house is described in the 'Metrical Life of St. Hugh,' which was written in the lifetime of Bp. Hugh of Wells, and must therefore be dated before 1235. It is thus very important as the earliest in the series of polygonal chapter-houses ; Westminster being only begun about 1250, Salisbury 1280, Wells 1300, and York 1320. It is a decagon, with two lancets in each bay ; between the bays are vaulting-shafts of Purbeck, springing from rich corbels, and an arcade lines the walls below the windows. The central pillar supporting the groined roof is supported by ten hexagonal Purbeck shafts ; on the east side of it is a sculptured bracket for a figure of the Virgin, and in the floor a socket for the silver processional cross. This building has seen much interesting history. Several Parliaments were probably held in it ; especially the important one of 1301, which flatly repudiated the claim of Boniface VIII. to adjudicate the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1310 the Knights Templars were here tried before Bp. Dalderby. During the "Pilgrimage of Grace," 1536, which gathered to resist the suppression of monasteries, it was the council-chamber of the insurgents, and the leaders were nearly massacred here by the mob, owing to a suspicion of treachery. (*Froude, Hist. Engl.* iii. 117.) In 1824 it was used as the Assize Court, and a murderer was here condemned to death.

The Library, over the north walk of the cloister, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1609, together with the greater part of the volumes it contained, and was then rebuilt by *Wren* at the expense of Dean Honywood, except the vestibule, which is an-

eient. In this vestibule or antelibrary is a small collection of Roman urns and other antiquities. The MSS. consist for the most part of Latin Bibles, Psalters, Glosses, and Office-Books, including a Vulgate given by Nicholas, Archdeacon of Lincoln, about 1186. The most important MS. is a volume of English metrical romances, collected by Robert de Thornton, Archdeacon of Bedford, about 1450. There is also one of the four contemporary copies of Magna Charta still existing. In cases are several episcopal rings, chalices, patens, &c., taken at various times from monuments in the Cathedral. The collection of printed books is still large; but a very valuable collection of early books, including no less than seven Caxtons, were actually sold by an ignorant Chapter to the bibliographer, Dr. Dibdin, who triumphantly described his treasure in a rare tract entitled ‘The Lincolne Nosegay.’ The fine portrait of Dean Honywood is by *Cornelius Janssen*.

The ascent of the Broad Tower (6d. is charged) is made from the S. transept by a special staircase. From the summit an enormous panorama is visible, but the view from the Castle is more picturesque, because it includes the Minster. In the great tower now hangs the famous bell, **Great Tom of Lincoln**, which was formerly in St. Mary’s Tower. The traditions are too various to be of any value about the early history of this great bell. In 1610 it weighed 8743 lbs. before its re-casting, and 9894 afterwards. In 1834, being cracked, it was again re-cast, by *Mears*, when the beautiful ring of six in the Broad tower, called the Lady Bells, was, with perfectly amazing folly, destroyed to increase the size of the already unwieldy bell. Even in size it is easily surpassed by three others in England, Peter of York (modern),

Great Tom of Oxford, and Peter of Exeter. But for the wanton destruction of the Lady Bells—a crime for which the Chapter under Dean Gordon must be held responsible—Lincoln would have retained the distinction of being the only church with two rings of bells in the kingdom.

The western towers are ascended from the N.W. turret of the W. front, from which galleries extend along the front, where the junction of the Norm. with the E. E. wall may readily be traced. A gallery in the thickness of the wall between the great W. window and the cinquefoil above it gives a wonderful perspective of the nave and choir. The view from the roof is striking. From the roof a door opens into the N.W. tower, and thence through the belfry-chamber upon the vaulting of the nave, just above which is the curious **stone-beam**. This is a flat arch of 23 stones cemented by mortar without any iron, which vibrates perceptibly when jumped upon. The date and purpose of this curious arch are alike obscure. It is, on the whole, most probable that it was erected before the upper portions of the towers were built, in order to ascertain whether the great additional weight could be safely borne. The W. towers are Norm. to the top of the arcade, and rich late Dec. above it. In St. Mary’s Tower, N., formerly hung Great Tom, and in St. Hugh’s Tower, S., is still a ring of 8 bells. They were surmounted by spires of timber and lead, removed in 1808. Their height is about 200 ft. In the descent by the S.W. tower the representation of the Deluge, belonging to the band of sculpture on the front, should be noticed, as it cannot be seen from outside.

We will now proceed to examine the exterior of the Minster, beginning from the S. corner of the W. front.

In front project the bold buttresses of St. Hugh's Chapel and the Consistory Court, and beyond them the Galilee. In the heads of the blank arches of the eastern gable of the Consistory Court are some grotesque sculptures, one of which is popularly supposed to represent the Devil looking over Lincoln, with what Fuller calls "a torve and tetrick countenance," pungently adding that "some who account themselves saints behold such fabrics with little better looks." The Norm. gable and arcading at the side of St. Hugh's Tower should here be noticed. The western fronts of the towers were originally furnished with similar gables. From this point the unreality of the W. front, which is a mere screen and not a *front* at all, is most unpleasingly apparent. The line of the nave, with its bold buttresses and arcaded clerestory, has an unusual degree of richness given by the Dec. parapet with canopied niches and brackets.

The celebrated **Galilee** forms the approach to the S. transept. The origin of the name is not certain, but it probably means simply "an outer court," from the expression, "Galilee of the Gentiles." It is frequently referred to in the Cathedral Archives as *Curia vocata le Galilee*; and the Chapter had the right of holding a court in the room above, now used as a muniment room. In position and arrangement the Galilee of Lincoln is unique. At Ely it is a western porch, and at Durham a western Lady chapel. It is itself a miniature ch., being a cruciform building of two stories, on open arches of the richest E. E. style, probably of the episcopate of Bp. Hugh of Wells (1209-1235). It seems to have been made to give the Bp. a stately entrance from the palace, being just opposite to the archway in the city wall which Henry I.

[*Lincolnshire.*]

gave leave to Bp. Bloet to pierce in 1110. Inside is an exquisite arcade with capitals of leafage, and a groined roof, the ribs of which bristle with tooth-ornament. The doorway into the church is curious. It is divided by a central shaft, supporting arches encrusted with leafage, and has a diamond-shaped opening in the tympanum. Notice the lizards with human heads at the foot of the shaft, and the extraordinary freshness of the sculpture.

It is difficult to say what is precisely the best point of view of the noble central tower, but those from the grounds of the Bp.'s palace, the sub-deanery garden (private), the quadrangle of the Vicar's court, and the N.E. angle of the cloisters, may be specially mentioned. To the top of the first story above the roof it is E. E., and probably the work of Bp. *Grosteste*'s time, 1250, being distinguished by a peculiar stone trellis-work, seen also in the W. front, and notched shafts, somewhat resembling the curious piers at the angles of the transept. The upper part of the tower has very tall coupled and canopied windows of the purest Dec. work. Letters of indulgence still exist issued by Bp. Dalderby, March 9, 1307, granting an indulgence of 40 days to any who should assist in building the tower. The cut battlement was added by *Essex* in 1775, and is very good for the date. The height of this famous and beautiful tower is 271 ft. to the top of the vanes, and it is thus considerably the highest central tower in England—Worcester being only 196 ft.; York, 216; Gloucester, 225; and Canterbury, 235 ft. Boston "Stump," a western tower, which is plainly visible from Lincoln, is about 290 ft. It is little more however than half of that reached before the wooden spire covered with lead fell in 1548. This rose to the extraordinary height of 525 ft., far beyond any rival except

Old St. Paul's, 493 ft. ; and would, even if existing now, be considerably the highest tower and spire in the world; Salisbury being only 404 ft.; St. Nicholas, Hamburg (modern), about 480; and the new spires of Cologne, 511 ft. It must have been visible over almost the whole of the county.

Then comes the S. transept with its beautiful Dee. rose-window, looking from outside like the skeletons of two leaves side by side, and beyond it the tall arcaded buttresses of St. Hugh's choir, the triangular headings of which are the first attempt at true pinnacles in E. E. work. After the bold projection of the eastern transept, with its graceful apsidal chapels, we reach the S.E. or presbytery door, between the Perp. chantries of Bps. Longland and Russell, the only example in England of a doorway in a great church in this position, though it is found in France. It was probably a state entrance for the Bp. in place of his earlier one by the Galilee. It is formed by a deeply recessed arch lined with canopied niches. The doorway is divided by a central shaft, and in the tympanum is represented the Last Judgment; Our Lord in Majesty, with kneeling angels in a quatrefoil, and below, the dead rising from their graves near the open mouth of hell. The door-mouldings are filled with small figures of saints, in a hollow fret-work of graceful leafage, and within the arch are the remains of four figures, too shattered to be identified. Of all the figures in this doorway Flaxman thought very highly, while Mr. Cockerell says that, "though of the prosperous period of art, the merit of the Judgment, as compared with the angels in the choir, may well be questioned."

The buttresses and upper windows of the Presbytery, or Angel Choir, should here be compared with those of the earlier choir. Against the

S.E. buttress are figures of Edward I., trampling on a Saracen, and his Queen Eleanor, both of consummate grandeur and interest. In the next pier is the statue of a queen, who may possibly be Edward's second spouse, the French Princess Margaret.

The remarkable composition of the eastern end, with its deep buttresses, its lines of reading, the noble E. window 57 ft. high, and the enriched gable above it, with a beautiful figure of the Virgin and Child, is well seen from the green lawn above which it rises. But, beautiful as it is in detail, the upper window and the side gables are a serious error in composition. "Coming to the E. end, we again find, as at the W. end, Lincoln throwing away great advantages by a perverse piece of sham. The E. window of Lincoln is the very noblest specimen of the pure and bold tracery of its own date. But it is crushed by the huge gable-window above it; and the aisles, whose E. windows are as good on their smaller scale as the great window, are absurdly finished with sham gables, destroying the real and natural outline of the whole composition."—Freeman. Near the N.E. buttress is an ancient well, and beyond it the S. grand flying buttresses and bold high roof of the Chapter-house.

The **Deanery** blocks most of the north side of the Minster, which can therefore only be seen (unless permission be obtained to enter the Deanery Garden) from *Eastgate*, a street entered by the N. gate of the Close, absurdly called Priory Gate. The Deanery itself is modern, but has an ancient stone lantern over the porch, and retains the old fireplace and several architectural fragments on the garden side of the ancient wall. The ancient deanery was a building of considerable interest, first erected

about 1190, but much altered by Dean Fleming, 1450–1480; who rebuilt the southern side of the quadrangle, with a gateway-tower resembling that of an Oxford College, from which there was an entrance to the Chapter Library. The Deanery was nearly ruined in the Civil War, but the pulling down of this picturesque tower in 1847 was a barbarous outrage.

The **Close** or **Minster Yard** is decidedly inferior as a whole to that of most English cathedrals, being confined in space, and having few buildings of interest. It is now entered by three gates—Exchequer Gate, the principal entrance, W.; Priory Gate, N.E.; and Potter Gate, S.E.; also by a postern from the Grecian Steps. It was walled in 1284, and fortified in 1319 with battlements and towers, many of which can be seen in the gardens on the E. of the Close. All the five gates but that at Potter Gate, where the approach is fortified by nature, were originally double. **Exchequer Gate**, so called from its containing the offices of the Chapter accounts, is a very fine specimen of a three-storied Dec. gateway, over which the noble western towers rise very grandly. It has a large arch flanked by two smaller ones, and all three are groined in brick with stone ribs. The outer gatehouse, which was only destroyed in this century, abutted on the Bail, at the W. end of St. Mary Magdalene's Ch., and the two gates were connected by a kind of wooden cloister for shops. The destruction of this most picturesque entrance is absolutely inexcusable. The original Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene was destroyed by Remigius to make room for his Cathedral, and the parishioners had a right to the western part of the nave, and to baptism in the Cathedral font. A new Ch. was built by Bp. Oliver Sutton, about 1290, which was much

injured in the siege of the Close, 1644, and almost rebuilt in 1695 in “classic” style. It has now been remodelled on its original Dec. character by *Bodley and Garner*. S. of the Exchequer Gate is the **Precinctory**, a house with a modern front by *Pearson*, under which are the remains of a Roman hypocaust, and beyond it the **Sub-Deanery**, with an early Perp. bay-window. The Roman wall of the original quadrangular town runs just at the back of these houses and forms the north wall of the Bishop's Palace-grounds, its N.E. angle being between the Palace and the Vicar's Court. At the corner is the most interesting house in the Minster Yard, the **Cantilupe Chantry House**, founded about 1360 by Lady Cantilupe for the priests and choristers of the Cantilupe Chantry. It is a rich late Dec. building, much over-restored, and its N. door removed to the E. front, but it has an oriel supported by grotesque heads, and a figure of Our Lord in the gable remaining intact. Beyond the Palace entrance is a steep flight of stairs through a postern gate, called the **Grecian Stairs**, a corruption of the Old-English *greessen*=steps. The numerous tomb-stones in this corner of the green belong to the destroyed Ch. of St. Margaret, which had a tower like St. Benedict's. The red-brick gabled front is that of the **Chancery**, originally an E. E. building, of which some blocked lancets remain in the N. gable, but partly rebuilt by Bp. Bek of Norwich, 1320, then Chancellor of Lincoln, and the front added about 1490 in the Episcopate of Bp. Russell. The buttery-hatch of the old hall, and some portions of the chapel with its screen and hagioscopes still remain in the interior. **Pottergate** (it should, of course, be *Pottergate Arch*) is a good plain arch belonging to the fortifications of 1319. The gabled house N. of the Chancery is the former **Choristers' House**, rebuilt 1616; and

beyond that is the house where William III. was received, 1695. The corner house, N.E., absurdly called The Priory, is an interesting mediæval house of a residentiary, with a strong three-storied tower. In the interior are a beautiful 14th-cent. recess, apparently for a sideboard, and a hall with buttery, now cut up into rooms. **Priory Gate**, close by, is a very poor modern substitute for a fine double gateway destroyed in 1815. The house on the N. side of the gate with an E. E. doorway is formed out of a 13th-cent. house, and was once the Minster Grammar School.

Returning to the Cantilupe Chantry-house, we enter the curious and interesting **Vicars' Court**, which deserves more attention from lovers of architecture than it has generally received. It stands on the precipitous slope of the hill, and therefore the sides are built on very different levels. It was begun by Bp. Sutton before 1300, and completed by Bp. Buckingham about 1380; and, though some of the original houses have perished, enough remains to make it of great value. The entrance is by a Dec. gateway-tower with a vaulted ceiling and inserted Perp. windows. W. of this gateway stood the hall, now destroyed, and E. of it the kitchen, incorporated in the house on l. The houses on the E. side of the Court have several Dec. portions, while the one on the S. side is one of the least altered Edwardian houses in England, retaining its stone newel staircase, oaken roof, and several of its Dec. windows. The Granary in the S.E. corner, now the stables, is Perp., 1440.

The venerable **Bishop's Palace**, built, like the Vicar's Court, on the side of the steep slope, is now happily restored by Bp. King to its original purpose, for which it is admirably adapted. The palace was

commenced either by Remigius or by Bp. Bloet, his successor, but no part of the existing buildings can be assigned to an earlier date than St. Hugh (1185-1200), who commenced the Hall, which was completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells, the builder of the Minster nave. In 1328 Bp. Henry de Burghersh, whose tomb is in the retro-choir, obtained a licence to crenellate and fortify his palace. Bp. Alnwick (1436-1449) built the chapel and inner Gateway Tower, and entertained Henry VI. for a month in his palace. Bp. Wm. Smith, the founder of Brasenose College, Oxford (1496-1514), added the outer Gateway. Bp. Longland, whose chantry is in the S. aisle, entertained Henry VIII. and Katharine Howard in 1541; and one of the charges against the Queen was a secret interview here at night with a relation of hers, Thomas Culpepper. After the Reformation the bishops mostly deserted the palace, and resided either at Nettleham, 3 m. distant, or at Buckden Palace, near Huntingdon. Bp. Neile gave a banquet to James I. in the Hall in 1617. Bp. Williams, Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards Abp. of York, began a repair of the decaying palace in 1625, which was interrupted by the troubles of the Civil War. It no doubt suffered severely in the siege of 1643, since Bp. Sanderson (1660) records that he found it almost a total ruin. Col. Berry, a Parliamentary officer, set up his kitchen fire with much satisfaction on the site of the altar. In 1726 Bp. Reynolds, with well-meant but unhappy generosity, gave the Dean and Chapter leave to use the stones for the repair of the cathedral, and the clumsy arches under the western towers are formed of its materials, chiefly from the Chapel, which till then was fairly perfect.

The Perp. Entrance Gateway, which is on the W. side of the Vicars'

Court, bears the arms of Bp. Smith, c. 1500. Beyond this are the walls of the Close, rt., and modern stables to the N. of the chapel destroyed by Bp. Reynolds. In front is the Alnwick Tower, built by Bp. Alnwick, 1440, restored by Bp. Wordsworth for the use of the Theological College, and used as a Muniment Room. The Great Hall, 84 ft. long, was built by Bp. Hugh of Wells, 1220, with a bay window added by Bp. Alnwick. It has two aisles of 4 bays, with pillars of dark marble, and a beautiful porch of three pointed arches. At the S. end are the three doorways to the kitchen and buttery, over which was the Great Chamber, with a lofty ridge roof continuing that of the hall. An arched bridge, rendered necessary by the steep fall of the ground, communicated with the immense kitchen, which had five chimneys and a lofty pyramidal roof. Beneath it was the brew-house, which had a central column supporting the kitchen. In the southern range of buildings are a small hall with E.E. windows, and various apartments of the Bishop. Under the smaller hall are three dark vaulted store-chambers, in one of which is a well. On the S. front of the kitchen buildings are two fine Dec. buttresses. During the recent restoration a curious subterranean chamber with a shaft from a room above, near the S.E. corner, was discovered; it is 15 ft. high, and vaulted with stone, and has a passage leading under the Vicars' Court. Its purpose is quite unknown. The new residence for the Bishop is formed out of an 18th-cent. house remodelled, with a large wing in the Tudor style, and is built by *Ewan Christian*. The new Chapel, by *Bodley and Garner*, is formed out of a domestic building which was a sort of southern bay to the Hall. Externally the high wall is blank and featureless, apparently in view of a possible restoration of the Great Hall, but the internal effect is lofty

and dignified. The views of the Minster and the Lower City from every part of the Palace grounds are of extraordinary beauty.

The Castle will probably be visited next to the Minster. Passing again through the Exchequer Gate we find ourselves in '*The Bail*,' the liberty of the Castle, which like the liberty of the Close was excluded from municipal jurisdiction. The Castle Gate fronts the Exchequer Gate. At the corner is a good half-timbered house, probably late 15th cent. The Castle is now used for the county prison and assize courts. Admission to the most interesting parts can generally be obtained for a small fee by ringing at the gate. This castle deserves great veneration as being the cause of the Minster, Remigius having doubtless selected Lincoln for the site of his new Cathedral owing to the security given by the newly-founded castle here. The earthworks on which it stands are of very early British date; they enclose a space of about seven acres, inside which are two mounds about 40 ft. high, one crowned by the Keep, the other by the Observatory Tower. This castle is one of the eight known to have been founded by the Conqueror himself. It was part of the Crown demesne, but was administered by hereditary constables, in the list of whom we find several women. First of these was Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois, and daughter of Earl Algar of Mercia. Eventually it passed to John of Gaunt (whose many connections with this county will frequently have to be noticed), and thus became attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, and absorbed again in the Crown. The most eventful part of its history was in the struggle between Stephen and Matilda. After Matilda's retirement from Wallingford, Lincoln Castle was made her head-quarters; and here she was besieged by

Stephen, but in the battle of Lincoln, 1140, on the slope below the Castle, Stephen himself was taken prisoner. Six years later Stephen kept Christmas in it, wearing his crown, in spite of many warnings of ill-omen to any king who should do so in Lincoln. Of course in all the wars in which Lincoln was concerned the Castle took a prominent part, especially in the battle called, from the amount of booty taken, ‘the Fair of Lincoln,’ when the adherents of Henry III. finally defeated the Dauphin Louis, 1217. The castle seems not to have been besieged again until the Civil War, when it was taken by the Earl of Manchester from Sir Francis Fane, 1644.

The **Gateway Tower**, on the E. side, is of two dates, the lower story Norm., with a round arch enclosed in a pointed one, the upper, which is partially destroyed, Dec., with two semicircular turrets. Inside the gate is a fine oriel, brought from the Palace of John of Gaunt below hill. The west gate is walled up; it also has a Norm. arch, with a Dec. tower, and here the portcullis groove and part of the barbican remain. The enclosed court is laid out with lawns, and is picturesque. The walls on the N. and W. sides are Norm.; the rest of the curtain seems to be of the reign of Stephen, except some later facing. There is some herring-bone work near the W. gate and the N.W. corner. The curtain is singularly deficient in towers for its length, there being only three besides the two gateways. To l. of the entrance, on one of the British mounds, is a tower flanked by two square turrets, c. 1150, which is called ‘the Observatory.’ Near it is a blocked late Norm. doorway. On the other mound stands the **Keep**, an unusually perfect example of a shell keep, probably also dating from the reign of Stephen, about 80 ft. by 90, with fifteen irregular sides. Each angle is capped by a broad flat

pilaster rising from a common plinth. The entrance has a round arch, with a restored Norm. moulding, set in a projecting buttress which forms a vaulted porch, and approached by a steep flight of steps. There are no traces of buildings within the area, which is used as the burial-place of executed criminals, but there seems to have been an upper floor, on each side of which is a chamber; the western one was probably a garderobe, and the eastern, which is groined, an oratory. At the N.E. corner is a slightly horse-shoe Dec. drum-tower, called **Cobb Hall**, it is said from the punishment of ‘cassing’ with a belt. It has a basement reached by a trap-door and ladder, and an upper floor by a stone stair. Both have pointed vaulting. Here can be seen the rings for the chains, and rude carvings of prisoners on the walls. The top of this tower used to be the scene of executions. A Roman pavement was found near this in 1846. The Assize Courts, very poor work, are by *Smirke*.

Passing again into Bailgate, which was the central street of the Roman city, we should notice how curiously the angle of Eastgate has been deflected. Eastgate and Westgate properly crossed at St. Paul’s Ch., but one of the destructions of Lindum, of which there is no record, left such a mass of ruins at the east side that the street had to be carried round them. **St. Paul’s Ch.** (properly **St. Paulinus**), built by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, stands on the site of what is believed to be the first Christian church in Lindsey, built by Paulinus, Bp. of York, aided by his first convert, Blecca, the ‘reeve’ of the city. In it Paulinus consecrated Honorius, fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, 627.

The whole of the upper city abounds in Roman remains underground, several of which have of

late years been uncovered. In 1884 a Roman burial-place was discovered under No. 8, opposite to the corner of Westgate and the Bail, consisting of a stone chamber with a concrete floor containing a number of funeral urns and many other remains, now dispersed owing to the want of a county museum. Piers and jambs of a large doorway found near here prove that the entrance into Eastgate was protected by a gatehouse, over which was a Norman tower erected by Bp. Alexander, c. 1140. Under Nos. 3 and 8 in the Bail are vaulted E. E. crypts. Much the most important, however, of these remains is under No. 75 (*tickets 1s. each, to be procured at the Post Office opposite to the 'White Hart'*), which no one interested in Roman antiquities should omit. It consists of the bases of the columns of a large building, which was probably the **Basilica**, or Hall of Justice, of the Roman city. This building was about 250 ft. long by 70 wide, and had a façade of lofty, circular pillars, supporting, no doubt, a triangular pediment. The most remarkable feature is the twin-column at the N.E. corner, which is quite unique, and is probably due to some strengthening required by a failure of the entablature. Several Roman remains of the ordinary character are also preserved here. Behind these houses is a large block of Roman wall, called the **Mint Wall**.

At the end of the Bail is one of the most ancient and interesting relics in England, called by a singular irony **Newport Arch**, the actual northern gate of the Roman city, and the *only* Roman gate, except the Balkerne at Colchester, still existing in our island. It consists of an arch formed by 26 huge blocks of oolite, with a postern or 'needle's eye' to the east, which was long buried in rubbish. The other postern has perished. It is of immense antiquity, belonging to the earliest

Roman period, and has all the dignity of stern simplicity. The visitor should pass outside the gate, where the lines of the still earlier British settlement can be traced, and notice the great blocks of Roman wall to rt. and l., especially the great masses on the rt. The British enclosure beyond the gate was probably used by the Romans for cattle. The road follows the line of the Roman road in a straight course to the Humber at Winteringham (*Ad Abum*).

Returning to Eastgate, and turning up James St., l., a gabled house, now divided into two, and the hall cut into two stories, has Trans. Norm. pillars, and a 15th-cent. piece of carving, the Martyrdom of St. Katharine. The house belonged to Lord Deloraine, grandson of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Further on, rt., is the **Burghersh Chantry House**, for the priests and choristers of that chantry, still retaining some ancient features. In Eastgate, opposite to the Deanery (see *ante*), are two old houses, one of which has a Norm. entrance door. At the corner of the **East Bight**, where the Roman wall crossed the road, the eastern gate of the Roman city, no doubt similar to Newport, was built up in a stable, and survived until 1740, when it was pulled down by Sir Cecil Wray, who also destroyed the adjacent Dec. gate-house, and the double gate-house dividing Eastgate from the Bail. Much of the city wall can be traced along the gardens here. Outside the old wall line is **St. Peter's in Eastgate**, a modern Ch. by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*. The original Ch., which had a tower very like St. Peter's-at-Gowts, was destroyed in the siege of the Close. **Winnowsty Lane**, rt., is properly *wain-well-sty*, the 'sty,' or ascent, to the 'waggons well.' On the Wragby Road are some ruins of the **Hospital of St. Giles**, founded by Remigius. The fine figure of St. Giles, now in

the N.E. transept chapel in the Minster, came from this Hospital. **Monks Manor**, in the Greetwell Road, is the seat of J. Ruston, Esq., who has a fine collection of modern pictures, among which may be named, *Turner*, *Venice*; *Linnell*, sen., Arcadian Shepherds; *Rossetti*, La Ghirlandata; *G. F. Watts*, Portrait of the Artist, Love and Life, Love and Death, the Eve of Peace; *Sir F. Leighton*, Romeo and Juliet (an early work), and Moretta; *Brett*, two sea-pieces; and several fine works by *W. Logsdail*, who is a native of Lincoln. There are also a few by old masters, including some by Luini, Mabuse, Moreelse, and the Dutch School.

We will now again descend the hill to the lower city. On the top of Steep Hill, rt., is the old County Hospital, now used as the **Theological College**. Opposite to it at the corner is a late Norm. house of considerable interest, with a round-headed window and part of a string-course, traditionally known as the **House of Aaron the Jew**, a money-lender of Henry II.'s reign, who proudly told his debtors, the monks of St. Albans', that the very shrines of their saints belonged to him and not to them. On l. is **Christ's Hospital**, or the Blue-coat School, and opposite to it **St. Michael's Ch.**, built by *Teulon*. This Ch. also was destroyed in the siege of 1644. A little above Aaron's House some blackened stones on the W. side of the street mark the site of the south gate of the Roman city. At the foot of Steep Hill, and at the entrance of the well-named *Strait*, where the old Bull-Ring stood, is the celebrated **Jew's House**, one of the earliest and best-known examples of domestic architecture in England of its date, which is early 12th cent. ‘Moyses Hall’ at Bury St. Edmunds is a little later. Here lived Belaset of Wallingford, a Jewess who was hanged on the

charge of clipping coin, 1290. In that year all Jews were expelled the kingdom, and their property confiscated, a statute which was not legally repealed until the Commonwealth. The house was granted to Walter of Fulletby, and was eventually bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter for the support of a chaplain. It consists of two stories, the upper of which has two coupled lights with a plain tympanum under a round arch, and a very early chimney, ingeniously supported, as at Aaron the Jew's house, on the arch of the doorway, which has cable moulding. An old curiosity shop has found appropriate quarters here.

The opening of the street is called **St. Dunstan's Lock**, a curious corruption of *Dernestall Lock*, where a gate enclosed a sort of Ghetto for the Jews of this quarter. Here lived Little St. Hugh, the Christian boy alleged to have been crucified by the Jews, whose shrine was one of the most famous in the Minster.

“En Nichol la riche citée
Droit en Dernestal l'enfant fut né.”—
Ballad of St. Hugh.

Rt. is the solitary tower of **St. Martin's Ch.**, built in 1739 on the site of yet another Ch. destroyed in the siege. Some of the capitals and arches are preserved in the new church of St. Andrew, Canwick Road. Under the tower are fine but mutilated altar-tombs with alabaster effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady Grantham, 1619. St. Martin's Ch. was the oldest of the lower town, and has even disputed precedence as the first church of Lindsey with St. Paul's of the upper town. From the occurrence of St. Martin's name on coins of the city of the 10th cent., it would seem that he was then regarded as its patron saint. The new Ch. of St. Martin, built by *Beckett*, which has well-carved capitals and corbels, and many stained windows, stands somewhat W.

High St., formerly called, as at York, *Micklegate*, one of the most interesting streets in England, extends $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here to the Bar Gate. In it are both the ry. stations and most of the hotels. A tramway line begins at the High Bridge, but it is not of much use to the tourist, except to visit Bracebridge Ch. In this street are six churches, the Stone Bow, the High Bridge, St. Mary's Conduit, John of Gaunt's Palace, and the Hall of St. Mary's Guild; altogether a range of remarkable buildings within half a mile, scarcely to be paralleled elsewhere, except in the High St. of Oxford. We will now take the various objects in this street in their order, proceeding southwards.

Butchery Lane, l., leads into **Clascket Gate**, properly *Claxlede*, that is the *hlid* or postern gate of *Klaka*, a Danish name. Here stood the S.E. postern of the Roman city. The mediæval gate, in which the Knights Templars were confined before their trial in the Chapter-House, 1310, was ruthlessly destroyed in 1786, on the formation of the New Road, which makes an easier approach for carriage traffic to the upper town. The New Road affords superb views of the Minster, with the Palace and its hanging gardens on the hill below. **St. Peter's-at-Arches**, the Corporation Ch., so called from the arched gate which preceded the Stone Bow, was built in 1724. It has a good ring of 8 bells, and some 16th-cent. glass. The apse was decorated with paintings by *Damini*, 1727, who painted the faded Bishops in the N.E. transept of the Minster. In the vestry is the brass of John Becke, Mayor, 1620, removed from St. Benedict's Ch. **Mint Lane**, rt., preserves the memory of the ancient Mint, coins from which have been discovered as far back as the reign of Alfred.

The Mint apparently ceased in the reign of Edward I.

The **Stone Bow**, which gives one of its most characteristic features to the High St., is a very fine example of a 15th-cent. town-gate. It occupies the site of the S. gate of the extended Roman city, and part of the Roman wall can be traced near it. It consists of a lofty central arch, flanked by turrets, and two small side-arches, with a long range of Perp. windows above. Under canopies on either side of the arch are the Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel. The long upper room with a Perp. timber roof is used as the **Guild Hall**, and contains some portraits, including Queen Anne, by *Kneller*, and Sir Thomas Sutton of Knaith, Founder of the Charterhouse. The Corporation possesses valuable Regalia, including a very large mace of the Restoration; a 15th-cent. two-handed sword; a sword said to have been presented by Richard II.; an early 15th-cent. state sword, usually carried before the Mayor in Lent; two "Caps of Maintenance," usually worn by the sword-bearer; and an ancient mayor's ring. The Guildhall bell is curious. It was set up by William Beale, Mayor, 1371, and has the involved inscription—

cum quis campanam reseret saccum bonus
audit,
et curiam planam fore cum scitote re-
plaudit;

i.e. "When any good man hears the bell let him open his bag (a brief-bag, for the court), and know ye the hall will be clear when it rings again."

Turning to the l. by **Saltergate**, the street of the drysalters, we reach **St. Swithin's Ch.**, by *James Fowler*, conspicuous by its lofty new spire, 200 feet high, much resembling in outline the famous spire of Louth, and by far the best modern work in the city. The old Ch. seems from

some mouldings to have been of the Dcc. period. It escaped the siege, but perished soon afterwards by an accidental fire. Over the S. porch is a good sculpture in high relief of scenes from the life of St. Swithin. A Roman altar of about 200 A.D., dedicated to the Fates by the “curator,” Gaius Antistius Frontinus, was discovered on this site. It is at present kept at the west end of the church, but should eventually find a proper home in a County Museum.

Just beyond St. Swithin's is the Old Grammar School, now called the Middle School, a very interesting building which belonged to the Priory of the Franciscans or Gray Friars, founded about 1230. The basement story has a groined roof supported on plain octagon columns. A remarkable staircase leads to the upper story, which was apparently the chapel of the Monastery. It has a coved roof, a piscina, and a vesica over the E. window. The old library has been removed to the Minster.

Returning to the Stone Bow, we reach the celebrated High Bridge, the only bridge now remaining in England that preserves the houses on it, and that only on its W. side. On the E. side is a conduit with an obelisk, built in 1763 on the site of a bridge-chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was afterwards used as the Tanners and Butchers Hall. It is well worth while to descend the steps on the west side, in order to see the dirty but remarkably picturesque backs of the old houses over the narrow ribbed arch, a favourite spot for artists, popularly known by the suggestive name of *Murder Hole*. There are also some picturesque gabled houses on the river-bank, east of the bridge.

A little lower down the street is the disused Ch. of St. Benedict, a

picturesque ivy-covered E. E. building, with late Dec. windows. The tower resembled those of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts, but was rebuilt after the siege, retaining the old windows. Inside are good E. E. capitals, and a Dec. sepulchral recess.

Behind St. Benedict's is the curious and busy harbour called Brayford, the only remaining portion of the great *linn* or mere below the *dun* or hill which gave its name to the city. It affords a superb view of the Minster, with the great advantage of a sheet of water in the foreground. Vessels from Brayford reach the Trcnt at Torksey (Rte. 17) by way of the *Foss Dyke*, a Roman canal, deepened in the reign of Henry I. The communication with the Witham in time became completely silted up, but it was only owing to the energy of Sir Joseph Banks that the Corporation, about 1790, constructed a through navigation.

On the opposite side of High St. are the Market and Corn Exchange; and at the entrance to the Great Northern Stat. the very picturesque St. Mary's Conduit, which Leland says had been constructed a short time before his visit in 1540, out of the materials of the dissolved monastery of the Carmelites or White Friars. This monastery was founded by Odo of Kilkenny, in 1269, but the fragments in the conduit are all of rich late Perp. work. The water of this conduit is brought from a spring near Monk's Abbey, in pipes that were originally laid down by the Gray Friars. The date 1672 on the conduit only refers to some repairs, when the stone balls on the gables were set up.

At the station-gate is the venerable Ch. of St. Mary-le-Wigford. The whole of the lower town was called *Wicker-ford*, a name of un-

certain meaning, either being derived from the Danish *vik*, a creek; or from the Anglo-Saxon *wick* (*vicus*) dwelling; or perhaps from the Middle-English *wicke*, akin to our "weak," meaning "marshy." The 13 parish churches which survive out of the 49 of Lincoln are far inferior as a whole to what might have been expected in a city of such antiquity, situated in a county so famous for its architecture, but the two celebrated towers of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts are of the highest architectural importance. "Towers whose forms would be as much at home by the banks of the Adige as by the banks of the Witham—towers which even in the days of bondage rose under the hands of Englishmen, in the ancient style of Englishmen, while minster and castle, the works of strangers, were rising above their heads in the newer style which strangers had brought with them from beyond the sea. . . . The towers of Coleswegen, begun after William entered Lincoln, finished before the great survey was taken, still belonged to the same class which Britain and Gaul and Germany all learned from their Italian masters."

—E. A. Freeman. Coleswegen, a Lincoln citizen, whose name seems to show Danish ancestry, possessed at the Survey thirty-six houses outside the city, and two churches, "to which nothing belongs, he having built them on the same uncultivated land which the king gave him." The importance thus given to these towers therefore is that, while their date is fixed as subsequent to the Conquest, they retain the earlier style generally called Saxon, though clearly touched by Norman influences. It is extremely doubtful however whether these two are really the churches of Coleswegen, and not rather two destroyed churches, *St. Peter-ad-fontem* and *St. Austin-in-Baggeholm*, on the E.

site of the city. The towers closely resemble each other, except that St. Mary's is crowned by a Perp. parapet, but exhibit some minor differences worth the attention of a student, especially in the arrangement of the lower lights in each face. Their main characteristics are the tall, rather gaunt, unbuttressed form, and the presence of the mid-wall shaft in the coupled belfry windows. The W. doorway is under a semicircular arch with a rough hatched moulding and plain tympanum. A stone beside it is a very interesting relic of two periods—Roman and Mercian. The square of the stone has an inscription in Latin to Sacer, son of Bruscus, a Senonian Gaul, his wife Carssouna, and his son Quintus, probably of the 1st century A.D. The inscription in the triangle above is read upwards, and is interpreted, but not with entire certainty, "Eirtig had me built and endowed to the praise of Christ and St. Mary" (Bp. John Wordsworth, in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1879). Coleswegen therefore, if this ch. be his, must have taken this stone from some previous church of the Virgin, but the date of the inscription cannot be determined with certainty.

The Ch. itself is the most interesting in Lincoln, even apart from its tower. It was restored in 1872, when the churchyard was lowered, thus developing the proportions of the tower, and a new S. aisle built, retaining the early Dec. windows and a good E.E. doorway adorned with tooth-moulding. The interior is singular, and very effective. The N. arcade of three bays is of fine E.E. work, with very delicate capitals; the S. arcade is modern and Dec. in style. The tower-arch with chequered impost is curious, and is bolder than the corresponding arch at St. Peter's-at-Gowts. The font is rather late Perp. The chancel, richly coloured and lighted with good glass by *Clayton and Bell*, is of the same date as

the nave, and has an unusual termination in two lancets divided by a buttress, with a quatrefoil above. The brass chandelier of 1720, and the ironwork of the screen and altar-rails, designed by Canon Sutton and executed by a village blacksmith, should be noticed. In the vestry are many fragments of incised slabs, and two low-side windows, originally in the S. wall of the chancel. In the N. wall is a recess under which were monuments of the Kyme family; and in the E. and S. walls are triangular-headed aumbries.

The railway can be crossed by a foot-bridge, but tram-cars and carriages are often detained. Just beyond the Great Northern Hotel, at the corner of an alley on the E. side of the street, is a 15th-cent. timbered house, and beyond it the new Ch. of St. Mark, by Watkins, which has a spire, rather effective when grouped with others, but not of English type. A few fragments of the old Ch. are in the vestry. This Ch. has a beautifully ornamented bell of 1585, called "Old Kate," which was brought from St. Benedict's. The Midland Stat. is on the site of the Carmelite Priory. Farther down, l., is a very interesting Norman building, popularly called John of Gaunt's Stables, possibly thus preserving some tradition of its use when John of Gaunt lived in the house nearly opposite. It was really the Hall of St. Mary's Guild, once the most important in the city, and is "probably the most valuable and extensive range of buildings of the 12th cent. that we have remaining in England" (*Parker's Domestic Architecture*). It is of two stories, the upper much mutilated, with a fluted cornice running along the front, and a richly moulded late Norm. doorway of five orders. The late Norm. house within has plain round-headed windows,

with a mid-wall shaft and an early fire-place.

No. 122, opposite, occupies the site of what is called John of Gaunt's Palace, being the house of his third wife, Katharine Swynford, of Ketilthorpe, whom he married in the Minster in 1396, only two years before their son, afterwards Cardinal Beaufort, became bishop of the diocese. Richard II. stayed at this house in 1386. There is a remarkable Perp. window at the back. The oriel of the S. gable has been transferred to the gate of the Castle. The old ch. of St. Andrew served as a private chapel to this house. There are some other old houses near here. No. 124 retains its clustered chimneys; and in Gilbert's Yard, opposite, is a Perp. house with projecting mullioned windows.

The Gowts (sluices) which the road here crosses give its specific name to the Ch. of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, the well-known tower of which has already been sufficiently described with that of the sister-tower of St. Mary-le-Wigford. The Norm. sculpture in the W. face of it represents Our Lord and St. Peter. The Ch. itself was over "restored" in 1853, and much was obliterated. It has recently been much enlarged in very good taste by Hodgson Fowler, the nave being prolonged to the end of the former chancel, and a new chancel built, retaining, however, the Norm. triplet of the E. wall. The S. aisle of the chancel was a chantry founded by Ralph Joluf and his wife Amicia, 1347, who lie buried in a tomb under an arch with a remarkable inscription in Lombardic lettering. In the last line but one, "Virgine mater theos qui sibi salvet eos," *mater* is clearly a mistake for *matre*, "God, the son of a Virgin Mother." The effigies were destroyed in 1780.

The visitor will do well from this point to use the tramway, which terminates $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Stone Bow near the very interesting early Ch. of *Bracebridge*, now become a mere suburb of Lincoln, as there is not much of interest lower down. The Ch. of St. Botolph, by the S. gate, was once a cruciform building with central tower, said to be the finest parish Ch. in the city, and was another of the many victims of the siege of 1644. It was rebuilt in 1721, but has been much altered since. The slab at the W. door has the matrix of a fine brass. Bar Gate, the S. entrance of the city, had a double gate with round towers. Just outside the gate is "Malandery field," so called from the Maladeric, or Hospital for lepers, founded by Remigius and re-founded by Henry I. In this field a fine late Dec. sepulchral slab of Juettade Rauseby from the Ch. of the hospital was discovered.

A little further, at the fork of two of the oldest roads in the kingdom, the *Ermine Street* and the *Foss Way*, stood an architectural treasure, destroyed in the Revolution, the first of the *Eleanor crosses*, Lincoln being the first resting-place of the body on its way from Harby (Rte. 3) to Westminster. On the W. side of the road stood St. Katharine's Priory, founded by Bp. Robert de Chesney in 1148, for the Gilbertines (see *Sempringham*, Rte. 5). By the cathedral statutes the Bishop is still bound to sleep at St. Katharine's the night before his enthronement, and to walk thence barefoot to the Minster! The house built on its site belonged to Sir Thomas Grantham, whose tomb is under St. Martin's tower (*ante*), and here he entertained James I. in 1617.

* **Bracebridge Ch.** has been most carefully restored by J. L. Pearson, R.A., the present consulting architect of the Minster. The N. aisle and transept are modern, and

the S. wall has been rebuilt. The tower resembles those of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts, being unbuttressed and with mid-wall shafts to the windows, but is much less stern and lofty, and has a pyramidal capping. Three of the angles of the nave and the rebuilt N. door have "long and short" work. The arcades have cylindrical piers with banded shafts. The S. door is edged with tooth-moulding. The very early chancel arch is extremely narrow, and has a hagioscope on either side, one round, the other square; the chancel itself is of lancet work. There are several objects of interest in the Ch., including a fine Trans. Norm. font on a new base, the old hour-glass stand to the pulpit, and several incised slabs built into the walls.

There are but few objects of any interest in Lincoln that are not either near the minster, or close to the High Street. In the Roman Catholic Ch., Monks Road, is a fine picture of the Descent from the Cross, brought from a nunnery at Gravelines after the French Revolution. The Arboretum in Monks Road, a continuation of Silver St., which is well kept up, and forms a pleasant promenade, is on the Monks Leys, the meadows which belonged to the Priory of Benedictines, a cell of the great Abbey of St. Mary at York, founded in the reign of Henry II. Of this priory, called by the unmeaning name of **Monks Abbey**, a small ruined chapel remains farther E., near the M. S. and L. Rly. It has E. E. walls with Perp. windows inserted. Behind Lindum Terrace above the Arboretum stands the picturesque group of **St. Anne's Bede Houses**, designed by Pugin, with a richly coloured chapel by Butterfield, containing stained windows by an amateur, the Rev. H. Usher.

Two good new red-brick buildings

may be noticed in Broadgate; the **School of Science and Art**, in "Queen Anne" style, and the **Rifle Drill Hall**, with a castellated front.

To many visitors to Lincoln the great **Agricultural Implement Manufacturers**, for which the city is famous, and which have chiefly caused its great rise in population of late years, will be an attraction greater than its history or its architecture. Of these there are nine or ten, employing nearly 5000 workmen. The **Stamp End Iron Works** of Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., on the S. bank of the Witham, covering about fifteen acres, are the largest of the kind in the world, and their engines may be seen all over the Continent. Close to them are the **Sheaf Works** of Ruston, Procter, & Co.; and in the Canwick Road the **Perseverance Works** of Robey & Co. These three establishments are by far the largest. Admission is readily granted at any of them to visitors, and the interesting manufacture of the splendid agricultural machines, in which each of these great firms has certain specialities, may be better seen here than in any other town in England.

Lincoln, from its fine system of railways, forms an admirable centre for exploring most parts of the county; but the country in the immediate neighbourhood, except perhaps along the Witham Valley, where the Minster on its noble height appears in continually varying beauty, is not at all picturesque, nor are any of the churches near the city, except Bræebridge, of much interest. Stow Ch. (Rte. 17), the cathedral of the Bps. of Lindsey, and the fine line of churches on the picturesque Cliff Range, near the rly. to Grantham (Rte. 1), should not be omitted. Those which are not included in the various routes may here be added.

The prettiest walk in the immediate neighbourhood is to **Canwick**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., by Pelham Street, passing the new **Ch. of St. Andrew** which preserves some piers and arches of old St. Martin's Ch. **Canwick Ch.** is worth a visit, having a Norm. aisle-arcade and richly-moulded ehauncel-arch, E. E. font, and some large Dee. windows. In the vestry, formerly a ehantry-ehapel, is a noteworthy E. E. arched reredos in its original position. **Canwick Hall**, the seat of the Sibthorp family, long well-known in Parliament, stands in pleasant grounds, with a fine view of the Minster. Many of De Wint's beautiful views were painted from here, and some of them, as well as one by Turner, are still in the possession of the family.

Boultham, 1 m. S.W. (there is a private road starting near the Gowts Bridge in High Street) has a small Ch., originally E. E., well restored and enlarged by *Hodgson Fowler*. The hour-glass stand remains, fitted with a good modern hour-glass. In the churchyard is a great block of granite brought by Major Ellison, of the Hall, from the fortifications of Sebastopol.

Risholm, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., was purchased about 1830 as a palace for the Bps. of Lincoln, whose residence has now been happily retransferred by Bp. King to the venerable palace at Lincoln. The house stands in prettily-wooded grounds with a small lake. The Ch. is a pretty modern one by *Teulon*. In the churchyard are the graves of Bps. Kaye and Wordsworth; the latter has a beautiful Iona cross, by *J. A. Reeve*, sculptured with Biblical subjects.

ROUTE 2.

STAMFORD TO NEWARK. THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. 35 m.

The North Road has of course yielded most of its traffic to the railway, but it is still a favourite route for cyclists, and is occasionally used by driving explorers; so that it will probably be found convenient to describe the places upon it apart from the railway. This road enters Lincolnshire at Stamford, but quits it again for Rutland on the further side of the town, re-entering it at South Witham, and then continuing in the borders for 21 m. The Rutland part is a very bad road, being chiefly made with the abundant soft stone of the locality, but after Witham or Colsterworth it is greatly improved, being made to a large extent with Leicestershire granite. The drive or ride from Grantham to Lincoln can be highly recommended. There are various routes out of London, mostly converging in Huntingdonshire at Norman Cross, 73 m. The road keeps almost entirely to the W. of the Great Northern line, passing to the E. of it only in the town of Grantham.

Distances from Stamford.—London (Shoreditch Church), by Ware and Huntingdon, $86\frac{3}{4}$ m.; London (General Post Office), by Biggleswade and Alconbury, $89\frac{1}{2}$ m. (the milestones are reckoned by this route); South Witham (re-enter Lincolnshire), $9\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Grantham (here the roads to Newark and Lincoln diverge), $20\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Newark, 35 m.; Lincoln, $43\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The Great North Road, after skirting Burghley Park, descends the steep street of St. Martin's or

Stamford Baron, the one parish of Stamford in Northamptonshire, and enters Lincolnshire by the bridge over the Welland.

§ **STAMFORD**, though hitherto it has been little visited by tourists, will be found to be one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in England, and stands far above any other in the county after Lincoln in the importance of its history and its architectural remains. Besides its six chs., five of them of considerable interest, it has several mediæval hospitals and alnishouses—one of which, Browne's Hospital, is a building of great importance—the remains of several religious houses; and some few relics of the now nearly forgotten *University*, in which at one time Stamford came very near to supplanting Oxford. The town itself has a singularly dignified appearance, chiefly owing to its being almost entirely built of excellent stone from the many famous quarries in the neighbourhood, such as Barnack, Ketton, and Clipsham. The neighbourhood of Burghley Park, which is freely open to visitors, forms a great additional attraction. The town, though nearly surrounded by Rutland and Northamptonshire, is almost wholly in a jutting corner of Lincolnshire; one parish only, St. Martin's, being on the Northamptonshire side of the Welland.

History.—Before proceeding to inspect the town it will be well to glance at the chief events in its history. Fuller details than can be given here will be found in an excellent local guide by the late Rev. C. Nevinson, illustrated with photographs.

The origin of the name has been disputed, as it appears in various forms, Stanfورد, Staundeforde, &c., but it probably is from the paved stone ford which here crossed the

river. The actual Roman road, however, did not run through Stamford, but about a mile to the W. of it, the nearest station being at *Gausennae*, which most probably is *Great Caster-ton*, 2 m. N.W. According to Henry of Huntingdon the nameless battle recorded by Baeda, in which the Picts and Scots were overthrown by Vortigern and his Saxon allies in 449, was fought at Stamford. It is said also that lands here were bestowed upon Hengist and Horsa, but all this is little more than myth. The earliest notice of the place by name occurs in the grant of the town beyond the bridge by Wulfhere, King of Mercia, c. 660, to Saxulf, the 1st Abbot of Medehamstede (Peterborough). The Lincolnshire burgh was a royal one, while the quarter beyond the bridge (St. Martin's) came by this grant to the Abbots of Peterborough, and was by them held by baronial tenure, whence it is still called *Stamford Baron*. Stamford became a member of the famous Pentapolis or "Five Burghs" of the *Dane law*. These five towns, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, each ruled by its earl with his separate "host," had special privileges of their own, and some kind of confederate organization, such as a common justice court, embracing all the part of England subject to the Danes. Stamford represented the province of the Gyrvias or Fen-men. In 922 it was recovered from the Danes by Edward the Elder, who "worked a burh" on the S. side of the river, "and all the folk who belonged to the northern burh submitted to him and sought him for their lord." It was while Edward was at Stamford that his famous sister Aethelflaed, "the Lady of the Mercians," died at Tamworth immediately after her brilliant successes against the Danes, and Edward at once annexed Mercia to Wessex. The submission however must have been incomplete, for on Edward's death the Danes

recovered their power; and the English Chronicle, breaking into verse, tells us of the delivery in 941 of the Five Burghs, "held in heathen's bond for a long space" till the warrior's refuge, King Edmund, "through his worthiness again released them." In the Domesday Survey, Stamford, like Lincoln, is recorded as being under the rule of 12 "*lagmanni*" or law-men, a form of government that had survived from the old Danish organization. It was in effect a "burgh by prescription" when a charter of special privileges was granted it by Henry III. in 1254. It sent two members to the great Parliament of 1295 which first really represented the towns as well as the shires. A still more marked distinction was attained by the meeting of Parliament itself here in 1302 and 1309; of a great Council of Queen Isabella in 1326; of a Council to consider the question of peace with France in 1337; and of another to ratify the Peace of Amiens in 1391; while in 1392 an ecclesiastical council sat here, called at the instance of Pope Boniface IX., to suppress the opinions of Wyclif. In 1363 the castle and manor of the royal or Lincolnshire burgh were given by Edward III. to his son Edmund of Langley, Duke of York; and this proved the most fatal event in its history, because by attaching the town to the Yorkist cause, it brought about a terrible destruction, soon after the battle of St. Albans in 1451, by the Lancastrians under Sir Andrew Trollope, Queen Margaret's general, from which Stamford has never recovered. Important as are its present architectural remains, it may be said that no town in England has suffered more in the loss of those mediæval buildings which gave it such character. Seven or eight chs.—some of them, probably, of great beauty—besides several religious

houses and hospitals were burnt or plundered, and many ancient charters and records were lost. Hardly a trace now remains of the ancient walls, of the castles on either side of the river, or of the four or five collegiate halls of the University, to which reference will be made presently. The appearance, therefore, of ancient Stamford from the opposite side of the river must have been much more striking than that of the present town, fine as it even now undoubtedly is. As a reward for its fidelity Stamford was incorporated by Edward IV. in the year of its devastation. In 1470 a great victory, known as *Loosecoat Field*, from the hurried flight of the defeated Lancastrians under Sir Robert Welles of Hellow and Sir Thomas de la Launde of Horbling, was gained by Edward IV. at a place called *Bloody Oaks*, about 5 m. N. on the Great North Road. The great Lord Burghley, a native of Bourn, commenced the building of Burghley House about 1575, and its history is intimately connected with that of the town. Charles I. visited the town in state in 1632 (whether from Burghley or not is uncertain), on his way to receive the Crown of Scotland; and again in very different state in 1646, in the guise of a servant after his escape from Oxford. He was concealed for a night in the house of Alderman Wolph (afterwards Stukeley's: see *post*) on Barn Hill; and "the last night he may be said to have slept a freeman," says Stukeley, "was at Stamford." Cromwell himself occupied the town in 1643, and Burghley House itself was besieged and taken. Since that date nothing has happened to the town of more importance than an occasional royal visit; except indeed the fierce opposition of the then Marquis of Exeter to the proposed course of the Great Northern Rly., which alone, in all probability, prevented Stamford

[*Lincolnshire.*]

from being made the great central station (combining, as it does, the advantages of Peterboro' and Grantham) between London and York.

But long and illustrious as the history of Stamford is thus seen to be, its greatest distinction has yet to be mentioned. At one time it was a serious rival to, and was even thought likely to supersede, the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was believed that a prophecy of Merlin had foretold the coming fame for learning of "the stony ford," and this, in Spenser's words, predicted a time

"Which shall see Stamford, though now homely hid,
Then shine in learning, more than ever did,
Cambridge or Oxford, England's goodly beams."—*Faery Queene*, IV. xi. 35.

In 1260, owing to the violent quarrels between "Town" and "Gown" at Oxford, the students migrated in a body to Northampton, where the mayor and bailiffs were directed by Henry III. to afford them every accommodation. In 1266 this licence was revoked, partly perhaps owing to the entreaties of the town of Oxford, but also because the students had naturally given assistance to the town, which was then held by the barons, in repelling a siege by Prince Edward. Most of them thereupon returned to Oxford, but several preferred to migrate to Stamford, where the public lectures of the Carmelites and the Austin Friars had recently been obtaining much celebrity. To a period not much later than this belongs the beautiful early Dec. gateway in St. Paul's Street, which is the sole remnant of *Brasenose College*. In 1292 *Sempringham Hall*, on St. Peter's Hill, was founded for Gilbertine students; and many other halls, such as *Black Hall* for the Dominicans, and *Vaudrey Hall* from Vaudrey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park, soon were added.

Stamford, therefore, was already well furnished with the requisites of a University at the time when the disputes between the northern and southern students at Oxford became so unbearable as to cause a large secession of the latter in 1333, and for this reason was selected as the new place of settlement. The seceders appear to have come largely from Merton College, where the northern students complained that they were excluded from fellowships; and the complaint was endorsed by the great monastery of Durham, who probably therefore, as Mr. Nevinson suggests, offered the students their own Priory of St. Leonard here. King Edward III., however, stirred by an urgent petition from the authorities and citizens of Oxford, ordered the sheriff of Lincolnshire to disperse the students, and promised a redress of grievances on their return to Oxford. Though this was a blow to the rising university it appears not to have been completely effectual, since still more stringent edicts were issued a few years later, and some students were actually arrested and sent off to Oxford. Both the older universities then imposed a strict oath on all candidates for degrees; Cambridge simply insisting that no other university save Oxford should be recognised, while Oxford attacked Stamford still more definitely, "*jurabis quod nec leges nec audies* (= read or attend lectures) *Stamfordiae*;" and though a smaller migration from Cambridge, in 1463, is mentioned, they thus succeeded in extinguishing the hopes of their younger rival. One trace of the ecclesiastical character of the town survives in its possession of a dean, who was formerly head of a chapter composed of all the incumbents of the town, and as such has the right to use a common seal.

Stamford boasts of a very distinguished list of natives and towns-

men, including the great Lord Treasurer Burghley; George Gascoigne the poet, buried in St. Mary's, 1577; Archdeacon Johnson, 1625, the founder of Uppingham and Oakham Schools; William Wissing, the Dutch painter, 1687; Archbishop Laud, once Vicar of St. Martin's; Cumberland, Bp. of Peterborough, Vicar of All Saints; Stukeley and Peck, the antiquaries; Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch, and his brother William, Bp. of Oxford, 1815; Thomas Seaton, founder of the Seatonian Prize Poem at Cambridge; Sir Hudson Lowe, the famous keeper of Napoleon; Robert Dale Owen, the Socialist; and, certainly not least, Daniel Lambert, the celebrated "fat man."

The trade of Stamford seems to have been considerable in early times, owing to its advantageous position. The Mint, which existed in the 10th cent., belonged to the Abbey of Peterboro', and was therefore in their burgh of Stamford Baron. But it was a merchant's town in the reign of John, when a particular kind of cloth was manufactured here; and Lord Burghley, according to Strype's 'Life of Parker,' induced many of the Low-country exiles to remove from London to Stamford in 1572, in order to develop the weaving trade. Old merchant's houses are frequent in the town, and several old almshouses are locally called "*Callises*," from the woolstaplers of Calais, who probably provided these as homes for decayed members of the staple. Justice Shallow's brief inquiry, "*How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?*" (2 Henry IV. iii. 2) seems to show considerable celebrity for the fair at that date. The bell-foundry of the Norrises was one of the most important in England in the 17th cent. But Stamford now lies off the stream of commerce, and is never likely to be a mercantile town again. It may fairly boast of

still possessing, and in a flourishing state, the oldest provincial newspaper in England, the 'Stamford Mercury,' published every Friday. It first appeared on January 3, 1712, but the oldest copy known is one in the possession of Mr. J. Phillips, of January 19, 1715, and it then consisted of four quarto pages, resembling the old news-letters. It has never ceased to appear, and is remarkable for having no leading articles.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

*St. Mary's Ch.; *All Saints' Ch.; St. John's Ch. (woodwork and glass); St. George's Ch. (glass); *Browne's Hospital; Brasenose Gate; the Castle; St. Leonard's Priory; St. Martin's Ch. (monuments); and **Burghley House and Park. There is quite enough to occupy a visitor for a day without a visit to Burghley.

Starting from either stat., or from the George Hotel, we cross the Welland by a wooden bridge, built in place of a very old one on which originally stood a chapel and the Town Hall, from whence there is a very fine view of St. Mary's spire. On the S. side of the river is a picturesque Bede-house, built by the great Lord Burghley for 12 poor men and a warden. A Norm. buttress and inverted capital, probably from the bridge-chapel, are worked into the walls.

St. Mary's Ch., which stands well on high ground, is small in proportion to its noble western spire, which should be compared with its neighbour, the central spire of Ketton, in Rutland, of the same date. The tower is E. E., and has five tiers of arcading, of which the 4th is trefoil-headed, and the fifth ornamented with tooth. The W. doorway is formed by a round arch enclosed in

a pointed one, with an ornamental tympanum. Over the door are three curious round panels, of which the central one is filled with interlaced work, like that which occurs on Runic crosses. There are some similar sculptured stones in the tower at Barnack. The broach spire, 163 ft. high, is early Dec., c. 1300, and is of great beauty. It is enriched with canopies and statues at the base, and has spire-lights very boldly projecting. The body of the ch. is not equal to the tower, but is worth a visit. The fine tower-arch and the chancel-arch are E. E., the nave early Perp., with slender piers. On the S. side of the chancel an early Dec. arch opens into St. Nicholas' chapel. On the N. side a rich Perp. door leads into St. Mary's Chapel, now the vestry, which has a remarkable coloured cradle-roof powdered with stars, given by Alderman Hickham in 1467, who is commemorated in the inscription running along the base. Only the matrix of his brass remains in the floor. In the N. wall are three cinque-foiled Dec. recesses; in one is placed an image of the Virgin, and in another the effigy of a knight, c. 1350, who bears the arms of Browne, the founder of the hospital, and probably was the founder of this chantry. On the S. side, on a rich altar-tomb, of which the canopy nearly rises to the roof, are the much mutilated effigies of Sir David Phillips and his wife, who were attached to the household of Margaret of York, Henry VIII.'s mother. Both of them wear collars of S.S. The knight's armour seems of somewhat earlier date than the tomb itself. George Gascoigne, an Elizabethan poet, is buried in this ch., but has no monument. The ch. has a ring of 8 bells, and chimes every 3 hours. The curfew also is rung every evening at 8.

All Saints' Ch., which also has a

noble spire, though of a much later type, is even more interesting. It stands well in an open square, surrounded by picturesque houses. The lofty Perp. tower and spire, 152 ft. high, are good examples of the kind, with well-designed panelling and octagonal turrets, and afford an instructive comparison with the bolder and stronger work of an earlier date at St. Mary's. The rest of the ch. is mainly E. E., with Perp. insertions and repairs after the Lancastrian devastation of 1461. It has a fine and remarkable line of E. E. external arcading below the windows, which once ran all round the ch., and is still perfect on the S. and E. sides, while the shafts remain, with Perp. arches substituted, on the W. front. The arcading on the N. wall outside is gone. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a beautiful early Perp. porch, with a vaulted roof. The tower itself forms the porch to the N. aisle, and the design of the entrance is remarkable. The interior is stately and lofty; the N. arcade plain, but good, the S., including that of the chancel, very rich in the foliage of its capitals. The nave roof is plain, with grotesque corbels; that of the choir is richer, and has angels with outspread wings. There is a large Perp. marble font, and two recesses are in the W. wall. The chancel, which is much elevated, is Perp., but its S. chantry is mostly E.E., and has an E.E. double piscina. The curious irregularity of the ch. can hardly fail to strike any eye, though the ground-plan is all of one date; this is probably due to the confined space within the walls. There are several important brasses, in which this ch. is remarkably rich, principally of the great merchant family of Browne:—(1) On wall of N. aisle, formerly in the pavement, John Browne, merchant of the staple of Calais, d. 1442, in a sleeveless gown, standing on wool-packs; and

his wife Margaret, d. 1460. (2) John Browne, son of the above, d. 1475, in an alderman's mantle, with remarkable girdle and pouch; and his wife Agnes, for the date of whose death a blank is left unfilled in the inscription. (3) In the N. chantry, a merchant and wife, probably of this family, late 15th cent. All the rest are in the S. chantry or Lady Chapel. (4) A fine but much injured brass of William Browne and wife, d. 1489, but the brass seems to have been engraved earlier. He was the founder of the magnificent hospital and of this chantry, and probably also the builder of the beautiful spire. (5) Margaret Elmes, 1471, in lunar head-dress. (6) Inscription to Alice Bredmeydew, 1481. (7) Henry Wykys, vicar, 1508, in cope, the head wanting. In the churchyard is a curious rift in the limestone rock, with a stone over it, which says that the bodies of 219 persons were placed within it. Cumberland, the learned Bishop of Peterboro', 1691, and Stukeley, the antiquary, were vicars of this ch.

St. John's, between St. Mary's and All Saints, a small ch. built about 1450, is of little interest externally, but with its lofty arcade and clerestory forms an excellent model for a small town ch., and has a very striking interior. The roof has angel brackets and is coloured. A considerable quantity of 15th-cent. glass of great beauty and clearness remains in the upper lights of the aisle windows and the S. window of the chancel. The woodwork of the parclose, and of the original rood-screen, now set on the S. side, is rich and good. On the wall of the vestry is the brass of Alderman Byldesdon and his wife, with nine children, 1489, and an inscription to Wm. Gregory, 1460, and there is another (at present loose) of Henry Sar-geaunt, rector, 1497.

St. George's, in a quiet square east of St. Mary's, is also not attractive externally, but has some interesting points, and the remains of some good glass. It has recently been enlarged, and made cruciform in shape. The piers of the nave are an architectural curiosity. The Ch. was almost destroyed by fire in the 13th cent., but the remaining portions of the circular E. E. piers were not removed nor completed, but placed between octagonal additions, and the tower-arch was similarly set on a new basement. The clerestory, E. bay of the nave, and chancel are Perp., and were built in 1449, by William Burges, the first Garter King-at-arms, whose arms remain in the N.E. window of the chancel. The chancel-windows were filled by him with glass, bearing the figures of Edward III. and the first 25 Knights of the Garter, of which order St. George is the patron saint, but these perished in the Civil War. Figures of St. Katharine, St. Anne, and a few others still remain. The monuments include a large one in chancel of Sir Rd. and Lady Cust, with effigy by Bacon, 1797, and one in N. aisle of Tobie Norris, a famous bell-founder of the town, 1676. The tower is of a very peculiar oblong shape, resembling the well-known one of Bath Abbey. The font-cover deserves notice as being Jacobean.

St. Michael's, High St., the only other Ch. in the Lincolnshire town, is of no interest. It was built in 1836 in place of a Trans. or E. E. Ch., which fell, owing to injudicious alterations.

The S. aisle of the destroyed Ch. of St. Paul is incorporated in the handsome modern Grammar School in St. Paul's St. A Norman string and corbel-table on an outer wall and three E. E. bays in the school-room, as well as three late Dee. windows, may be noticed. This school

is endowed under a new scheme from the revenues of Browne's Hospital.

On the opposite side of St. Paul's St. is a beautiful ivy-covered gateway, c. 1300, once belonging to the buildings of **Brasenose College**, which was destroyed by order of the Corporation in 1688. This college is said to have been founded at the secession from Oxford in 1333, but the gate, which is not in its original position, may have been removed from the Franciscan Priory which stood a little further east. The connection of the name, if any, with Oxford is not clear, but it may have only had a common origin, meaning the *brassen-huis*, or brew-house. On this door was a brazen mask of a lion with a ring, now preserved in the adjoining house. According to the constant local tradition this interesting relic was the famous head of brass of Roger Bacon, whose servant noted down the words that came from its mouth. Bacon died in 1292, and cannot have resided in Brasenose College, but the tradition confirms the opinion that the gate really belonged to the Franciscan monastery. scarcely anything of the other Halls of the University remains, but a house on St. Peter's Hill has some Perp. arches, believed to be part of **Sempringham Hall**, founded for Gilbertine students in 1292. A late Dee. gateway beyond Brasenose Gate, leading into the grounds of the Infirmary, is the sole remnant of the once wealthy monastery of the *White* or *Carmelite Friars*.

On the S.E. side of the town, in a field, is a more important monastic remain, the Ch. of **St. Leonard's Priory** of Benedictines. This is said to have been founded by Wilfrid, Bp. of York, 655, and made a cell of Lindisfarne (Holy Island), the parent of Durham, but was exchanged by Durham with Crowland Abbey for the cell of Coldingham in Ber-

wickshire. It is of considerable interest, as having been rebuilt by William of Carilef, the great builder of Durham Cathedral, about 1080. The ruins, now a barn, consist of the W. front and 5 arches of the arcade. It was evidently built from the E. westwards, the eastern bays being pure Norm., while the W. front, of Transitional character, has some pointed features. It has a rich doorway between blank arcading, with an arcade above, and a *vesica* for a figure in the gable.

One great feature of Stamford is the number of Hospitals or *Callises*, as they are called, from the once famous wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais. The most important of these, indeed one of the most interesting secular buildings in England, is **Browne's Hospital** in Broad St., which no tourist should fail to visit. This was founded by William Browne (whose fine brass is in All Saint's Ch.) about 1480 for a Warden, Confrater (these titles still remain), ten poor men, and two nurses. The front has been carefully restored, and the rest of the quadrangle enlarged and partly rebuilt by Jas. Fowler. There is a good entrance-porch, battlemented and flanked by eanopied niches, which opens into a quadrangle. The interior arrangement was like that of earlier hospitals, such as St. Mary's at Chichester; having a long hall with a central passage from which the rooms of the brethren opened on either side, and a chapel at the end, divided from the hall by a carved screen. The chapel is of two bays, and has stalls and carved bench-ends, an interesting alms-box, and some very fine Perp. glass in the S.E. window. In the upper lights of it are St. John Baptist, David (?), the Holy Trinity, and St. James; in the lower, St. Katharine, the Virgin, St. Barbara, and St. Dorothea. In the head of

the smaller window is St. Michael. The original altar-slab is set in the pavement. The Audit-room in the upper story also has some good glass representing David, Solomon, and St. Paul, and some old woodwork. The E. side of the quadrangle was probably occupied by the Warden and Confrater in common. Browne's own dwelling-house stood close to the hospital, and must have been of considerable size; some portions of it may be seen at the back of the house on the W. side of the hospital. The other hospitals or Callises are chiefly of the 17th cent., and some have been rebuilt. In **Hopkins' Callis**, St. Peter's Hill, is a Dec. window from the Augustine Priory which stood near. Close to it is almost the only surviving remnant of the Town Walls. The last of the seven gates, or bars, perished in 1806. Queen Eleanor's Cross, which stood in Scotgate, was destroyed during the Revolution.

The Norman **Castle**, which stood at the S.W. end of the town, close to the river, was being built at the time of the Domesday Survey on the site of a Danish fortress, the remains of which probably still exist in the conspicuous mound of the keep. (The site of the other castle—the English fortress against the Danes—was afterwards occupied by a Benedictine Priory, and now by the Midland Railway stat.) This Norman castle had fallen into ruins in the reign of Richard III., and the materials were granted to the Carmelite monastery for the repair of their church. The existing remains, besides the keep, consist of a piece of Norm. wall, a postern-gate by the river, and the three fine E. E. arched doorways of the Great Hall in the S.E. corner, now hidden away in the shed of a smithy.

Scattered about the town are many remains of domestic buildings which may be noticed. Of Norm.

there is a good archway nearly opposite to the W. front of St. Mary's; of *Transitional* or *E.E.*, a fine vaulted cellar on St. Mary's Hill, opposite to the Town Hall, and a house in St. Paul-street, opposite to the Conduit, formed out of a small church, with the hall of some guild adjoining; and of *Dec.*, a fine house in St. Martin's, beyond the George, formed out of the chapel of the Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, where the high-pitched roof of the chancel, and a groined passage and priest's room can be traced. Good stone houses of the 17th and 18th cents. abound; among the most noticeable are **Barn Hill House**, 1688, behind All Saints' Ch., and, nearly opposite (**9, Barn Hill**), the house where Alderman Wolph received Charles I. in 1646. In the garden is the postern gate of the old walls. This interesting house was purchased by Stukeley, the antiquary, then vicar of All Saints, who has left many inscriptions in the gardens. There are some interesting Corporation plate and regalia in the **Town Hall**, especially a small silver mace of Edward IV.'s time, and a large silver punch-bowl. The **Museum**, on St. Peter's Hill, has a few relics of interest, especially in the collection of fossils and of coins from the neighbourhood.

St. Martin's Church, the only one in Northamptonshire, is conveniently taken on the way to Burghley. It is a fine specimen of a late Perp. town ch., built on the site of one destroyed by the Lancastrians, the principal benefactor being John Russell, Bp. of Lincoln, 1480. The exterior, with its handsome tower, is rich and very good of the date, but the interior is still better. The piers of the nave are very lofty, and in the spandrils are angels with shields. The original altar-slab is preserved underneath the Holy Table. Some of the stained glass

here, in the chancel, S. chapel, and S.E. window of the nave, is fine and important, though it does not properly belong to this church, having been brought here by the then Marquis of Exeter in the last cent. from various churches, particularly Tattershall (Rte. 10), where its loss is most lamentable. Though for the most part badly and confusedly set, it deserves careful examination. On the N. side of the chancel is the Lady Chapel, and beyond it a modern chapel for the Cecil monuments, including a good alabaster tablet to the 2nd Marquis of Exeter, and an immense Italian monument to the 5th Earl. In the Lady Chapel are the effigies, at a prayer-desk, of Richard Cecil and his wife, Jane Heckington of Bourn, the father and mother of the Lord Treasurer. The great Treasurer himself lies under a gorgeous canopied tomb of alabaster and marble, 1598. His effigy is in armour, with the red robes and Star of the Garter, and the Treasurer's wand in his left hand. It is a fine example of the period, and the ornaments on the canopy should be compared with those on the staircase at Burghley. Wm. Wissing, the Dutch painter, whose best works are at Burghley, and who died while painting there, 1687, is buried under the gallery. Prior says of him, with much poetical license,

“Wissing and Nature held a long contest,
If she created, or he painted best.”

Abp. Laud was vicar of this church, 1607-9.

Burghley House.—At the head of the long street of St. Martin's, or *Stamford Baron*, is the principal gate (1801) of the celebrated house of Burghley, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, from which the house is 1 m. distant. Although in Northamptonshire, it is almost always visited from Stamford, and is thus

properly included in a Handbook to Lincolnshire. The house, besides being of great historical interest as one of the best examples of the English Renaissance, contains an important collection of pictures. It is generally open to the public, except on Mondays and Tuesdays and in the last fortnight of Lent, from 11 to 5; but it is best to inquire first at Stamford. The attendant is entitled to 1s. from each visitor. The lower park is always open. It can be entered by a side-gate, just above St. Martin's Ch., or by the principal gate at the head of the street. The middle and upper parks are strictly closed to the public.

Burghley (the *lea* or pasture of *Burgh*=Peterborough) was held by that great monastery at a remote period. In Domesday it appears as in the holding of Geoffrey de Winton, but in 1145 it was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Eugenius III. It was then held by a family which took its name from the place, till in 1356 it passed into other hands, and finally was purchased by Richard Cecil, father of the Treasurer, in 1528. The Treasurer's eldest son, Thomas, was created Earl of Exeter by James I., 1605, the second son, Robert, being made the 1st Earl of Salisbury. The marquisate dates from 1801, and the present marquis is in direct descent from the great Lord Treasurer.

The Park, of about 1500 acres, is 7 m. in circumference, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It is finely wooded with extensive avenues, and has numerous deer and a large sheet of water, but wants the forest character of the other great Cecil park at Hatfield. An elm avenue near the entrance has singularly knotted trunks. The park ground is varied with hollow and upland, but there is scarcely any view of the house until it is nearly approached, when two grand and strikingly

varied fronts are seen at once. The variety of the pinnacles and cupolas, the tall, coupled chimneys, said to be of Flemish work, the spire of the chapel, and the open Tusean parapet, give a most picturesque, if somewhat fantastic effect.

On the arched ceiling of the W entrance is the date 1577. The architect was John Thorpe, the most famous builder of his day, whose folio volume in the Soane Museum contains the plans for Burghley. Some changes have been made since the first completion of the house, but its appearance has not been altered in any important respect; and the many "imbowed windows," on which Bacon dilates in his "Essay on Building," seem to give the essentially English look of safety which is wanting in the great Continental houses of the date. In Italian or French houses the principal rooms look on to the court; in England, as at Hatfield and Burghley, they open outwards. The Tusean parapet, and the columned chimneys, with cornice and heavy architrave, show how far classical influence had already affected Tudor work.

The house, which is all of Barnack stone, is built in the form of a parallelogram round a central court. The W. front, with a lofty projecting tower surmounted by cupolas on the angle turrets, was the part first finished. The N. front, divided into three portions, has the date, 1587, on the centre of the parapet. The massive iron gates which guard the approaches are richly gilt. Beyond the W. front is the porter's lodge, opening to a quadrangle in which is a venerable horse-chestnut tree.

The interior of the house, which contains 145 rooms, is here described in the order in which it is generally shown. The vast assemblage of pictures consists chiefly of examples

of the later Italian school, not of high interest, though they give on a grand scale "a view of the taste in the arts which prevailed among the English nobility from the middle of the 17th cent. till about the end of the 18th cent."—*Waagen*. There are, however, some pictures of great beauty and importance. Of these the best are mostly portraits, and the finest of them will be found in the Pagoda-room.

In 1888 a magnificent selection from the art treasures was sold by auction at Christie's, including 39 pictures. The collection is so vast that only those who know the house well would be likely to miss any. By far the most important of these pictures was a beautiful little *Jan van Eyck*, from the Green Damask Dressing-room, the Virgin and Child, with St. Margaret and an ecclesiastic, which was painted in 1426 for the Ch. of St. Martin at Ypres. It is now at Warren Wood, Herts. The best of the other pictures to be found in most lists were—A Spanish Advocate, *Velasquez* (Pagoda-room); Don Garcia de Medicis, *Bronzino*; Venetian Gentleman in armour, formerly called the Duke of Alva, *P. Veronese* (Pagoda-room); A Virgin and Child, assigned to *Albert Dürer*, and another to *Albert Alt-dorfer* or *H. de Bles*; Repose of the Holy Family, *Bonifazio* (Great Drawing-room); Christ giving the Keys to St. Peter, *Vincenzo Catena*, assigned in some books to *G. Bellini* (Great Drawing-room); and an early *Titian*, the Virgin and Child under a tree, with landscape background, from the Private Apartments. These apartments, which have many good pictures in them, are not shown to ordinary visitors.

Passing through a long corridor, whence a view is obtained of the inner court, a stone staircase is reached, where the peculiar ornaments of the roof (resembling those on the

Treasurer's monument in St. Martin's Ch.), the groinings above the landing-places, and the radiating arch over the shorter flights, may be noticed. We first enter the Chapel, where there is some fine carving by *Grinling Gibbons* on the walls, and a chimney-piece of coloured marble brought from a convent near Lisbon. The altar-piece is "The Mother of Zebedee's Children," *P. Veronese*. Notice among the other pictures, "The Passage of the Red Sea," *Benedetto Castiglione*. This part of the house is said to have been incorporated by Thorpe from the former manor-house, but retains no trace of it.

The Billiard-Room has 7 portraits by *Kneller*, including one of the painter himself, and 3 by *Lely*; one of *Verrio*, by himself, and Hobbes and Sir Isaac Newton, by unknown painters. But the picture which will be looked at with most interest is the one over the mantelpiece by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, of Henry Cecil, the 10th Earl (created a Marquis in 1801), with his wife, the Countess who was the subject of Tennyson's well-known ballad, 'The Lord of Burleigh.' Her husband, who was then only his uncle's heir, and divorced from his first wife, lodged in the house of a farmer named Hoggins, at Hodnet in Shropshire, whose daughter Sarah he married. After his succession to the Earldom, he brought her to Burghley without disclosing his rank, until they reached the house, of which he then informed her that she was the mistress. The Countess died young in 1797, but there is no evidence that it was really "from the burthen of an honour unto which she was not born."

The Old Ball-Room, or second Billiard-room, has walls painted by *Laguerre* with classical subjects, and ceiling with "the planetary system."

In the **Brown Drawing-Room**, next to it, is some fine *Grinling Gibbons* carving, and also in the **Black and Yellow Bed-chamber** beyond. Here is an ancient state-bed with Gobelin tapestry. **Queen Elizabeth's Bed-chamber** has the furniture with green velvet hangings said to have been fitted on the occasion of the queen's visit. But it is almost certain that Elizabeth was never at Burghley. The only record of a visit to this neighbourhood, except a dinner in passing at the White Friars in 1565, is one of Aug. 5, 1566, when, according to Lord Burghley's Diary, she stayed at his house in Stamford, because of small-pox in the house (the old Manor-House) at Burghley. It was not here, but at Theobald's in Middlesex, that the Queen made the well-known speech to her great minister, that "his head and her purse could do anything." It is not improbable, however, that the furniture may have been removed from the Stamford house. The tapestry is certainly later, and was probably made for the 5th Earl at Mortlake. The best picture is an "Agony in the Garden," by *Bassano*. Queen Elizabeth may have visited the park, and a tree near the W. front (blown down in the great storm, Oct. 1881) was said to have been planted by her.

The **Pagoda-Room** (so-called from a model of a pagoda in it) is the most interesting in the house from the portraits it contains. They are, as at present numbered (changes are occasionally made)—David Garrick, *Dance*; *Rachel, wife of the famous Lord Russell, *Vandyck*; Earl of Southampton, *Wissing*; Angelica Kauffmann, *Dance*; Queen Henrietta Maria, *Vandyck*; Charles I., *Stone*; Head of a Lady, *Titian*(?); Mrs. Pelham, *Romney*; Annibale *Caracci*, by himself; Charles II., James II., and their sisters (copy of a *Vandyck* at Windsor), *Stone*; Jan

van Eyck, by himself (?); Lady Pembroke, *Ashfield*; Luther (on panel, with date), *Lucas Cranach*; Countess of Exeter, *Dobson*; *Oliver Cromwell, on panel, *Walker* (said to have been sent to Lady Exeter after the siege by the Protector himself); *Henry VIII., *Holbein*; Lady Warwick, *Ashfield*; *Lord Treasurer Burghley (from this the effigy in St. Martin's was probably copied), *Mark Gerard*; Q. Elizabeth (at the age of about 65), *Mark Gerard*; Q. Mary (dated at back, 1544), *Holbein*; *Edward VI. (aged 7 or 8), *Holbein*; Lady Anne Cecil, *Vandyck*; Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter, eldest son of the Treasurer by his first wife, daughter of Sir John Cheke of Mottiston, Isle of Wight (panel), *C. Janssen*; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favourite, *Zuccherino*; *William Cavendish, the great Duke of Newcastle, *Vandyck*; Lady Georgiana Cecil, *C. Janssen*; Q. Elizabeth, while Princess, *Holbein*; Jane (Heckington of Bourn), mother of the Treasurer, *unknown*; "Capability" Brown, the famous landscape-gardener, who remodelled the gardens here, d. 1773, *Dance*; Earl of Southampton, father of Rachel, Lady Russell, *Wissing*; Countess of Desmond (?), *Rembrandt*; a boy, *Velasquez*; Lady Dorothy Nevill, *Janssen*.

In the **Purple Bedroom** and its dressing - room, the hangings of which were made for the 5th Earl, the pictures are, Susanna and the Elders, *Caravaggio*, and another by *Sir P. Lely*; Holy Family, *Passeri*; St. Hubert, *Albert Dürer*(?); a small half-length, called William Tell, *Rembrandt*; and an interesting *Virgin and Child on copper, *Castiglione*, which was given by Pope Clement XVI. to the 9th Earl, 1774.

We now pass to the rooms on the S. side of the house, called the "George Rooms" because they

were prepared for (but not occupied by) George IV. They were used by the Queen and Prince Albert in 1844. The bedroom has fine carvings by Gibbons over the doors, and a ceiling painted by Verrio. There are some good pictures. Angels appearing with emblems of the Passion to the infant Christ, N. Poussin; Boy with Pigeon, Guido Reni; *Galatea, Albano; The Salutation, Denis Calvaert; Christ with the Doctors, on panel, Lucas van Uden. The Jewel-closet, opening out of this room, contains what is considered the most valuable (it certainly is not the most beautiful) of the Burghley pictures, *Christ blessing the Bread and Cup, Carlo Dolce. This was brought from Italy by the 5th Earl. The subject is well known, there being a replica at Dresden, and another at Corsham. There is also another Carlo Dolce, The Child Jesus with flowers. Here in a glass-case are many interesting curiosities, including a triangular crystal set with garnets, called Q. Elizabeth's salt-cellar; the gold spoon used for the consecrated oil at her coronation; her watch and tablets; a ring set with hair of Henry VIII.; an antique intaglio of Caracalla with a small head of the Lord Treasurer cut in onyx at the back, and a head of Elizabeth as a pendant, by Valerio Belli; a rosary of Mary Queen of Scots; and many other valuable and curious trinkets.

The Second State Bedroom is hung with tapestry made for the 5th Earl, with views of Burghley in the borderings, and contains a magnificent bed placed here for Queen Victoria's visit. Among the pictures are, Adoration of the Shepherds, Floris; Flower-pieces, Riccio; Pope Gregory I., Andrea Sacchi.

The Great Drawing-Room has on the ceiling the Marriage of Jupiter and Juno, by Verrio. There are

several good pictures, including two fine landscapes by Claude of his best period; Holy Family, Andrea del Sarto; Jacob receiving Joseph's coat, Guercino; a Venetian Noble, Sophonisba Anguisciola (a lady highly praised by Vasari); Gathering Manna, Bassano; St. Augustine and St. James, P. Veronese; Coriolanus, Beccafumi; and *a curious picture, assigned to Cimabue, of the Countess Matilda, the great supporter of Gregory VII. Here are also two splendid vases of old Delft. In the adjoining Breakfast-Room is a large collection of china of various dates, including a bowl given by Q. Elizabeth to her god-child, Walsingham. Notice an ebony and tortoise-shell cabinet, the paintings on the front and interior panels of which are by Rubens and his pupils.

The Great Staircase, which is now reached, has on the ceiling Verrio's immense Inferno, in which, according to tradition, the Burghley cook is carefully represented. It was retouched in 1800 by a much greater artist—Stothard—who painted the walls, his subjects being War, Intemperance (Cleopatra dissolving the pearl), and the Descent of Orpheus to the infernal regions. These large paintings display great power of colour, but less than the usual delicacy of Stothard's work. On the landing is a Boy and Dolphin, copied by Nollekens from an antique in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

The Great Hall, 68 ft. long, and 66 high, has a fine open roof and lofty oriel windows with some old armorial glass. The best pictures are, the 1st Lord Montague and his 2nd wife, Lucas de Heere; the famous eccentric Earl of Peterborough, Vanloo; George I., George II., and Q. Caroline, Michael Dahl.

The Kitchen, which is not ordi-

narily shown to the public, is a Gothic vaulted apartment, belonging to the old manor-house, and probably unique of its kind. The silver-plate, in which the house is unusually rich, also not generally shown, includes some enormous wine-coolers, salvers, &c., received by the Earls and Marquises as Hereditary Grand Almoners at each Coronation.

The **Gardens**, which are at some distance from the house, though excellent, contain nothing requiring special notice. They were remodelled in 1775 by "Capability" Brown, who also formed the lake, of 32 acres, on the S. side of the house. The bridge over this leads to the middle park, which is not open to the public.

Burghley has of course had many royal visitors, though, as we have already seen (see Q. Elizabeth's Bed-Chamber, *ante*), it is scarcely possible that Q. Elizabeth can, at any rate, have slept here. James I. was received here with great magnificence, 1603, on his way from Scotland; "the house seeming so rich as if it had been furnished at the charge of an emperor." It does not appear that Charles I. visited Burghley, though he was at least three times in Stamford. Cromwell took possession of Stamford, 1643; whereupon, says Carlyle, "the Cavaliers from Newark and Belvoir Castle came hovering about him; he drove them into Burghley House and laid siege to the same; at three in the morning he battered it with all his shot, and stormed it at last." Not much harm, however, was done, and according to the family tradition the portrait of Cromwell in the Pagoda-room was sent by him as a present to Lady Exeter. William III., who lodged in Dr. Colby's house at Stamford, visited Burghley, and, it is said, rather ungraciously remarked

that "the house was too large for a subject." It was not, however, offered to him, as it might have been under similar circumstances to Henry VIII. Matthew Prior was at this time at Burghley, "to which place," says Horace Walpole, "he has added much celebrity by his pleasing verses." Q. Victoria was here in 1844.

At Wothorpe, just outside the park, whence there is a fine view of Stamford, was a nunnery belonging to Crowland Abbey. Here are the picturesque ruins of an ivy-covered house with 4 tall turrets, built by the 1st Earl about 1600 "to retire out of the dust while his great house at Burghley was a-sweeping." It was dismantled in 1759.

Environs of Stamford.—Though Stamford is almost wholly in Lincolnshire, it is very nearly surrounded by Rutland and Northants, so that the *Handbook* for those counties will be needed here. There are many fine churches and other objects of interest in the neighbourhood, of which the following are the principal:—(a) ***Barnack** (Northants), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., with a stat. on the line to Wansford, has one of the most venerable Chs. in England, with a celebrated tower reaching back to a remote antiquity, and rude carved stones with twisted ornaments, apparently of Danish origin. The famous stone quarries here, of which most of the great chs. in these parts were built, have been disused for many centuries. (b) **Wittering** (Northants), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stamford, has another very early tower, with long and short work at the angles. (c) **Ketton** (Rutland), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., with a stat. on the line to Oakham, has a fine Ch. with a central tower and noble broach-spire, which should be compared with St. Mary's at Stamford. (d) **Uffington** (Lincolnshire), 2 m. S.E., once an appanage

of Belvoir, with a stat. on the Mid. Rly., half-way to Barnack. There is also a pretty walk to it along the canal and through Uffington Park. The tower and lofty spire of the Ch. are Perp., the chancel late Dee., and the nave arcades E. E., but these have been almost rebuilt. The Perp. N. chantry is enclosed as the chapel of Lord Kesteven. There is much stained glass and a fine modern font and pulpit. Among the monuments are, Roger Manners, of marble and alabaster, 1587; Oliver Manners, 1563; and the effigy in armour of Robert Lord Ros, c. 1380, found built into the wall. A fine avenue of limes leads from the well-timbered park to **Uffington House** (Earl of Lindsey), the iron gates of which are opp. to the Ch. It was built, 1688, by Chas. Bertie, 5th son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, and grandson of Earl Robt., Commander of the Forees and Ld. High Admiral to Charles I. He fell at the battle of Edge Hill (see also Edenham Ch., Rte. 5). It contains a staircase painted by Verrio. Another fine seat in the same parish is **Casewick Hall** (Lord Kesteven), an Elizabethan house situated in a beautiful park. These houses have some good family portraits, but are not generally shown to the public.

Resuming the northward route we leave Stamford by **Scotgate**, in which stood the third of the Eleanor crosses, unhappily destroyed, like those of Grantham and Lincoln, and in about 1 m. pass into Rutland.

1½ m. Great, or Bridge Casterton, on the Guash, which perhaps gave the name to the Roman station of **Gausennae**.

‘What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill,
Than Rutland’s wandering Wash a delicate rill?’—Drayton.

Casterton, as its name implies, was a station of some importance,

though it cannot be certainly identified with *Gausennae*, or with any one of the Itineraries. The square camp on rt. of the road has a deep trench and bank on two sides, while the other sides seem to have been defended only by the river. The Ch. is almost pure E. E. and interesting. Notice a slab projecting from the sill of the E. window of S. aisle; the N. porch; the effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments in the S. aisle; and a sepulchral recess with a remarkable effigy, apparently of a priest, in the *outside* wall of the S. aisle.

2½ m., a little to the left of the road, **Tickencote Ch.** (*tycen* in A. S. =goat), which should certainly be visited for its late Norm. square-ended chancel, much resembling Iffley, and its magnificient *Norm. chancel-arch, receding in 5 orders, each with a different and elaborate ornament. In the chancel is a wooden effigy of a knight. The nave, which was entirely rebuilt in 1792, is of quite extraordinary goodness for its date, the genuine Norm. work having been so faithfully copied as almost to deceive a practised archaeologist. The Hall is the seat of the Wingfield family.

4½ m., **Bloody Oaks**, in Empingham parish, a name which recalls the battle fought here March 13, 1470 (known as “Looseoat Field,” because the fugitive Lancastrians east off their oats for greater speed), between Edward IV. and the Lancastrians under Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas de la Launde, both of whom were afterwards executed at Stamford.

7½ m., **Stretton** (the village on the street), where there is an E. E. Ch., with good nave arcade and chancel-arch. The famous quarries of **Clipsham** are about 2 m. to the rt., just on the Lincolnshire border.

At 9½ m., where once stood a well-known posting-inn, the "Bull" on Witham Common, we re-enter Lincolnshire. The **Morkery Woods**, on rt., preserve the name of Earl Morkere (see *Castle Bytham*, Rte. 1). **South Witham Ch.** (½ m. W.) is an interesting remnant (unrestored) of a cruciform Ch., of which the chancel has perished. The double bell-gable, with lancet arcading, is peculiar, and would be graceful but for a hideous lead superstructure. The nave is E.E., with foliated caps to the pillars, and the round arches which survived unusually long in this district after the E.E. style was otherwise fully developed. The S. door is ornamented with ball-flower, and the font with a rather unusual cinquefoil design. The transepts, Dec. and Perp., were added later, and the E.E. bays of the nave run across them. There are several monuments of the Harington family, including two brasses of 1577 and 1597.

At 11 m., ½ m. l., is the Ch. of **North Witham**, which deserves notice for the judicious treatment adopted in its [recent restoration by *Withers*. The most marked feature of this Ch. is its massive and narrow Trans. Norm. chancel-arch, the nave being chiefly of very late Perp., and the floor descending eastwards. Hence a ritual choir, raised upon steps, has been formed out of the nave, which was sufficiently long for the purpose, leaving the chancel as a monumental chapel for the series of 17th and 18th cent. monuments of the Sherard family. One of these is a brass of Roland Sherard, 1592, with a long Latin poem written on his death-bed. There is also a brass of William Misterton, 1425, with effigy. The finest tomb is of Sir Brownlow Sherard, 1736.

The Ch. at **Gunby**, 1 m. W. of N. Witham, is modern; and that of

Stainby, a little farther on, has been almost rebuilt, but retains its Trans. Norm. arcade. The stained glass here, by *Clayton & Bell*, is all very good. **Buckminster** stands just over the Leicestershire border, but part of the parish is in Lincolnshire. It has a fine Ch. in a commanding position. The E. E. tower stands between the S. aisle of the nave and the S. chapel of the chancel, and has massive angle buttresses, one of which is carried up above the tower and leans against the lofty broach-spire. There was formerly a beacon on the tower, and the circular chimney of the watcher's hut or chamber can still be seen at the N.W. angle. The nave, aisles, and N. chantry-chapel are chiefly of late Dec. work; the chancel, S. chantry-chapel, and fine porch, Perp. Notice the octagonal staircase of the rood-loft at the S.E. angle of the nave. E. of the Ch. is the heavy mausoleum of the Earl of Dysart, whose seat is at the Hall—an unattractive house of no interest. Watson, Bp. of Lincoln, 1577–1579, one of the leading opponents of the Reformation, was Vicar of Buckminster.

12½ m., ♂ **Colsterworth**, a large village, 4 m. W. of Corby Stat., famous as the birthplace of *Sir Isaac Newton*. His baptism appears in the register of the Ch., Jan. 1, 1642–3. The Ch. is of singularly varied styles. The tower is early Dec. with a Perp. parapet, and was built in 1305. The N. aisle arcade is plain early Norm., marked with herring-bone work, but with a later Norm. bay added westwards; the S. arcade is E. E. with clustered pillars, and above is a Perp. clerestory and roof. The chancel is good modern E. E. work, by *Jas. Fowler*, out of which two Dec. arches, built on the old lines, open into the modern Dec. Newton chapel, succeeding a destroyed one that belonged to the Newton family by right of the manor

of Woolsthorpe. A late Perp. window, which probably was in this chapel in Newton's time, has very properly been inserted. A head of Newton may be seen on a boss, and under it is a sundial with an inscription stating that it was cut by Newton when only 9 years old. There is some good stained glass, and a mosaic reredos of the Last Supper. The font is curious; it has a modern bowl, but a Trans.^{Norm.} base with some interesting carving, a good deal mutilated.

Woolsthorpe (not to be confused with another Woolsthorpe, close to Belvoir Castle), where Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Colsterworth, on the other side of the Witham. It is a picturesque small ivy-covered manor-house, with mullioned windows, probably built not long before Newton's birth. His study here is shown, and the irons on the wall for one of his sundials. The famous apple-tree is gone, but there is a picture of it here. Newton was sent to school at Grantham Grammar School; and there is a statue of him on St. Peter's Hill at Grantham (Rte. 1).

Skillington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Colsterworth, on the Leicestershire border, has an interesting Ch., with a piece of "long and short" work, a relic of a very early ch., at the S.E. angle of the nave. The tower and bulging spire, the two arcades of varied design, S. doorway, and chancel, are mostly of good E.E., to which a Dec. S. transept, where there is a good double piscina, was added. In the N. wall of the chancel are two 14th-cent. slabs with foliated crosses. The stained windows in the chancel, by *Hardman*, are appropriate commemorations of the Rev. C. Hudson, the Vicar, who perished in the celebrated Matterhorn accident of 1865.

little village occupying the small intervening space between two great parks, Stoke and Easton. Its specific name is derived from the Rochford family, of Essex, who became seised of one of the manors in the early part of the 15th cent. There was formerly a ch. on each manor, and the present Ch. combines the dedications of both, to the Virgin and St. Andrew. It stands well on rising ground, l. of the road, and is of much more interest than would appear at first sight, owing to its well-meant but too early "restoration." Externally it looks as if it were wholly Perp., except the E. E. tower, and internally it has flat ceilings and wretched stained windows; but both arcades are good and well contrasted, that on the N. being Norm. with massive piers and scalloped caps, on the S. Trans., with very elegant shafted pillars and foliated caps. From the chancel an arcade with Dec. piers and late Perp. arches opens into the N., or Stoke Manor chapel, and a Perp. one, dated 1448, into the S. or Easton chapel, both of which were probably built by the Rochford family, who combined the manors, and extend the full length of the chancel. Under the E. arch on both sides is a Perp. altar-tomb of a Rochford, with blank shields, the southern one being under a canopy. Against the N. wall is a late Perp. tomb under a canopied recess, in which some later memorials have been inserted. In the floor of the N. chapel is a slab, said to have been brought from North Stoke Ch., on which are effigies of John de Neville and his wife, 1320; and a huge monument of Sir E. Turnor, 1707. In the S. chapel is a rich monument, a good example of its date, of Henry Cholmeley and his family, 1641. In the chancel pavement are a peculiar brass of Henry Rochforth, 1470, and another of Olyv Sentjohn and his wife Elizabeth Bygod, 1503. These

brasses have been very badly relaid, and the inscriptions actually exchanged.

Stoke Rochford Hall (E. Turnor, Esq.), l. of the road, is a large modern Elizabethan house which took the place of an ugly one of the 18th cent.; the original manor-house stood near the bridge over the ornamental water. The park has considerable variety of outline for its size, and there are some fine old trees, especially thorns. A spring rises near the bridge and forms a pretty cascade from the limestone rock. Herons may generally be seen by the brook. The foundations of a Roman villa were uncovered in the park in 1824.

Easton Hall (Sir H. A. H. Cholmeley), on the other side of the road, has also a well-wooded park, not so varied as Stoke, through which the river Witham runs. It is also an Elizabethan house, almost entirely modern, and has a good collection of armour.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Great Ponton**, with a very fine late Perp. tower, conspicuous on a hill. There is a stat. here, on the G. N. main line (Rte. 1). **Stroxtton Ch.**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., has been almost rebuilt, but retains its Norm. chancel-arch as the tower-arch, a later Norm. W. door and transept-arch, and E.E. arcades and aumbry. A 13th-cent. slab with foliated cross lies near the porch.

Descending the rather steep **Spi-talgate Hill** (named from a small hospital for lepers), and crossing the G. N. line near the busy station, we reach at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (110 from London),

♂ GRANTHAM. (Rte. 1.)

From Grantham to Lincoln there is an excellent and picturesque road by Belton, Honington, and Na-

venby, running along the summit of "the Cliff," with a fine series of churches. These are all described in Rte. 1.

Leaving Grantham by the Great North Road, we reach, at 22 m., **Gonerby Hill**, deeply notched by the road, once well known as the steepest bit between London and Edinburgh. "I'm glad to hear there's a hill," said Jeanie, "for baith my sight and my very feft are weary of sic tracts o' level ground; it looks a' the way between this and York, as if a' the land had been trenched and levelled, whilk is very wearisome to my Scotch een. When I lost sight of a muckle blue hill they ca' Ingleboro, I thought I hadna a friend left in this strange land." "As for the matter of that, young woman," said mine host, "an you be so fond of hill, I carena an thou couldst carry Gunnerby away with thee in thy lap, for it's a murder to post-horses" (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. 29). The old spelling, Gunnerby, is more correct, it being a Danish name, *gunnr*=warlike. The road has been much cut down, but may still give a cyclist a new idea about a Lincolnshire hill. The Ch. spire peeps over the top, from which there is a fine view of the vale of Belvoir, and even as far as Lincoln Minster. **Gonerby Ch.** is of very mixed dates. It has a tall, plain Perp. spire, and a rich embattled parapet over the clerestory and aisles. The aisles and chancel are early Dec., the N. arcade Perp., with one earlicr bay, and the S. arcade E. E. A Trans. arch from the N. aisle and a Dec. one on the S. opened into chantry chapels. There is a good Dec. font, and part of a Perp. screen.

After Gonerby the road is somewhat dreary. 26 m., **Foston Ch.** has an E.E. tower, the W. door of which has the tooth ornament, Trans. and

E.E. arcades, and a Norm. chancel arch, with a hagioscope adjoining. 28 m. **Long Bennington**, a very straggling village, consisting apparently chiefly of alehouses. The Ch., to rt. of the road, some way from the village, is large and handsome, but dilapidated. It is proposed to pull it down, and build a new ch. in the village. The lower part of the tower, which has a prominent staircase-turret, is E.E., the upper Perp. There is a good E.E. porch, with its outer doorway much mutilated, and over it a pretty window under a trefoiled arch. The arcades are E.E., the aisles mostly late Dec., the chancel and its screen Perp., but with a debased E. window. In the chancel are some stalls of a collegiate type, a canopied recess for a tomb, and aumbries, piscina, and brackets. The plain font stands on three detached shafts. There was an alien priory of Cistercians here, subordinate to Savigny, in Normandy, of which nothing remains. It passed at the Dissolution to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Westborough, 1 m. E., has a still finer Ch., also much dilapidated. It was evidently once a large place. Parts of the village cross and a good churchyard cross remain, and there are many foundations in the fields. The tower was rebuilt in 1752; the N. transept is gone; the doorway is hidden by a brick porch, and several debased windows have been inserted; but in spite of this the ch. deserves more attention than it has received, owing to its remote situation, made still more inaccessible by the windings of the Witham. Two curious round windows are set in the S. wall, perhaps from the original clerestory. The nave has three singularly lofty E.E. bays, the easternmost one spanning the transept, and curiously supported by a later Dec. pier and arch. The font is Trans., with intersecting arches

[Lincolnshire.]

under a border of nail-head, with some roughly cut ornaments. The destroyed transept was a chapel of the Heron family, of Stubton. The chancel-arch is poor, and blocked by a heavy screen, but the piers of the E.E. arch are visible. The chancel is of considerable size, and must once have had a magnificent E. window, the jambs of which remain in the present debased one, cut across by the mean, low roof. On the S. side are a good square-headed Dec. window, early trefoiled sedilia, much mutilated, and a double circular-headed piscina. On the N. side a door leads into the 14th-cent. sacristy, and in this is the original altar, which has a recess in front for holding relics, like that in the crypt at Grantham. Some old tombstones are built into the churchyard wall.

At 31 m., leaving to the rt. the small ch. of **Dry Doddington**, which has an early Dec. tower with large dormer lights and a Trans. doorway, we cross the **Shire Dyke** into Notts. The conspicuous spire on rt. is *Claypole* (Rte. 1). The Ch. at **Balderton**, 2 m. further, has some good woodwork, and two Norm. doorways.

35 m. **NEWARK-ON-TRENT**. There are two stats., the Great Northern on the E., and the Midland on the N. side of the town, near the Castle. Newark, in spite of its name, is not upon the Trent proper at all, but on a backwater only of it. The principal object of interest is the magnificent **Parish Ch.**, chiefly of Perp. date, but with a fine and interesting E.E. tower and spire, which should be compared with Grantham. The ***Castle**, where King John ended his evil life, is a ruin on the river bank, and is open to visitors. Every one who is interested in architecture should visit the beautiful Dec. Ch. of ***Hawton**, 2 m. S., with a chancel of the same date and charac-

ter as those of Heckington and Navenby, and an exquisitely carved Easter Sepulchre, of even richer work than either of those. (For a fuller account of Newark and Hawton, see *Handbook to Notts.*)

ROUTE 3.

LONDON AND NOTTINGHAM TO LINCOLN, BY NEWARK. — MIDLAND RAILWAY.

9 miles in the county.

This is the principal approach to Lincoln from the Midland counties, though it can also be reached from Derby and Nottingham by way of Grantham. From Nottingham to Newark is 17 m., and to Lincoln 33 m. The road from Newark to Lincoln is on the line of the Roman *Foss-Way*. The line, after crossing the Great Northern main line on the level, and passing Collingham (Stat.), where there are two churches, reaches the border of Lincolnshire, 7 m. from Newark, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles further,

Swinderby Stat. The Ch. has a Norm. arcade of 3 bays. When it was restored an apse was added, and the chancel enclosed by screens of good ironwork. Several villages stand near together on the great moor which lies on the other side of the Foss-Way, once the border-land of Mercia and Northumbria. Much the most interesting of these is ***Norton Disney**, so called from the Disney family (of Isigny, near Bayeux), who obtained the manor in the 13th cent., it having originally been given to the Conqueror's niece Ju-

dith. Wm. Disney, the last of this line, was executed after the Monmouth Rebellion, 1685, and his father sold the estate to the 2nd Earl of Albemarle, son of the celebrated General Monk. It then passed to the Clarges family, and subsequently to Lord St. Vincent. The present Viscount partly resides here. A small manor-house in the village, dated 1625, is said to have been built from ruins of the castle. The Ch., which once belonged to Sempringham Priory (Rte. 5), has a Perp. tower, nave chiefly E.E., Dec. chancel, and a good font, but deserves notice, not so much for its architecture, as its monuments. These are: (1) In chancel, a recumbent effigy of a lady in coif and wimple, said to be Jane d'Iseney, c. 1300. (2) A remarkable sculptured slab with half effigy and feet of a lady, and inscription in Norman-French to Joan Disney, c. 1350. There is a similar slab, of a male Disney, at Kingerby (Rte. 18). (3) A knight in mail, on an apparently later altar-tomb, in the chancel. (4) Recumbent effigy of Hautascia Disney, late 14th cent. (5) An important late brass, the only one now remaining. It is a palimpsest, and set in a frame to show the back, which has an inscription, in Dutch, about the founding of a chantry in the Netherlands, 1518. The front, engraved c. 1570-80, has various shields and two rows of effigies, Wm. Disney and family, and Richard Disney, with two wives and family. The helmet rarely appears so late.

Stapleford Ch. retains its old tower, and **Carlton-le-Moorland** Ch., further E., has some old woodwork. **Bassingham** Ch., N. of it, has a Norm. N. arcade and chancel-arch (rebuilt), and E. E. chancel and porch. A rude oblong Norm. font on a base with cable moulding was found buried here. The Ch. at

Thurlby-by-Newark, 2 m further N., has an arcade of very short E. E. piers and later arches, Trans. doorway, Dec. font, and much woodwork in bench-ends, screen, and chest. **Aubourn**, not the "loveliest village of the plain," though it is prettily situated on the Brant, has a modern Ch., but the picturesque little old Ch. is used for funerals, and contains an old font, and an effigy of Anthony Meres, 1587. *Harmston Stat.* (Rte. 1) is only 2 m. further.

On the other side of Swinderby Stat., **South Scarle**, 1 m., just across the Notts border, has a large Perp. Ch. **North Scarle Ch.** (Lincolnshire), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., has a partly Norm. tower and arcade, E. E. doorway to the vestry, with tooth ornament, and many good bench-ends. At **Eagle**, 2 m. E., there was a Preceptory of the Knights Templars. The small Ch. is in a very dilapidated state; the font is Norm., but only half of it remains.

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Thorpe Stat.** The Ch., on a hill, has a Trans. Norm. tower with later windows inserted. **Doddington Ch.**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., was nearly rebuilt in 1771. The **Hall** (G. E. Jarvis, Esq.), a very stately Elizabethan building, is approached through a gabled gatehouse with chambers over it. The front has octagonal turrets with leaden cupolas. In the hall is a "brank" or scold's bridle, and there are some good tapestry and oak carvings. In the Gallery, 100 ft. long, are Hagar and Ishmael, *Guido*; portraits by *Reynolds*, *Lely*, &c.; and a portrait of Lord Hussey, who was beheaded by Henry VIII., for his share in the Lincolnshire rebellion of 1536.

Just across the Notts border, though the parish is half in Lincolnshire, is **Harby**, a place very interesting in history as that where Queen Eleanor died, Nov. 28, 1290. It is quite rightly described by Rishanger (*Chronica*, p. 120) as "*Herdeby juxta*

Lincolniam," being within 8 miles of Lincoln, though owing to the assumption that it must therefore be in Lincolnshire, many other places have been incorrectly named as the scene of her death by subsequent writers. There was a royal palace at Clipston, in Sherwood Forest, not far distant, where Edward I. was holding a Great Council in 1290, when the Queen was seized with illness and removed to the house of Richard de Weston, one of her gentlemen in attendance, at Harby, where she died. Her heart was buried at the E. end of Lincoln Minster, under a splendid tomb, now destroyed; while the embalmed corpse, as is well known, was removed to Westminster, where it now rests, and a superb cross, each a gem of the greatest age of English architecture, was erected at every place where the body rested. Three of these, all now most unhappily destroyed, were in Lincolnshire, namely at Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford; the only three of the whole number, probably thirteen, which survive being at Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham Cross. A statue of the Queen has been appropriately placed over the door in the tower of the modern Ch. at Harby. At **Swinethorpe**, its hamlet in Lincolnshire, is an old castellated house, called "The Jungle," very picturesque.

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Hykeham Stat.** **N. Hykeham Ch.** is modern, and so is **S. Hykeham**, except the tower and spire. At 16 m. the rly. reaches the Midland Stat., in the High St. of **♂LINCOLN**, a furlong S. of the Great Northern Stat. (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO LINCOLN, BY CAMBRIDGE,
MARCH, AND SPALDING.—GREAT
EASTERN AND GREAT NORTHERN
JOINT RAILWAY.

53 miles in the county.

Distances from Liverpool St.—March 86 m.; Spalding 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Sleaford 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Lincoln 147 (or 146) m.

This railway was opened in 1883 by agreement between the Great Northern and Great Eastern Companies, in order to give the Great Eastern access to the coalfields of Yorkshire, and save the Great Northern the necessity for doubling their line throughout. The railway utilized the existing lines from March to Spalding, and Lincoln to Gainsborough. The distance from London to Lincoln is 17 miles longer than by the Great Northern, and the express trains take about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour longer, even when they avoid Sleaford. The line also is far less attractive, keeping steadily to the fens the whole way, but there is no change of carriages, and it may be found useful as an alternative route, some very fine churches being made accessible by it, particularly between Spalding and Sleaford.

At 9 m. from March, and 95 from Liverpool St., the railway enters Lincolnshire near French Drove Stat., in the dreariest part of the true Fens. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is a curious Ch. called Gedney Hill Chapel, but 12 or 14 miles from the mother-church of Gedney (Rte. 8). The nave is supported by octagonal oak pillars, on which runs a heavy oak plate, with the spars of the aisle roof

resting against it. Sutton St. Edmund's Ch., beyond it, is of no interest.

98 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Postland Stat., in the parish of Crowland. The huge square tower of the famous **Abbey Ch. can be seen 4 m. to the west. This is the nearest railway stat. to Crowland, but there are no conveyances there; Deeping St. James (Rte. 7) is a little farther and often scarcely accessible owing to the floods of the Welland; Peakirk, on the line to Boston (Rte. 7), and Eye or Thorney, on the Midland line from Peterborough to Wisbech are each about 5 m. Peterborough is 10 m. distant by road. A conveyance to one of the stations had best be ordered from the George at Crowland.

Crowland is a small town, still of most primitive seclusion, which grew up in the almost inaccessible Fen under the shelter of the great Abbey. It seems hardly raised above the level of the fen, though it was one of the many "islands" before the days of drainage. The broad "Wash" which extends from Peakirk to Spalding holds the overflowing waters of the Welland, and is constantly flooded, affording in winter a grand exercise-ground for skaters; but the works of the Bedford Level have (as in other cases in the Fens) so completely drained the other side of the town that there is hardly sufficient water for the pastures. It is now chiefly corn-land, but in the monastic days the whole country was an enormous marsh, abounding in fish and wild-fowl, and the bread-corn of the monks came from remote possessions. One relic of that state of the country remains in a decoy, still existing in a desolate retirement on the Peakirk side of Crowland. The only other surviving decoy in the county is at Ashby, near the Trent (Rte. 20).

The name of *Crowland* should be so spelt, and not *Croyland* (an error however as early as Domesday, where it is written *Croiland* or *Cruiland*, owing to a pious derivation from “croix,” a cross); it perhaps is really what it appears to be, “the land of crows.” Some modern authorities however follow Malmesbury and the pseudo-Ingulf in deriving it from “*crude*” or raw land, which also would result in the form “*Crowland*.” It is indebted for the beginning of its reputation to St. Guthlac, a youth of the royal race of Mercia, 673–713, who sought a refuge from the world in the depth of the fens, after which his sister Pega came to Peakirk (see Rte. 7). His “anchorage” was in a place $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of the Ch., marked by a hillock, and still called **Anchor Church Field**. A decayed building here of unascertained date was pulled down in 1720. His legend tells of the hosts of evil spirits which assaulted him here, and were put to flight by incessant prayers and penances. About 710 Æthelbald, one of the Mercian Æthelings, came as a fugitive to Guthlac; who foretold that he would in due time become King. After the death of Guthlac, Æthelbald then became King, built the first stone church at Crowland, and endowed a monastery there, the records of which date from 716. The house thus founded was destroyed in the Danish invasion of 866, and the Pseudo-Ingulf gives a touching history of the murder of the abbot and the monks and boys who had assembled in the Ch. But this history, though probable enough in itself, can only be legendary, since the work assigned to Ingulf is almost certainly apocryphal, and a compilation of the 15th cent. (The question is thoroughly examined by Mr. H. T. Riley, *Archæolog. Journal*, XIX.) All we can be assured of is that the monastery was destroyed. A few monks who had

escaped set up, we are told, an oratory in a corner of the ruined Ch. There they were found (80 years after!) in the days of King Eadred, by a clerk of royal race named Thurcytel, who restored the Ch. and monastery, and became the first abbot of the new foundation (946–955). The house was dedicated to SS. Bartholomew and Guthlac, Guthlac having arrived here on St. Bartholomew’s day, and having had in his possession the “discipline” or scourge of the Apostle himself, which became the great relic of the church. Knives, referring to the traditional martyrdom of St. Bartholomew by flaying, were given away on his feast-day to all comers, and are said to be still occasionally found here. In the days of the Confessor, Abbot Ulfcytel began a new church, towards which he received much help from the famous Waltheof, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. After Waltheof was beheaded at Winchester in 1076, the monks, through the intercession of his widow Judith, obtained leave from the Conqueror to remove the body of Waltheof to their church. It was first buried in the chapter-house, but during the rule of Ingulf, Ulfcytel’s successor, it was removed to the place of honour by the high altar of the church. We are told that the body was still uncorrupt, and the head was again joined to it. Miracles also had already been wrought at the tomb, and became more numerous after the translation. Geoffry, Ingulf’s successor, saw in a vision the hero’s tomb open, with St. Bartholomew holding the head of the body, and St. Guthlac the feet. An epitaph in Latin hexameters was composed for the tomb of Waltheof by Ordericus Vitalis, who spent 5 weeks at Crowland about 1130; a visit to which we are indebted for nearly all that is certainly known about the monastery (*Ord. Vit. lib. iv.*). The later story of

Crowland has no very marked character. The annual value at the suppression was 1083*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* (*Dugdale*) or 1217*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* (*Speed*); by far the largest of any house in the county. The abbey was always famous both for its splendour and its hospitality, and the phrase "curst" Crowland is probably a curious corruption of "courteous." The ring of bells in the central tower is believed to have been the earliest in England, "a great bell" having been cast by Thurcytel, the sixth abbot, and six more by Ægelric, his successor. After the fire of 1091 two small bells were presented to replace them by "Feargus the coppersmith of St. Botulf's town (Boston)."

The existing remains are little more than the W. front, N.W. tower, and N. aisle of the monastic Ch.; but this aisle not only still serves as the parish Ch., but was appropriated to that purpose long before the Dissolution under the name of "the lower Church." There never was any other parochial ch. The first stone ch., the previous ones having been wooden, was, as we have seen, begun by Ulfcytel about 1060. This was entirely destroyed by fire about 1091. Abbot Joffrid (Geoffry) began rebuilding about 1113. Part of this was thrown down by an earthquake (or bad foundations) in 1118, but at once restored. This may account for the alteration at the E. end of the S. arcade, where the shaft is elongated, and the capital raised. Of Joffrid's work there remain the two western piers and arch of the central tower, an indication of the triforium and clerestory range at the E. end on the S. side, and two Norman buttresses hidden behind Perp. work in the W. front. The masonry is fine and solid. The rest was again destroyed by fire in 1170.

The *W. front, the great feature of the existing Ch., was commenced by Abbot Edward, 1171, and con-

tinued by his successors, Robert of Reading and Henry Longchamp. The earlier shafts below are engaged, the upper detached and banded. The artistic decorations of this beautiful front were probably suggested by the famous and nearly contemporary front of Bp. Joeelyn at Wells. All is of this period as high as the spring of the arch of the great W. window. The Ch. is remarkable for having no Dec. work left at all, except perhaps some capitals in the centre of the front. A campanile was built at the E. end by Abbot Mershe, c. 1260, thus giving the Ch. two rings of bells, as was also the case at Lincoln, and the choir was rebuilt by Abbot Richard, c. 1280. The upper part of the W. front was reconstructed after being blown down, c. 1380, in the early Perp. style. About 1405, when the earlier work was probably very ruinous, the nave, aisles, transepts, and Lady Chapel (on the N. side) were rebuilt by Abbot Overton, and all, except the "lower church," was vaulted with stone. The W. tower was built as a campanile, by Abbot Upton, 1427; and the parish nave vaulted, and other works completed by Abbot Liltington, whose rebus, a bird 'lilting' on a tun, may be seen on a boss in the Ch. The heavy W. porch and buttresses of the tower and its stunted spire, are of the 16th cent., shortly before the Dissolution. Moulton and Pinebeck churches claim to have received bells from the Abbey after the Dissolution, when it was granted to Ld. Clinton.

The statues on the W. front can mostly be identified. On the pediment, now fallen, were probably the figure of Our Lord, now on the bridge, commonly called King Æthelbald, together with the Virgin and St. John Baptist. On the 2nd tier, counting from left, are Saints Philip, James, Thomas, Andrew, Peter, James the Less, Jude, and 3 vacant niches, one of which had St. Paul,

now in the tower. On the 3rd tier, Æthelbald and St. Bartholomew, Guthlac and Richard II. On the 4th tier, Abbot Kenulf and William the Conqueror, Queen Matilda and Abbot Ingulf. On the 5th tier, a bishop and King Eadred, Earl Siward and another bishop. On the N. side of the door were St. John, now in the tower, and St. Mark; on the S., St. Matthew and St. Luke. In the deep quatrefoil over the doorway are five scenes from the life of St. Guthlac—his arrival in a boat, consecration, temptation by demons, deathbed, and reception into heaven. The beautiful doorway is divided by a central shaft. The jambs and shafts of the E. E. window still remain on the E. side of the later Perp. one. The small portion of the S. aisle front remaining has some intersecting arcades, and is part of the Ch. begun by Joffrid, 1113. The two W. buttresses are Perp., built over late Norm. work still partly visible.

The ruined **nave**, of which three entire arches remain, shows little beyond the Perp. rebuilding of 1405, but there are traces at the E. end of the Norm. arcade and triforium. The last arch on the N. side is filled with solid masonry and panelled on the W. front, evidently as a support to the tower. The lofty Norm. tower arch, with zigzag moulding, is finely seen in views of the Ch. from the E. Of the choir only foundations remain.

The **N. aisle** is, and was from the first, the "lower" or parish Ch. Its Norm. W. door, long walled up, has been re-opened, and can be reached from the porch. After the Dissolution, the choir and transepts were taken down, and the nave and aisles served for the church till about 1688, when the nave roof fell in. The N. aisle was then fitted in hideous style, and at present (though a restoration is progressing) a gallery actually overhangs the altar. There is

little of interest within but an E.E. font, good Perp. screen, and a cylindrical stoup from the old ch., and some good bosses in the groined roof. At the W. end is a slab, found under the central buttresses, with 14th-cent. Lombardic inscription to an ecclesiastic named Peter, and a 16th-cent. inscription added. The construction of the heavy W. tower is curious; it contains no less than five galleries.

A charge of 6d. is made to visitors, but this profoundly interesting relic is in the most perilous state of decay, and in urgent need of the most liberal assistance.

The interest of Crowland is not confined to its Abbey Ch., since it possesses also a beautiful and absolutely unique structure in its well-known ***triangular bridge**, at the meeting of the three principal streets. This architectural curiosity is mentioned as early as the charter of Eadred, 943. It was necessary for the crossing of three streams, now covered over, branches of the Nene and Welland which united here, but from its steepness and narrowness it can never have been used for any but foot traffic. The date of the present bridge is late 14th cent., and as John of Gaunt, who was connected in several ways with Lincolnshire, visited Crowland in 1389, and interested himself in the vexed question of the Abbey boundaries, the reerection of the bridge is with some probability attributed to him. It was inspected by Edward IV. in 1469, when he embarked here for Fotheringhay. It was doubtless the base of a grand cross, used as a station for pilgrims to the Abbey. The mouldings, ribs, and vaulting should be noticed. On the S. side is a crowned figure, with the right arm broken, the left holding a globe. This has generally been supposed to be Æthelbald, the founder of the Abbey; but from the shallowness

of the limbs requiring it to be seen only in front, the attitude appropriate only to a great height, and other indications, it seems certain that it came from among the other figures of the same date on the W. front of the Abbey in which Æthelbald is already represented, and is really Our Lord in majesty, with the world in His left hand and the right upraised in blessing, from the pediment of the central gable.

Crowland was garrisoned and the Abbey fortified by the Royalists, 1643. Mr. Ram, the Vicar of Spalding, had busied himself on the side of the Parliament, and having been taken by Capt. Welby, who commanded the king's troops, he was brought out and placed in front of the breastwork when Cromwell's troops came up. It is said that they mistook him for the Royalist priest of the town, and directed their shot against him *for many days*, but without much injury to him! The place was taken by Cromwell, May 9, 1643.

A submerged forest in the peat has been discovered in digging some clay-pits N. of the town. The trees are all either oak or alder, and it is said that the oaks and alders lay in different directions, which seems to show two plantations submerged at different times.

4 m. N.E. is an abbey boundary-stone, probably one of those which John of Gaunt ordered to be renewed. It bears the inscription *A + O. hanc petram Guthlacus habet sibi metam.*

102 m. Cowbit Stat. (the "cowbit" or pasture). The Ch. has a massive tower and late Perp. chancel of 1487. The nave and porch, restored from sad dilapidation, retain some slight traces of an earlier Ch. Cowbit Wash, the wide overflow of the Welland, is a great resort for skaters. 2 m. E. is Moulton Chapel, a curious octagonal brick ch. of 1722.

105 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from London by this route (93 m. by the Great Northern) is the large junction of \S SPALDING, where this line is crossed by the line from Peterboro' to Boston, with branches also to Bourn and Lynn. Spalding is described in Rte. 7.

107 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Pinchbeck Stat., on the bank of the Glen. This immense village of over 13,000 acres, with a scattered population of 3000, is said to have had a right of market in the reign of Edward III. Its importance is shown by its singularly stately *Ch., which was far too trenchantly restored by Butterfield. The massive Perp. W. tower was probably intended to bear a spire, but the foundations were not sufficient, and, as it is, the tower leans to the W. It has a graceful ogee W. door, with a large 4-light window over it. The Perp. clerestory of 10 bays, with panelled parapet, is of great size and dignity. The S. porch was once groined and the springing is still left; the doorway in it is unusual, and formed by a trefoil within an ogee arch. The E.E. arcades, supported by circular and octangular shafted pillars, are lofty, but lose in effect from their bases being now sunk below the floor. The fine Perp. roof is supported by angels bearing shields of arms, but these have now lost their heraldry. The chancel and its large N. chantry chapel are late Dec., with flamboyant windows and gabled buttresses. There is some Perp. glass in the N. aisle. The font is a rich specimen of Perp. thickly studded with ornament. The rood-screen, unhappily removed to the chantry chapel, is also Perp., and has a newel staircase, now blocked, at the angle. In the N. chapel is a curious brass of Margaret Lambert, born Carr, c. 1600, with her kneeling effigy surrounded by 27 heraldic coats claimed by her husband impaled with 15 of the wife, and forming an armorial pedi-

gree from the Conqueror himself. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the fine heraldic altar tomb of Sir Thomas Pinchbeck, c. 1500, said to have been the donor of the clerestory and nave roof. It is panelled with trefoiled arcading, in the canopies of which are 22 shields, amongst them the arms of John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury. On the Walpole tomb in the chantry are the mysterious letters : O.D. : S.M. : P.M.G. There is a tradition that the Crowland bells were moved here, but none of them are mediæval.

At Pode Hole, in this parish, large engines for draining the fens may be seen at work

110½ m. **Gosberton Stat.** (originally *Gosberdkirk*). This is another large village, also with a very noble Ch. It is almost entirely Perp., but of the best period ; cruciform, and of grand proportions, with a central tower and lofty crocketed spire, large porch, and transepts of great depth. The chancel was rebuilt and lengthened in 1867. Attached to the S. transept is a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The interior, though dignified, has not much of special interest. The font is Perp., with trefoiled tracery, which also recurs on the spandrels of the nave roof. Under the great window of the S. transept is a sepulchral recess, with an ogee arch and censing angels in the spandrels, in which is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-armour with heater shield, probably of the Bolle family, and near it is a graceful effigy of a lady. The tower-roof is groined with good bosses. On the W. gable of the nave is a figure of Our Lord in majesty. **Gosberton House** (H. S. C. Everard, Esq.), has beautiful gardens.

Cressy Hall, a modern red brick house close to the stat., is on the site of a very ancient one belonging suc-

cessively to the Creçi, Markham, and Heron families. A famous heronry used to be kept up here. The Duchess Margaret, mother of Hen. VII., was entertained here, and Stukeley says he saw the great bedstead she occupied at a farmhouse called **Rigbold**, still existing, 3½ m. S.W.

Half-way between Gosberton and Donington stats. is **Quadrинг** (*coed*, Celtic, = wood), also with a fine Perp. Ch., resembling Gosberton in detail, and probably by the same architect, but not cruciform, and having a western tower and spire of excellent proportions, though inferior height. The chancel is modernized, retaining the bases of Norm. buttresses on the S. side, cut off by a Déc. string-course. The W. doorway, groined vault of the tower, fine clerestory, Perp. roof, rood-turrets, and doorway to the rood staircase, should be noticed. The font is ornamented with angels bearing shields, and has an inscription round the base to the donor, Robert Perci. In the sacarium is a slab with effigy of Richard Perckine, vicar, 1472. This Ch. once belonged to the nunnery of Stainfield, near Wragby.

114 m. **Donington Road Stat.** Though called "Road," to distinguish it from Donington-on-Bain stat., the village is quite close. It once was a market town of some consequence, especially for the manufacture of hemp. Donington *Ch. is a fine specimen of late Dec. and early Perp., with a noble tower and spire, 240 ft. high, attached to the 2nd bay of the S. aisle, to which the lower stage forms a grand porch. Both doorways are handsome, and over the inner one still remains a figure of Our Lord. The tower is only embattled, without pinnacles or flying buttresses. The W. front has three large and good Perp. windows. The spacious nave is of 7 bays ; the

S. aisle is late flowing Dec., the N. aisle, large rood-turret and lofty embattled clerestory are Perp. The chancel is E.E. in date, but with large Perp. windows of excellent tracery inserted. In it are sedilia and piscina, and an unexplained arched recess, with three steps worked into it. The font is a Dec. octagon, much restored. The only monument of interest is in the chancel, to Capt. Matthew Flinders, 1814, one of the earliest Australian explorers, whose work, 'A Voyage to the Terra Australis,' is still of value. The new buildings of the **Grammar School**, founded 1701, are conspicuous.

2 m. E. is **Bicker**, which has a smaller but far more ancient *Ch. than the fine series just described, and one of considerable interest. Bicker had a ch. and many salt-pans at the time of Domesday, when it stood at the head of an estuary of the Wash, long since become rich corn-land. Early in the 12th cent. a cruciform Ch. with central tower was built, of which the greater part of the arcades remains, consisting of massive octagonal piers with cushion caps and bold round arches enriched with chevron and other ornaments. The clerestory is arcaded in triplets, of which the central arch is pierced with a window. In the E.E. period the tower and chancel were rebuilt, and the nave enlarged with the present pointed bays. The arches of the lost transepts are visible on the tower, which has stately E. E. arches and a Perp. upper stage. The chancel is a very fine one of 3 bays, with an arcade on each side of circular piers and pointed arches opening into aisles. The E. window is a triplet of lofty lancets, very stately externally, and the chancel clerestory is alternately of lancets and circular windows. On the S. side are 3 fine E. E. sedilia with square abaci, and a bracket piscina. The present aisles were added, unhappily destroying

the transepts, in the Dec. period. In the S. aisle is a turret-staircase, giving access to another in the tower. The square font is E.E., with octangular pillars and foliation at the corners. Its base is formed out of tombstones with portions of crosses upon them. Portions of the screen and a piscina of the chantry-chapels at the E. end of the aisles still remain.

Swineshead Ch. (Rte. 6) is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, but Swineshead Stat. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the village.

We now cross two of the great drains, the **Hammond Beck**, and the **South Forty-foot**, the latter of which here divides Holland from Kesteven, and reach at

119½ m. **Helpringham Stat.**

There is a handsome *Ch. here, of which by far the finest feature is a noble late Dec. W. tower, engaged in the aisles, with 4 very bold pinnacles, flying buttresses, and a lofty Perp. crocketed spire. This tower is especially imposing when seen from the W. The W. front, with steep-pitched aisle roofs, good Dec. windows, and fine recessed doorways, forms an excellent design. The tower opens into the nave and aisles by 3 bold arches. The nave with its fine arcades, aisles, doorways, and clerestory are purely late Dec., the chancel E.E., with an eastern triplet, and good trefoiled sedilia. The font is late Trans. or E.E., cylindrical, with 4 shafted pillars, and pointed arcading adorned with nail-head, as well as a piece of rude carving. This Ch. has also a Perp. rood-screen, plain, high 16th-cent. benches, a piscina and aumbry in the S. aisle, and a very pretty gable cross. The celebrated Ch. of *Heckington* (Rte. 6) is only 2 m. distant, passing on the way the very early tower of *Great Hale*. *Billingborough* Stat. is about 4 m., passing *Swaton* Ch., which resembles Helpringham, but has a central tower and no

spire, and *Horbling*. (For these churches, see Rte. 5.)

Close to the line, rt., but without a stat., is the Ch. of **Burton Pedwardine**, so called from the Herefordshire family to whom it passed by marriage, c. 1330, from the family of Wido de Credon or Croun, of Freiston, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. The Dec. central tower fell in 1802, and the Ch. was taken down, and has since been twice rebuilt; but still retains its interesting Dec. Lady-chapel, now used as a vestry. In it, under an arch, is the tomb of Aliee Pedwardine, c. 1350, with Lombardic border legend, formerly filled with brass, a stately tomb with fine bearded effigy of Sir Thomas Horsman, 1610, and a brass of Mary Horsman, 1631. In its E. wall is a beautiful little square grille for the exhibition of relics. Some Norm. and E.E. stones have been set in the W. wall of the Ch.

This line then crosses the railway from Sleaford to Boston (Rte. 6). A few expresses leave Sleaford to the l., and thus save a mile of the remaining distances given, but most of the trains run to (124½ m. by this route, 121 by Great Northern) **SLEAFORD** Junct. Stat., rejoining the direct line by a sharp curve. Sleaford is described in Rte. 6.

At 128 m. (no stat.) on rt., is the small E.E. Ch. of **Evedon**, much mutilated, chiefly noticeable for a Perp. font with heraldic bearings, which are rare in such a position, and a curious brass of Daniel Hardeby, 1611. The fine spire on the hill, rt., is *Ewerby* (Rte. 6).

130½ m. **Ruskington** Stat. Here is a large and fine E.E. Ch., much injured in effect by a heavy tower of 1620, built after the fall of the original tower and spire. The S. door is rich E.E., in 3 orders adorned

with tooth. The tower-arch, now restored to its proper place, is late Norm. with scalloped cushion caps. Both arcades are very good E.E., the S. being, however, much earlier and richer than the other, with very varied designs for the capitals. The chancel, fine E.E., has been, in the proper sense, restored, by *Kirk*, to its original condition, it having been shortened 6 ft., probably at the time of the fall of the tower, and a debased E. wall made barbarously to cut across the handsome sedilia. The font is Perp. and has emblems of the Passion alternated with foliage. The E. window of the S. aisle is filled with beautiful pale glass. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. coffin-lid, with effigy of a priest.

2 m. E. is **Anwick**, where the Ch. has a fine Dee. tower and broach spire, looking disproportionately large, owing to the miserable roofs. This beautiful little Ch. is wholly of the Dee. period except the E.E. arcade of the N. aisle and its pretty doorway, ornamented with nail-head and tooth. The roof of the mutilated chancel cuts right across the E. window. In the rood-staircase a group of the Virgin and Child, with traces of colour, was found. There are some fragments of good glass in the E. window of the S. aisle.

Near Anwick, on an island formed by two branches of the river Slea (4 m. from Sleaford), is **Haverholme Priory** (Earl of Winchelsea). The name means "isle of oats." This Priory was founded by Bp. Alexander of Lincoln, the builder of Sleaford Castle, in 1137, as a cell to the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, but on the monks complaining of the desolate swamp, their patron removed them to Louth Park (Rte. 13), and gave the Priory to the new order of Gilbertines of Sempringham, 1139, Gilbert, the founder, being Bishop Alexander's chaplain. In 1164 Abp. Becket took refuge here when

fleeing from Henry II. The Priory once had 50 monks and 100 nuns, but had dwindled at the Dissolution, when it was valued at 88*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and granted, like many others, to Edward, Lord Clinton. Nothing remains above ground but the base of a clustered E.E. pier and some coffin-slabs uncovered in the shrubberies. The present house is modern Tudor, built in 1835. The park is pretty, and well-stocked with deer.

The line now passes a series of villages which form almost an exact boundary between the bare, sandy expanse of Lincoln Heath, and the deep fen-country intersected by endless drains that stretches eastward of them to the Witham; and it is remarkable that the only two churches east of this fringe, Billinghay and Timberland, seem to belong to a different group, akin to those across the Witham.

133 m. **Digby** Stat., a pretty village, situated like some others in this part, on the side of a "beck" or stream. There is a good restored cross in the village. The Ch. tower has an E.E. base, Dec. second stage, and Perp. parapet and spire. The S. door is Trans. Norm., ornamented with chevron and nail-head, the N. arcade and its aisle and the chancel are E.E., the S. arcade and aisle chiefly Dec., the clerestory, font, and screen Perp. The W. bay of the N. aisle is screened off by an arch of Dec. date. There are several old oak benches.

2 m. E. is the site of **Catley Priory**, the third in importance, after Sempringham and Haverholme, of the Gilbertine houses; founded by Peter de Billinghay, c. 1150. It was valued at the Dissolution at 38*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and was granted to Robert Carre. The pavement and some bases of pillars and monumental slabs have been uncovered at times, but scarcely

anything remains. There is a fine spring of natural Seltzer-water here, which is now bottled on the spot.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S., standing entirely by itself on a little eminence without a single house near, is **Dorrington Ch.** Formerly a bell, now in the Ch., was rung from a tree in the village for service, belonging to a destroyed chapel nearer to the village called *Shefford Chapel*. The Ch. has a solid Dec. tower once bearing a spire, Dec. aisles and chancel, and E.E. arcades, of which the N. is much the richer. On either side of the altar are canopied statue-niches. The external treatment of the E. end, c. 1330, should be noticed. The window is a quatrefoiled ogee with foliated pinnacle; above it is an interesting piece of sculpture representing the Last Judgment, and on the gable is a beautiful cross.

Bloxholm (properly, *Bloxham*), 1 m. W., has an E.E. Ch., with Perp. tower and aisle-windows, but the church was mangled, and the porch and chancel rebuilt by General Manners in 1812. The colours of his regiment, the 30th Foot, borne at Waterloo, hang in the Ch. It stands in the grounds of the **Hall**, which was built about the middle of the 17th cent.

Ashby-de-la-Launde, 1 m. N.W., derives its specific name (there are six Ashbys in the county) from the de la Launde family of Laceby, near Grimsby, to whom it passed from the Ashby family by marriage in the 14th cent. Sir Thomas de la Launde was executed after the battle of Bosworth Field (Rte. 2). The Ch. once belonged to the Templars of Temple Bruer (Rte. 1). It is ded. to St. Hibald (see Hibaldstow, Rte. 19). It has a very plain E.E. tower, with a Dec. parapet and debased spire, a pretty E.E. doorway adorned with nail-head and tooth, and a Dec. N.

arcade, formerly buried in the wall. The rest of the Ch. was rebuilt, 1854. The font is Dec. with panels of leafage. On the N. wall of the chancel are the effigies from a mutilated monument of Edward King, 1617, and his 2 wives, and opposite 3 daughters and an infant; the brass inscription is fixed on the chancel arch. King was a captain in the Parliamentary army, but was accused of treachery and arrested, and subsequently took a prominent part in the Restoration. He seems to have been equally distrusted by the Royalists, and was imprisoned in the Tower for some years. He built the Hall (Capt. Neville Reeve) in 1595, part of which still remains.

Close to the line, 1 m. N. of Digby, is the curious miniature E.E. tower of Rowston, which, though it bears a fairly lofty crocketed Tudor spire, probably covers the smallest area of any church tower in England. The staircase projects into the nave. The good E.E. arcade of 4 bays has all its pillars different, and there are 2 E.E. doorways, of which the N. one has a singularly depressed head, while the other, richly ornamented with tooth, is nearly crushed by the porch roof. This Ch. is quite unrestored, and has an immense specimen of the now rare Hanoverian church furniture, 1741.

135 m., Scopwick and Timberland Stat. Much nearer to this stat. than either of the villages which give it a name is Kirkby Green, where the Ch. is modern. Scopwick Ch., 1½ m. W., has a low square tower, the base of which is E.E. The N. arcade is plain, but the S. is good E.E. The chancel is debased, but rises high, apparently on the old steps. In the vestry is a cross-legged effigy in low relief. Timberland, 2 m. E., is a purely Fen village, which seems to have strayed into the neighbourhood of the Lincoln Heath group. The E.E. tower, with Perp. upper stage, is in a very unsafe

condition. The tower-arch is semi-circular, enclosing a later pointed one which supports it. The nave is spacious, with low, wide arches. Martin, formerly a hamlet of Timberland, has a mod. Ch. by T. H. Wyatt, and a ferry to Kirkstead Stat. (Rte. 10).

137½ m., Blankney and Metheringham Stat. $\frac{1}{2}$ Metheringham Ch., which is close to the stat., is a curious instance of transformation, the pillars having been rebuilt in "classical" style, after a fire in 1601, but still supporting the E.E. arches. The tower is of E.E. date, and has lancet windows enclosed in round heading, and a blocked arch, ornamented with tooth. There are some remains of old glass in the clerestory.

Blankney, 1 m. S., has a pretty churchyard, entered by a good modern lych-gate designed by Bodley. The Ch., originally E.E., was almost rebuilt about 1830, but has been as far as possible restored by Carpenter, with some handsome modern fittings, and is kept in excellent order. The aisle arcades, hexagonal font, with spiral and four-leaved ornament, massive sedilia, and good modern stained glass may be noticed. In the chaneel is a curious slab of John de Glori, with bearded head in a cusped opening. In the N. chancel aisle is a beautiful effigy of Lady Florence Chaplin, whose tomb is in the churchyard, by Boehm. The curfew is rung at this Ch., a bequest having been left for the purpose. Blankney Hall (Right Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.) is a large mansion with some old tapestry, but of no great interest. The grounds are extensive, and there is a drive through an avenue of 4 m. from the road near Navenby. Some famous race-horses are generally in the stables here.

139 m., Nopton and Dunston Stat. Dunston Ch. S.E., a good modern building, by Carpenter, retains its

old tower and Trans. Norm. doorway. Nearly 4 m. W. on the old coach-road by Sleaford to Lincoln, and on the summit of Lincoln Heath, is **Dunston Pillar**, 100 ft. high, built as a *lighthouse* in 1751 by Sir F. Dashwood, to guide wayfarers over this desolate expanse, haunted by highwaymen. "This Dunston Pillar did appear to me a striking witness of the spirit of industry, which in our own days has reared the thriving homesteads around it, and spread a mantle of teeming vegetation to its very base. And it was certainly surprising to discover at once the finest farming I had ever seen, and *the only land lighthouse ever raised*. Now that the pillar has ceased to cheer the wayfarer, it may serve as a beacon to encourage other landowners in converting their dreary moors into similar scenes of thriving industry" (*P. Pusey, Journal of Agric. Soc.*, 1843). In 1810 the lantern on the top was replaced by a statue of George III., to commemorate his jubilee. The pillar can be ascended, and affords an immense view. The once famous *Green Man Inn* of Lincoln Heath near here, the fashionable resort of Lincolnshire squires and ladies, is now a farmhouse.

***Nocton Ch.**, 1 m. N. of the stat., deserves a visit from lovers of architecture, as the most highly ornamented modern Ch. in the county. It challenges comparison with the later St. Paul's at Fulney, near Spalding, also by *Sir G. G. Scott*, which it resembles in many respects. This noble building, the munificent gift of the Dowager Countess of Ripon and her son, the present Marquis, is of Ancaster stone, in Geom. Dee. style. The tower, which with its spire is 130 ft. high, is attached to the S.W. bay, and forms a fine entrance-porch. The only relic of the old Ch. is the enormous monument of Sir William

Ellys, 1653, in a chapel attached to the corresponding bay. The interior is striking from the richness of its details. The carving of the foliage throughout, the font, pulpit, and all the fittings, deserve comparison with the best ancient work. All the stained windows but two are by *Clayton and Bell*, and very good, but the E. chancel window and the E. window of the mortuary chapel by *Ward and Hughes*, from drawings of Miss Hobart, are like Munich glass and unsatisfactory. In the S. chapel is a magnificent altar-tomb of the late Earl and Countess of Ripon, with effigy of the former by *Noble*.

Nocton Hall, in the adjacent park, which has been recently sold by the Marquis of Ripon to G. Hodgson, Esq., of Bradford, was built in 1530, and received a visit from Henry VIII. on his famous progress in 1541. It was rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, but burnt down in 1834, and then rebuilt in quasi-Tudor style. There are two magnificent horse-chestnut trees here, one close to the house, the other at the E. end of the Ch., each about 35 ft. in girth. At **Abbey Hills**, 1½ m. E., was a Priory of Austin Canons, founded by Robert D'Arcy in the reign of Stephen, and granted at the Dissolution to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, when its revenues amounted to £57 19s. 2d. Nothing remains of it but some grass-grown foundations. Noeton Woods are famous for the abundance of lilies of the valley.

141 m. **Potterhanworth Stat.**, where the Ch., built by *Hussey*, retains only its Dec. tower.

143½ m. **Branston and Heighington Stat.** Branston, a large village, 1½ m. W. has a *Ch. of great antiquity and interest; the S.W. angle of the nave having some "long and

short" work, and the lower part of the tower dating, in the opinion of Sir G. G. Scott, who restored the Ch., from a little before the Conquest. Notice especially the ruder arch on the N. side. The W. doorway is under a stilted arch, the tympanum of which is filled with trellis-work, and has 2 blank circles on each side. In the S. wall of the tower is a blocked arch, leading into some building, perhaps a priest's house, now destroyed. The upper stage has coupled windows with mid-wall shaft and wide impost. The parapet and clumsy spire are Perp. Both of the original aisles and their arcades, which have good foliated caps, are Dec., but there are large remains of an E.E. Ch. in the doorways, fine chancel-arch, and chancel. The further aisle to the N. and its arcade are modern. The clerestory and nave-roof are good Perp. The chancel is good E.E., though the lancet windows N. are blocked by a huge vestry, and there are fine sedilia, with square-headed shafts. The E.E. font is square, resting on a central octagonal shaft, and clasped by the caps of four others. A window in the N. aisle is filled with foreign glass, collected by Lord Leven. The Ch. is remarkable for the abundance of good Perp. bench-ends. It has also a complete ring of 4 old bells, 1595. In the chancel-floor is the foliated cross of "Sir Richard de Thistleton iadis person de ceste Eglise;" at the E. end of the N. aisle a large monument of Lord Vere Bertie, and at the W. end of the N. aisle another large monument of Sir Cecil Wray, 1805, the builder of Summer Castle at Fillingham (Rte. 22). The Hall (A. S. Leslie Melville, Esq.) is a modern Elizabethan building; the old Hall, which stands near it, was built by Lord Vere Bertie.

At Heighington, on the other side of the stat., is a rather curious

Chapel, consisting of the remains of a disused late Norm. Ch., which was converted by Thomas Garrett, one of the Fen-Adventurers connected with Charles I.'s scheme of drainage, into a schoolroom and chapel for a grammar-school founded by him, 1619. It has now been restored and is used as a church. The fine Ch. of *Wash-ingborough*, with a stat. on the line to Boston (Rte. 10), is only a mile distant.

Beyond Branston, in a very lonely situation, 5 m. from Lincoln, is **Mere Hall**, on the site of a deserted village, where the foundations of the houses and Ch. can be traced. It grew up round a Preceptory of Knights Templars established here c. 1200, and on their violent suppression was granted to Simon de Ropsley, who founded a Hospital of the Order of St. John. Somehow or other this was passed over at the Dissolution, but only to become until lately a most flagrant instance of misappropriation; though, thanks to the intervention of Chancery, it has again become a valuable charity. The foundation of Simon was for a resident warden and 13 poor men "on crutches," with power to the Bishop to augment their number. In the early part of this cent. the endowment was worth about 1000*l.* a year. Of this, 24*l.* was divided between 6 pensioners of the warden, who took the whole of the rest, without performing any duties whatever! The spirit of Simon may perhaps be somewhat appeased, since his foundation now again gives efficient help to 13 poor people, while the rest goes to the Training College and the various schools at Lincoln.

The line then unites with the line to Boston, rt., and Grantham, l., and crossing the M. S. and L. Rly. on the level, reaches at 147 m. (or 146, when avoiding Sleaford), the Great Northern Stat. in the High St. of

♂ **LINCOLN.** The same trains proceed, without change of carriage, to Gainsborough and Doneaster (Rte. 17).

ROUTE 5.

**ESSENDINE TO SLEAFORD, BY BOURN.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.** 24 m.

This line is actually the shortest in distance from London to Sleaford ($112\frac{1}{2}$ m.), but owing to the advantage of expresses the route by Grantham (Rte. 6) is shorter in time.

For ♂ *Essendine Junct.* on the G. N. main line, which is just inside Rutland, see Rte. 1. On l. of this line, 1 m. from Essendine, is *Carlby Ch.* (Rte. 1).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m., **Braceborough Spa Stat.** (trains stop by signal only), the Spa being a copious spring of medicinal water, yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons daily, rising in the grounds of **Braceborough House** (Mrs. Willis), formerly the private asylum of Dr. Willis, the celebrated doctor of George III. The Ch. has an E.E. broach spire, a large square Trans. font on a circular stem with 4 pillars, and the matrix of a fine brass to Thomas de Wasteneys, “lequel morust en le graund pestilenee l'an de gracie, 1349” (*Gough's Collections*). In **Wilsthorpe Ch.**, 2 m. E., an Italian building ingeniously remodelled, is a 13th-cent. effigy of a knight, on whose shield are the arms of the great family of Wake, claiming descent from Hereward. In **Bowthorpe Park**, 1 m. N., is a splendid old oak, nearly 50 ft. in circumference.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m., **Thurlby Stat.**, the village of the still well-known Lincolnshire name of *Thorold*. It has an interesting Ch. of early date, with the curious dedication to St. Firmin, bp. of Amiens, martyred in 303. The lower part of the tower is rude early Norm., with some “long and short” work, surmounted by a blunt Dec. spire. The Norm. tower-arch is enclosed in a still earlier one, and above is a triangular opening, in which a cross, brought from Edenham Ch., has been placed. Both porches are E.E., and the S. door Norm. There are fine Norm. arcades (with a later E. bay), having very massive piers and cushion caps. The transepts were used as chapels, and in each is an E.E. wall-arcade and a hagioscope. The chancel is E.E. with Perp. additions, but retains a Norm. string and blank arch with zig-zag, probably a sedile; there is a piscina with huge square abaci in the S. wall. The circular font, E.E., is of very singular design, divided into 8 compartments by mouldings with heads, and supported by 5 shafts. An ancient railed ladder leads to the belfry. The Ch. is overshadowed by an immense tree.

Close to the Ch. runs the best-preserved part of the **Carr Dyke**, or great Roman fen-drain, which ran from the Nene at Peterborough to the Witham, near Lincoln, and forms, strictly speaking, the western boundary of the fens: “A more judicious and well-laid out work I have never seen.” (*Rennie*, in Smiles' ‘Lives of Engineers.’) The name has been connected with the British *caer* = “fort,” but is doubtless a later one from the *carrs* (Danish *kjær*) or copses of brushwood and alder in the swamps. Galgacus in his speech to the British army (Tac. Agric. 31) dwells on the forced labour employed: “*silvis ac paludibus emundis*,” and it is by no means improbable that the great Agriola him-

self started this invaluable work. The width of the channel was about 50 ft. It enters Lincolnshire by Market Deeping, and passes by Bourn, Billingborough, and Heckington Fen, where it takes the name of **Midfoder Dyke**. Here for a short distance it forms part of the Sleaford navigation, and then accurately dividing the Heath from the Fen (see Haverholme, Rte. 4), falls into the Witham at Washingborough. One or other of the banks can be traced for nearly the whole distance, but the most perfect bit is at Thurlby. There were no important stations on it; some coins have been found in places, particularly at Stainfield (*post*), in Hacconby parish.

6½ m., 5 BOURN Stat., remarkable as probably the only railway stat. in England that can boast of antiquity. It was a red-brick Elizabethan house with gabled porch, called *Red Hall*, belonging to the Digbys. There is a branch here to Spalding (Rte. 7), which does not pass by any object of interest.

Bourn is a town of great antiquity, deriving its name from its copious springs or *burns*, of which excellent aerated waters are made. It is the scene of much of Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake,' and his graphic description may be quoted: "In Kesteven of Lincolnshire, between the forest and the fen, lies the good market town of Bourn, the birthplace, according to all tradition, of two great Englishmen; of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, justly remembered throughout all time; and of Hereward the Wake, not [?] unjustly, perhaps, long forgotten. Two long streets meet opposite [near] the house where Burleigh was born, one from Spalding and the eastern fens, the other from the forest and the line of old Roman road on the north. From thence the Watergang Street leads

[*Lincolnshire.*]

by the side of clear, running streams to the old Priory [Abbey] Ch., and the great labyrinth of grass-grown banks, which was once the castle of the Wakes. Originally, it may be, those earthworks were a Roman camp, guarding the King Street or Roman Road, which splits off from the Ermine Street near Castor, and runs due north through Bourn to Sleaford. They may have guarded too the Car-Dyke, or great Catch-water drain [see Thurlby, *ante*], which runs from Peterborough northwards into the heart of Lincolnshire, a still enduring monument of Roman genius. Their site, not on one of the hills behind, but on the dead flat meadow, was determined doubtless by the noble fountain, *bourn* or *brunne*, which rises among the earthworks, and gives its name to the whole town. In the flat meadow bubbles up still the great pool of limestone water, crystal clear, suddenly and at once; and runs away, winter and summer, a stream large enough to turn many a mill, and spread perpetual verdure through the flat champaign-lands."

The **Parish Ch.** consists of the nave of the monastic Ch., and is of more interest than is promised by the exterior. There is some good and interesting arcade work on the lower part of the front, and a canopied stoup. It was clearly intended to rebuild the nave in fine E.E., but the work stopped short with the unfinished towers and part of the N. arcade. The southern tower was heightened in the Perp. period, while the northern was left incomplete. The clerestory and W. door are Perp., but an E.E. triplet has again replaced the Perp. W. window. Both aisle arcades are late Norm. with massive piers and cushion capitals. The font has the inscription in black letter: *Jesus est nomen quod est super omne nomen*. The Ch. greatly needs a better chancel and efficient restoration, and there are hopes that

the second tower may now be carried up.

The **Abbey**, of which this was the ch., was founded by Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, in 1138, for twelve Augustinian Canons. His daughter, Emma, married Hugh Wake, and the Ch. became the principal burial-place of the great Wake family, and afterwards of the Earls of Kent. At the Dissolution it was valued at 157*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and was granted to Sir Richard Cotton. There are few if any remains. A quatrefoil window in a mill at the station-gate is said to have come from it.

On l. of the road from the stat. is the site of the once famous **Castle**, of which nothing remains but a small mound, some traces of the moats, and some bowslits in a barn. In one corner rises the *Peterspool* of Kingsley's description, with such abundance that it soon becomes a navigable channel to the river Glen, and thence to the Wash. It is probable that this was originally a Roman station, selected from the advantage of the spring, and that it was adopted by the English and Norman lords as the site of their castle. Edward III. was entertained here by Thomas, Lord Wake, the descendant of Hereward, in 1330. The keep, flanked by four square towers, stood in the centre on an artificial mound surrounded by an inner moat, and round it was the outer baily enclosed by a moat. When Leland visited it, in the reign of Henry VIII., there only appeared "great ditches, and the dungeon hill of an ancient castle," so that its destruction is not due, as local tradition asserts, to Cromwell, who garrisoned the site.

Kingsley's 'Hereward' starts with the astonishing theory that he was the son of the great Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and the famous Countess Godgifu (Godiva) of Coventry, thus varying from his legendary life in the 'Gesta Herwardi Saxonis,' which

is followed, faithfully enough, for the rest of his life. The chronicle assigned to Ingulf is probably a mere compilation of the 15th century, and of little historical value. (See *Crowland*, Rte. 4.) Hereward's real history, as Prof. Freeman says, is so interesting that we cannot but wish to know more of him, though most of what is given as his history is purely legendary. There is an elaborate pedigree of him in the '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Report*' for 1861, according to which he was a son of Leofric, Saxon Thane of Bourn, and Edgifu (Ediva) his wife. Whether he was really a son of any Leofric, or even a native of Bourn at all, is entirely uncertain. His history, which is hopelessly blended with legend and is best known from Kingsley's story, is certainly connected with this corner of the county, and with the great Fen monasteries of Crowland, Peterborough, and Ely; and he is the romantic representative of the last great struggle made against the Conqueror, the scene of which was the Fenland. The family of Wake claims descent from him. The elder branch, represented by Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, was absorbed in the Plantagenets by marriage with the Black Prince, but the younger branch, in direct line, still survives in the adjoining county of Northampton.

But even if Hereward be dismissed to the realm of legend, Bourn has very distinguished townsmen. It is highly probable that the great Lord Treasurer Burghley was born at a house in West Street. His mother was the daughter of William Heckington, of Bourn. Another really great name is Robert Manning, a native of Malton, and Canon of the Gilbertine Priory of Six Hills (Rte. 18), but generally known as Robert de Brunne, from his long residence in the Abbey here. Here he wrote his 'Chronicle of the History of England,' 1338, an English metrical

version of the ‘French Chronicles of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Peter Langtoft.’ (See Langtoft, Rte. 1.) “*It was a Lincolnshire man, a Bourn man, who gave the English language its present shape.* Standard English is the speech of the Gyrwas, thrown into a literary form by Robert Manning of Bourn.”—E. A. Freeman. Of this chronicle only two ancient MSS. are extant, one in the Library of the Inner Temple, the other at Lambeth. A less desirable native to claim is the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, whose execution for forgery created such a sensation in 1777.

Excursion from Bourn. Grimsthorpe Castle.

The Chs. in the immediate neighbourhood are not of high importance, the best being those on the line to Sleaford. The principal excursion is to ♂*Grimsthorpe Castle (Lord Willoughby d’Eresby), the finest seat in Lincolnshire, Burghley being just outside the county. It is in the parish of Edenham, the Ch. of which should be visited at the same time for its splendid series of monuments. The Castle is about equidistant from the stats. of Bourn and Little Bytham (Rte. 1); Edenham Ch. is about 1 m. nearer to Bourn.

Grimsthorpe Castle is a very large quadrangular building, of various dates and rather sombre aspect. The oldest part is the embattled S.E. tower, called King John’s Tower, which appears to be of the late 12th or early 13th cent., and contains vaulted rooms and a newel staircase. The E., S., and W. fronts are of Tudor architecture, and, according to Fuller, were hastily raised by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in order to entertain Henry VIII. on his progress through the county in 1541, the duke having obtained a lion’s share of the plunder of the monasteries in Lincolnshire. From the

inner court the outline of the Tudor Banqueting Hall, with oriels and projecting porch, can be seen. The N. front is by Vanbrugh, about 1720, and consists of a centre with lofty Italian windows, and statuary on the battlement, flanked by two massive wings resembling towers. Before the front is a court enclosed by an iron railing with gateway towers. The principal feature of the interior is the Great Hall, 110 ft. long, and rising to the full height of the roof, with a staircase at each end, on the W. of which is the Chapel, where there is a picture by Velasquez. Above is the State Dining-Room. In this is the Gobelin tapestry, which the Duke of Suffolk came into possession of by his marriage with Mary, the widow of Louis XII. of France. Beyond are the State Drawing-Rooms, which contain large collections of family portraits, statuary, marbles, and china, not calling for any special description. Among other interesting objects, several Coronation robes and chairs used at the Coronation-banquets of various Kings of England will be noticed; they are a perquisite of the Lords Willoughby d’Eresby as hereditary Great Chamberlains of England. The most important pictures are some fine portraits, including the famous general, Peregrine Lord Willoughby; Charles I. and family, Vandyck; James I. in his Coronation robes; Montague Bertie, Vandyck; and several by Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of which, in the dining-room, is said to have been his last work. In the Prince’s Bedroom are no less than 7 Holbeins, including the painter himself, Henry VIII., and Francis I. A pair of pictures, ‘Noon’ and ‘Afternoon,’ in a private room, are from Hogarth’s series of ‘The four times of the day,’ painted in 1738. The other two belong to Sir William Heathcote, and were shown at the Exhib. of Old Masters, in 1885. The best views are from

the west side of the house, over the park.

The Park, though flat, is exceedingly well-wooded, and has some fine old oaks and hawthorns, and a noble chestnut avenue leading to Little Bytham Stat. It is of great size, 2000 acres in all, and has a large sheet of water of about 100 acres. The deer-park, which occupies about 1200 acres, is noted for its herds, not only of fallow deer, but of the original red deer, which are said to have been bred here for centuries. It should be noted that at certain times of the year these deer are dangerous. In the park, near the S. end of the lake, stood the **Abbey of Vaudey** (*vallis Dei*), which was founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, as a colony from the Cistercians of Fountains, and settled first at Castle Bytham (Rte. 1), but shortly afterwards removed here. It had an abbot and 13 monks, and was valued at the Dissolution at 124*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, when it was granted, like so many other monasteries, to the King's brother-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk. In Stukeley's time, 1736, the foundations were very visible, and the remains were chiefly formed into a gate-house. Only a few masses of masonry can now be seen. The Abbey maintained a hall for students at Stamford, when that was the seat of a university (see *Stamford*, Rte. 2). The tenor bell at Edenham is said to have come from here.

Grimsthorpe has always descended since the reign of Henry VIII. with the Barony of Eresby. The Willoughby family derive their name from the manor of Willoughby, near Alford, granted by the Conqueror. About 1300 Sir William de Willoughby married the heiress of the Baron Bek of Eresby, and his son John, the founder of the chantry chapel at Spilsby (Rte. 14), became the 1st Lord Willoughby de Eresby. William, the 9th Lord, married Mary

de Salinas, a Spanish attendant of Katharine of Aragon, and was a great favourite of Henry VIII., who granted him the manor of Grimsthorpe, part of the forfeited estate of Lord Lovel. His only daughter Katharine, Duchess of Suffolk, married Richard Bertie, 1553, and their son, Peregrine, 11th Baron, was the famous Elizabethan captain. There is a portrait of him at Grimsthorpe, and another at Uffington (Rte. 2). His romantic history is told by Bp. Trollope in the '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*' for 1865. The Duchess was one of the leading spirits of the Reformation, and Latimer was a frequent visitor at Grimsthorpe. On the extinction of the Dukedom of Ancaster in this family, in 1809, and the passage of the Earldom of Lindsey to the Berties of Uffington, this estate descended in the female line of Willoughby. The present Baron was the 2nd Lord Aveland. The history of this great family can be almost completely studied in the two fine series of monuments in Spilsby and Edenham Churches.

***Edenham Ch.**, 1 m. from the Castle, stands to it in the same relation as Bottesford to Belvoir, and is a perfect museum. Externally it seems entirely a Perp. building, with tall tower and large porch and clerestory, but it has a good E.E. doorway, and fine and spacious E.E. arcades with clustered and filleted piers, much disfigured by yellow wash. In an extraordinary position in the W. front of the tower, 40 ft. from the ground, is a brass of an Archbishop in vestments and pallium, apparently late 15th cent. It is probably not sepulchral, but a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the patron saint of the donor of the tower, the rivets of whose brass, in kneeling attitude, are seen lower down. The font is a large and fine specimen of Trans., with 8 shafts of Purbeck, each division including 2

lancets. The seating of the Ch. is in dark wood, and heavy, but includes some good Perp. bench-ends and seats. The brass lectern and chandelier are fine. In the W. windows of the aisles is some old German glass, including St. Romain, St. John Evangelist, and St. Katharine; and the heads of both E. and W. windows are of foreign glass. Under the tower, and hardly treated in accordance with their value, are a Perp. altar-tomb, on which are set fine 14th-cent. effigies of a knight and lady; effigies from altar-tombs of a lady and two of the Neville family; and the shaft of a very early cross with Runic knots.

The Chancel is entirely given up to monuments of the Bertie family. On the N. side is a very lofty one of the 1st Duke of Ancaster, 1723, with life-size effigy by Scheemakers; in front of it are two grand marble pillars. E. of it, Peregrine, 2nd Duke, a Cupid holding medallion of his Duchess, Jane Brownlow, 1741. On S. side Peregrine, 3rd, and Robert, 4th Duke, 1778 and 1779. The father is seated on a cannon holding a medallion of his wife; the son, a very handsome man in a toga, is holding the Chamberlain's staff; above is a medallion of the Marquis of Lindsey, who died young. Then come a pretty tablet in relief of the Hon. F. Burrell, who died when a baby, 1819, and a bust of Lord Gwydyr, 1820; and finally an immense monument, 1738, with no less than 7 busts, and a funeral urn of Robert, 3rd Earl of Lindsey, and his sons and daughters. From his 5th son, Lord Albemarle Bertie, who is buried at West Theddlethorpe, come the present Earls of Lindsey of Uffington (Rte. 2). Over the family pew in the N. aisle are two tablets; Richard Bertie, 1686, and the gallant Robert Bertie, 1st Earl of Lindsey, 1642, and Montague, 2nd Earl, 1664. Earl Robert fell at the battle of Edge Hill, while leading

on the Lincolnshire Regiment. His son was taken prisoner while attempting to rescue his father, who died in his arms. "He was a man," says Clarendon, "of noble extraction, high personal honour, keen feelings, considerable military experience acquired abroad, and of habits somewhat free and extravagant." The splendid gold communion-plate of this ch., collected for the late Lord Willoughby from Spain, France, and Italy, is among the most valuable in England.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., Morton Road Stat. Morton has a large and stately cruciform Ch., with lofty central tower. The W. front and porch are fine Perp.; the nave arcades E.E., the chancel Dec. In the N. transept is a canopied credence, and in the chancel, trefoiled sedilia and piscina. The font is Perp., with emblems of the Crucifixion. The stone base of the rood-screen with castellated parapet remains. There is much stained glass, but none of it good.

1 m. N., l. of line, is the unrestored Ch. of Hacconby—a very Danish name. The tower is E. E., and like that of Morton is built of ashlar alternated with rubble, and has a graceful spire, and a complete ring of 4 bells dated 1596. The nave arcades are E.E., the font Norm., and perfectly plain. N. of the chancel is a Perp. chantry, with stone seating round the walls. On the N. side of the chancel are a priest's door and a low-side window, of which the lower part is only protected by a grating. There are several interesting monuments: a recumbent effigy under the arch of the chantry; a slab of a priest in the chancel; two slabs with crosses in the S. aisle; and a curious acrostic of John Audley, 1648, in the chantry. Two good 14th-cent. chests and some old benches should also be noticed. At Stainfield, 2 m. W., on the King-street, a branch of the Ermine-

street, there seems to have been a Roman station, and many coins have been found here. The attraction to the Romans was probably the chalybeate springs, of which there are several in the district. In the last cent. the Stainfield baths were for a time quite fashionable.

Dunsby Ch., 1 m. further, has a very good Dec. tower; in the W. face of it is a statue of a saint. The S. arcade, chancel-arch, and S. door are E.E.; the porch and chantry, Dec. The Perp. octagon font is curious for its inscription, "*In principio (in monogram) ih̄s, x̄rs., Maria . . . baptista*"; which leaves open a variety of interpretation. The chancel descends from the nave, usually a sign of dedication to St. John Baptist; but this ch. is now ded. to All Saints, and properly was ded. to St. Andrew. The old moated manor house of the Green family stood on the site of the present **Manor House** (Mr. Justice Lawrence), S. of the Ch.

12 m. Rippingale Stat. The Ch. is a handsome Dec. building, with a tall Perp. tower, E.E. porch, and spacious S. aisle extending the full length of the ch., and separated from the nave by an arcade of 6 bays. The E. end has been rebuilt. It is remarkable for the number of its monuments, mostly in the S. chantry chapel. The earliest are two 13th-cent. cross-legged effigies of knights in chain-mail, said to be Guy and Goband, former lords of Rippingale. By the S.E. window is a late 14th-cent. effigy of an ecclesiastic with open book on his breast, who appears from Holles' notes to be John de Thorpe. Somewhat earlier is the rich ogee recessed tomb of Lady Margaret Goband, with two armed men at the head, and a monk at the feet. Next is a late 15th-cent. altar-tomb of a knight, much mutilated, with two wives, who appears from Holles' notes to have been of the De Quincey

family. In the pavement is a slab of a Marmion, 1505, bereft of its brasses, and in the chancel a monument of the Brownlow family. Only the canopy of the rood-screen remains. **Ringston Hall**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., was successively the seat of the Goband, Bowet, Marmion, Haslewood, and Brownlow families, but on the removal of the last to Belton (Rte. 1) the Hall fell into decay and only mounds remain. Part of a cross remains on the village green.

Kirkby Underwood Ch., 1 m. W., has a Perp. tower, and E.E. arcades, of which the N. one is built into the wall. **Dowsby Ch.**, 2 m., beyond Rippingale Stat., was nearly rebuilt in restoration, including the chancel, with its E.E. chancel-arch, and the S. arcade. Some Norm. fragments are built into the E. wall of the aisle. The tower and S. aisle are Perp. In the S. aisle is a recumbent effigy of Etheldreda Rigdon, and in the vestry several late brasses of the Burrell family, who formerly lived at the Hall, a picturesque Elizabethan house.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Billingborough and Horbling Stat. It will be well worth while for a tourist to halt here. The two closely adjacent villages together make up a town of about 2000 people with two very fine chs.; and several places of interest, especially Folkingham, Sempringham, and Aslackby, are best reached from this stat. **Billingsborough**, close to the stat., like Billinghay near the Witham, preserves the name of the great tribe of the Billings, the royal race of the Varini or Warings. The name is found in 13 places in England. It is a large handsome village, possessing, like many others in this part, abundant mineral springs, and an old Elizabethan hall, the seat of the Toller family, now divided into two. The *Ch. is striking from the height of its spire, and the long range of clerestory windows. The

late Dec. tower, at the W. end of the N. aisle, is remarkably slender for its height, but of excellent stonework, and both it and the spire are singularly plain. It is finely vaulted below the belfry. This Ch. is almost wholly, except its Perp. clerestory, of the Decorated period, combining its two varieties, and the tracery of the aisle windows and the great W. window is varied and rather remarkable. The late Dec. S. doorway is singularly covered by an earlier Geom. Dec. porch. The aisle arcades and chancel-arch are exceptionally lofty. The chancel has been recently rebuilt.

By the road to Horbling ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is one of the tumuli that once abounded in the district, many of which have been destroyed. Their history is uncertain, very few having been properly explored, but they are generally believed to be Danish barrows. *Horbling Ch. is a less striking, but much older and perhaps more interesting building; it is of very varied dates, cruciform with a central tower. This tower, built on bad foundations at its erection, c. 1130, has been the bane of the building. It had soon to be taken down nearly to the ground and partly rebuilt in the Trans. period, of which the piers and arches N. and S. remain; while somewhat later the present E.E. tower was carried up, and soon necessitated a reconstruction of the E. and W. arches. The tower and arcades are at present in a very perilous condition, and lean alarmingly. Of the original late Norm. Ch., the chancel walls, part of the S. transept, and a fragment of the arcade on the W. front remain. The N. arcade is good late Trans. or E.E., the S. arcade early Dec., the N. aisle and N. transept, later Dec., and the S. aisle, S. transept, great W. window, clerestory, and tower pinnacles Perp., all of good design. The font is Perp., with a diapered stem and instruments of the Passion. The

E. window is a modern triplet; below it runs a peculiar Norm. zig-zag arcading. The principal monument is one of the 14th cent. in the N. transept, of the De la Maine family, having kneeling effigies of a knight and a lady in butterfly head-dress. Above it is a representation of the Crucifixion, which seems to show that it was used as an Easter sepulchre. By the N. door is the pedestal of a stoup, and over it a curious cross. The manor house of the Browne family is near the Ch.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is the site of **Bridge End Priory**, now overgrown with grass, on the *Holland Road*, a Roman road leading from the Midland Counties to the Wash. It was a small Gilbertine cell of Sempringham, founded about 1200. 1 m. from it, half-way between Horbling and Helpringham Stat. (Rte. 4), is the beautiful cruciform Dec. Ch. of **Swaton*, where the chancel, transepts, and lower part of the central tower are good examples of the very earliest variety of the style; the nave and its aisles are much loftier specimens of the later. The side windows of the chancel still retain the lancet form, while the E. window has the earliest form of tracery. The treatment of the E. and W. ends—about 1250 and 1320 respectively—should be compared as good types of both kinds, the former remarkable for great delicacy, and the latter for great richness of detail. The nave and aisles are covered by a single roof with a turreted battlement. The nave much resembles Helpringham, and is probably by the same hand, but is distinguished by the cruciform shape of the Ch., the absence of clerestory, and the very low arches of the tower. The font is a very good one of the same date, diapered with 4-leaved ornament and surrounded by ball-flower. A piscina in the chancel and another in the N. transept, some good 15th-cent. stalls and reading-desk, and a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady, with feet on a dog

lying on its side, at the W. end of the N. aisle, should be noticed.

***Sempringham**, 1½ m. S.W., deserves a visit not only as having a fine fragment of its once famous Priory Ch., but as the birthplace of the founder of the Gilbertine order, the only English order of monks in origin, and specially connected with this county. St. Gilbert was the son of a Norman knight of Sempringham, born about 1083. He held the rectories of Sempringham and Torrington, near Wragby, and was chaplain to Bp. Alexander of Lincoln, "the castle-builder." Alexander favoured his design of founding a religious house which should receive both men and women. Gilbert intended it to be of the Cistercian order, but as the cautious Cistercians refused to undertake the responsibility of a nunnery, he framed a set of rules for a new order, which was instituted by a bull of Pope Eugne III., 1131. These rules were eclectic, those for the monks rather resembling the Augustinian, for the nuns the Benedictine code; but the main peculiarity was the residence of both under one roof, though with the strictest separation enforced, a wall even parting them at mass. When Alexander moved his Cistercians from Haverholme (Rte. 4) to Louth Park (Rte. 13), he gave their former house to the Gilbertines. Gilbert lived to see at least 13 houses, containing about 1500 nuns and 700 canons. Most of these were in Lincolnshire, viz. Sempringham, Haverholme, St. Katharine's at Lincoln, Alvingham, Bolington, North Ormsby, Catley, Sixhills, Tunstal, and Newstead; Bridge End (*ante*) was founded soon after his death. The order maintained also a hall for students at Stamford. In 1164, Gilbert was arrested by Henry II., because Becket had been sheltered at Haverholme, but was soon released. He is said to have lived to the age of

106, and to have died at Sempringham in 1189. He was canonised in 1202, and his remains were transferred to Lincoln Minster. The dress of the order was a black cassock with white hood, and the canons wore beards. The Priory was valued at the Dissolution at 359*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and was granted to Lord Clinton, who built a fine house in the parish out of the ruins, of which the foundations are visible. Nothing remains of the Priory, beyond a few mounds, except a large portion of the nave, which serves as the Parish Ch. It stands on a hill ½ m. from its principal hamlet of Pointon (the key is kept here). It consists of 4 very massive late Norm. bays, to which a Perp. central tower was added. The apsidal chancel is modern, the Norm. chancel and transepts having been unhappily pulled down in 1788; a Norm. door from them is inscribed in a dovecote at Laundon House, Throckingham. There is a rich Norm. S. doorway, and the old door of fir with its iron scroll-work is noticeable. The font and some old benches are Perp. This interesting Ch. is now in excellent order, and saved from further devastation.

The neat but decayed little town of Folkingham, still possessing a large old coaching-inn, is about 3 m. W. of Billingborough Stat. Between the two is the fine old manor-house of Birthorpe, which occupies three sides of a square. Folkingham Ch. has a very fine Perp. W. tower, which, being on a hill, is conspicuous for some distance. The nave arcades are early Dec., the aisles somewhat later, the chancel, which has a different axis from the nave, is E.E. and Dec., with a Norm. pier in the N. wall, once opening into a chantry-chapel. The dark oak Perp. screen is one of the richest in the county; the doorway and steps to it remain. There are good Dec. sedilia and some Perp. bench-ends. Over the debased

S. porch is a priest's chamber with fireplace. At the restoration two Dec. niches with fragments of their statues were discovered, and between them a carved lily. The E. window is by *Ward and Hughes*.

The **Castle**, of which only earthworks remain, stood on an eminence S. of the town. It was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Ghent, and about 1300 to the De Beaumonts.

Some interesting places may, perhaps, be reached more conveniently from Folkingham than from Sleaford. **Aslackby** (pron. *Azelby*), 2 m. S., has the remains of one of the five Preceptories of the Knights Templars in the county, established at the end of the 12th cent. The round church fell about 1800, and nothing remains but a picturesque Dec. tower, c. 1320, which may be compared with the other Templars' tower at Temple Bruer (Rte. 1). It has a machicolated parapet with battlements, and the lower story is groined with numerous heraldic shields, the Templars' cross being in the centre. Of the **Castle**, which belonged to the De Ryes, only some earthworks remain. The Ch. has a Perp. tower and nave, and E.E. chancel, but is of no great interest. 1 m. W. is a historical spot called **Aveland**, which gives its name to the hundred. It is a parallelogram surrounded by what has been a moat, probably the site of some very ancient castle, or rather a thane's hall, where the sessions for the hundred used to be held until recently under an oak.

Walcot, 1½ m. N.W. of Folkingham, has an interesting Ch., with Dec. tower and disproportionately lofty crocketed broach-spire. The E.E. nave arcade is very remarkable for having been at some date *inverted*, the caps now serving as bases, and poor battlemented caps having been substituted. The aisles are Dec. with square-headed windows. There are several other notice-

able features in this Ch., especially a beautiful ogee priest's door, crocketed with leaves, which was probably originally a low-side window, as it has a groove for glazing, and only comes down 2 ft. from the ground. Notice also a curious double hagioscope S. of the chancel-arch, projecting from which is a piscina; a small bracket with square opening on the N. side, perhaps for an alms-box; a piscina in the sill of a chancel window; numerous good square bench-ends and a fine 14th-cent. chest; and the graceful E.E. circular font with a double border of leafage.

The other churches beyond Walcot are of less interest. **Newton Ch.**, 1 m. further, has a tall E.E. tower with Perp. upper story, and round tower-arch. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt, but contains some features worth notice, especially two early Dec. windows curiously close together in the S. aisle, a hagioscope in each of the chantry chapels, and two incised slabs in the N. aisle. **Haceby Ch.**, 1½ m. W., has a massive E.E. tower with Dec. upper stage and plain round tower-arch. In this parish, on the Roman *Holland Road*, several remains of tessellated pavements and other traces of Roman habitation were found in 1818. **Braceby Ch.**, 1 m. S.W., has a good E.E. arcade and chancel-arch, early Perp. clerestory, and double bell-gable. **Sapperton Ch.**, 1 m. S. of it, has some points of interest, including a Perp. roof with several quaint figures, an incised effigy of a lady in hood and wimple, the hour-glass stand of the pulpit, a tub-shaped font, and a rather large fragment of old glass. The tower is E.E. with short spire; the arches of a destroyed aisle remain in the N. wall. **Pickworth Ch.**, 3 m. from Folkingham, has E.E. tower and Dec. broach spire, with a pretty cusped opening on the S. side of the tower. The nave is Trans. Norm., with Dec. aisles added. There

were several chantry-chapels to this ch., one at W. end of S. aisle, and another at E. end, of which a richly carved piscina remains. The chancel is Dec., with two low-side windows, sedilia, piscina, and aumbry, but is spoilt by the barbarous roof. A Perp. oak rood-screen, with the circular turret for the staircase, several old square benches, and the old S. door may be noticed.

2 m. from Folkingham, or 3 from Billingborough Stat., is the fine large *Ch. of Threckingham, a place of considerable interest. It was apparently a Roman station, standing where *Mareham Lane*, a branch of the Ermine Street, crosses the *Holland Road* or *Salters' Way*. The earlier name of the place was *Laundon*, and its later name of course was derived from the tribe of the Trekings, but owing to the fact that three Danish chieftains fell in the great battle fought at *Stow Green*, on the road to Billingborough, in 870, where Morkere, Lord of Bourn, and Earl Algar utterly routed the Danes, these "three kings" are locally supposed to have given a name to the place—a curious instance of popular etymology. Stow Green was afterwards famous for a great fair, one of the most ancient chartered fairs in the kingdom, held on the first Thursday and Friday in July. The Ch. stands on high ground, and has a fine E.E. tower and a heavy but interesting broach spire, early Dec., about 150 ft. high. The E.E. tower-arch is fine and deeply cut. Thenave arcades are mostly early Dec. with pillars of various shape and richly-cut foliage. The S. porch is good early Dec. with arcading, and has some interesting old ironwork on its inner door; the N. door and aisle are of later Dec. There is no chancel-arch, and the same roof covers nave and chancel. The chancel is chiefly Trans. Norm., of which the E. end is a good example, having three

circular-headed windows, separate outside, but connected by a plain arcade within. In the N. wall is a blocked Trans. arcade with early stiff foliage, which opened into a destroyed chantry-chapel. The bowl of the font is E.E. with shallow arcading, but its stem is Perp., with a defaced inscription, *Ave Maria gratia P. D. P.*, in the mouldings. In the nave are some singular late bench-ends. At the W. end, removed from the churchyard, are three 14th-cent. stone coffins, popularly believed to be those of the "three kings" of 870, really of course of the Threckingham family. Besides these there are the fine recumbent effigies of a knight, in chain-mail, and lady of the same family, probably removed from the chantry-chapel, and perhaps the rebuilders of the nave. The knight is supposed to be Lambert de Treckingham, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, c. 1300.

Spanby Ch., close to the line, is only a fragment of an early Dec. ch.; it has a remarkable E.E. font, and a good slab with cross, dated 1414.

20½ m. **Aswarby and Scredington Stat.** **Scredington Ch.**, on rt., has been almost completely rebuilt. It has an E.E. door and font, and Dec. N. aisle. At the W. end are two altar-tombs, one with brass of William Pyle, 1403; the other, with effigy of Thomas Wyke, rector, a little later, in Eucharistic vestments. **Aswarby** (only another form of *Asgarby*, also in this neighbourhood, a Danish name), 2 m. W. of the stat., has a tall Perp. tower and plain spire. The Ch. is Perp. except the Dec. N. aisle. The fine N. doorway and rather curious font are both Trans., c. 1180. **Aswarby Hall** (Sir Thomas Whichcote) is a family house of the Carres of Sleaford, and has a few old portions. It stands in a flat but well-wooded park, in which is a mound supposed to be a Danish

barrow, crowned with a venerable oak. **Swarby Ch.**, on the other side of the park (the names seem identical in origin), has had its aisle-windows barbarously mutilated in order to bring the aisles under one roof with the nave. It has a good Perp. tower with a stone pyramidal roof, on the W. face of which is an inscription in lead, "John Thurlow of this Town. God have mercy." Within, a carved figure on a bracket at the E. end of S. aisle of Our Lord showing the 5 wounds, the E.E. font, and a canopied niche in the E. wall, may be noticed, and in the churchyard a recumbent effigy.

2 m. from Scredington Stat., or 3 m. from Folkingham, is **Osbourneby**, which has an interesting Ch., entirely of Dec. date, c. 1320, except the lower part of the tower, E.E., and the Perp. chancel arch. The tower finishes with curious abruptness, and must have been meant for a spire. The font is Trans. Norm., and has intersecting arcades ornamented with nail-head. In the chancel are three beautiful Dec. canopied sedilia. This Ch. has also an unusual quantity of late Perp. carved seats remaining, many of them with figure-subjects, such as Adam and Eve, St. George and the Dragon, a fox preaching to geese, &c. **Scot Willoughby Ch.**, 1 m. W., rebuilt in 1826, has nothing of interest but a plain E.E. font; and **Dembleby**, 1 m. further still, has only a modern Norm. Ch. by *Kirk*, retaining, however, its old Trans. chancel-arch, and a Trans. stoup on a stem, which is used as a font. **Aunsby Ch.**, 3 m. from Scredington, deserves a visit, although it has been almost entirely rebuilt, this having been done with great care. The lower part of the tower is E E., the broach-spire is fine early Dec., and remarkable as having a Perp. crown for a finial, with the inscription "Ave Maria."

The N. arcade and the piers of the chancel-arch are Norm. The windows of the Perp. S. aisle have panelling between the double sills. A piscina outside the N. aisle shows that, though it still overlaps the chancel, it was once even longer. The font is Trans. Norm. and fine, a cylinder with four shafts forming a square plan, and set upon a high base.

Close to the line, a little beyond Scredington Stat., is part of a mediæval boundary-cross. The branch of the Ermine Street by which it stands is called **Mareham Lane**, from the moated grange of Mareham, of which foundations are visible.

The line unites with the G. E. and G. N. joint Rly. and the Grantham and Boston line, and reaches, at 24 m.,

♂ **SLEAFORD** Junct. (Rte. 6).

ROUTE 6.

GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD AND BOSTON. 32 m.

This line, as far as Honington Junct. ($6\frac{1}{4}$ m.), where the lines to Lincoln and Boston diverge, is described in Rte. 1.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ m., ***Ancaster** Stat., a most interesting village to an archaeologist. The name shows its Roman origin or occupation. It was the last station on the Ermine Street before Lincoln, and its identification with *Gausennae* of the Antonine Itinerary, which comes between *Durobrivae* (Castor, near Peterborough) and *Lindum*, is maintained by some as against Great Casterton (Rte. 2). The camp was a

parallelogram of about 9 acres, of which the whole fosse is traceable, and at the S.E. corner (turning to the l., just beyond the Ch.) is nearly perfect. The main street irregularly divides it. Many interesting discoveries have been made here, such as coins in great quantities (2000 are said to have been found in one place), stone coffins, and cinerary urns; the most important were a Roman kiln, found in 1865, and a group of the *Deae Matres*, or givers of fertility, found in the churchyard 1831, and kept at the vicarage (see the ‘*Linc. Arch. Soc. Report* for 1863’). Stukeley was greatly in love with this place, and wished to establish half-yearly meetings of archaeologists here, in connection with the Spalding Society. He describes it as “a Roman castle, seated in the very bosom of the most delightful heath imaginable.” The line of the Ermine Street is seen at its best about here.

The Ch. is of greater antiquity than would be supposed from its exterior. It has a Dec. tower and thin Perp. spire. The massive Norm. N. arcade of 4 bays, with mouldings increasing in richness eastwards, is finely contrasted with the E.E. arcade of 3 bays S. A Norm. corbel-table and the outline of the Norm. E. windows can be seen in the chancel-wall. The font is Trans., with intersecting arcade. Parts of the screen worked into the seats and two effigies of ecclesiastics in the porch should be noticed.

The famous *Ancaster stone* is principally quarried in the adjoining village of Wilsford. It is an Inferior Oolite, which has the property of hardening quickly in the open air, and is now largely used for stone dressings in London.

Wilsford Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., much resembles Ancaster, but has a better proportioned Perp. spire. The S.E. angle of the nave externally and the N.E. angle internally show re-

mains of very early “long and short” work. The N. arcade is E.E. with round piers and arches, while the S. is Dec., and rather curious, having a large arch and a smaller one, over which is a blocked arch perhaps opening into a priest’s chamber over the chantry. On the N.E. of the nave are two Norm. pillars with a pointed arch opening into another chantry. The chancel is good E.E., except its Dec. E. window. There are several old bench-ends. There was a small alien Priory here belonging to the Abbey of Bec, granted in 1397 to Bourn Abbey, of which only foundations remain. The Hall, a picturesque building close to the Ch., is said to have been built in 1629 by Sir Charles Cotterel, a scholarly courtier of Charles II.

Kelby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., has a rather interesting little Ch., with a Trans. arcade, good Dec. windows, curiously carved corbels, and late Perp. carved benches, said to have come from the destroyed chapel of Culverthorpe Hall. Still further S. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ancaster Stat., and nearly 8 m. from Grantham or Sleaford) is **Heydour** (or Haydor) Ch. (from old Norse *heidr* = heath), which deserves a visit from any lover of stained glass. It has a tall Perp. tower and spire, a good Dec. nave, and E.E. chancel with handsome sedilia and founder’s tomb. The groined porch and traceried font are Dec. In the N. aisle are two beautiful *windows, dating from about 1380, which have been carefully re-set by Wailes. In one arc St. Edward, St. George, and St. Edmund, with shields below; in the other the three deacons, St. Vincent, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen. The other aisle window is by Wailes. In the N. chantry-chapel, now the vestry, are two hagioscopes, a marble monument of the last Countess of Coningsby by *Rijsbrach*, and a slab to the last Viscount, 1733, son of this Countess and Sir Michael New-

ton of Culverthorpe; who is traditionally said to have been taken at Culverthorpe by a pet monkey from his cradle, and dropped in the terror of pursuit from the roof on to the slabs. The parish register, however, expressly states that the body was brought from London to Heydour, so that if the story is true (it is told of other houses) it must have occurred in London. Culverthorpe Hall (Mrs. Lindley), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., is a handsome Italian building, with a good staircase painted by *Laguerre*. There was once a good portrait of Isaac Newton here, who belonged to a branch of the family that formerly owned the estate, but it has been removed to Hallingbury in Essex. The façade of the chapel still remains in the grounds.

13 m., Rauseby Stat. The Ch. stands on very high ground, nearly 2 m. N. of the stat., and forms a conspicuous landmark. The fine early tower and broach spire closely resemble that of Sleaford (which has been rebuilt), and they were probably by the same architect, but the spire of Rauseby is somewhat higher, and probably a little later. Both are among the earliest examples in England, and belong to the first quarter of the 13th cent. The nave and its aisles are Dec., the chancel modern. In the N. aisle is a 15th-cent. incised slab, and another in the S. aisle inserted under an earlier canopy. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. effigy of an ecclesiastic, and in the vestry the brass of William Styrlay, vicar, 1534, who built the former Tudor chancel. Some fragments of old glass, several bench-ends, and modern stained windows, of various merit may be noticed. The village is pretty, and has a restored cross on its old base. The Hall (Col. M. W. Willson) is a mod. Elizabethan building in a pretty park.

15 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., ♂SLEAFORD Stat., the

junction with the G. N. and G. E. joint Rlys. (Rte. 4), and also with the branch to Bourn (Rte. 5). This pleasant little town should be visited by every tourist for its grand Ch.; owing to its excellent rly. communication and the many noble chs. in the neighbourhood, it also forms one of the best centres for exploring the county.

History.—The history of the town has been fully described in an elaborate work by Bp. Trollope. The name, derived from the little river Slea, was anciently Eslaforde or Lafford. It may have been a small Roman station on the *King Street*, a *via vicinalis* of the Great Ermine Street, which passed from *Durobrivae* (Castor) to Lincoln. Such history as the town has is almost entirely connected with the **Castle**. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Remigius, the first Bp. of Lincoln, and this led to the erection of the castle by Bp. Alexander, about 1130, at the same time as those of Newark and Banbury in other parts of his diocese. Banbury is wholly destroyed, and of Sleaford Castle only a few fragments remain, but the shell of Newark (see *Handbook for Notts*) still shows the general type of these castles. They excited the not unnatural jealousy of Stephen, who seized Alexander and forced him to surrender them, but they were afterwards restored to the see. King John spent a night here after leaving Swineshead Abbey, where he was seized with his fatal illness, on the way to Newark Castle where he died, 1216. Bp. Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, and best known as the prelate who was ordered by the Council of Constance to exhume the remains of Wyclif, died here, 1431. Henry VIII. held a Council at Sleaford on his way from Grimsthorpe to Lincoln, 1541, either at Old Place, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E., which had been the seat of Lord Hussey, executed for his share in

the Lincolnshire rising, 1538, or, more probably, at the castle. The manor and castle were alienated by the subservient Bp. Henry Holbeche, and granted to the Duke of Somerset.

Holdingham, a hamlet of Sleaford, was the birthplace of Richard de Holdingham, author of the famous *Mappa Mundi*, c. 1314, preserved in Hereford Cathedral.

The town is a neat and regularly built one of 4 streets meeting in a market-place flanked on the E. side by the front of the beautiful Ch. Near the Stat. is a handsome cross, in memory of Henry Handley, Esq., M.P. for the county.

The ** Ch., which is ded. to St. Denis (it is remarkable that four in the neighbourhood have this rare dedication), stands quite in the front rank even in Lincolnshire, and is full of interest in every way. The spire, one of the earliest true spires in the kingdom, was struck by lightning during service on Sunday, Sept. 21, 1884, and had to be taken down; but has been rebuilt, stone for stone, by Kirk, except that the original lancets, of which the outline remained, have again replaced the Perp. W. window. The height is 144 ft. The tower is engaged in the aisles, as at Grantham and Newark. The two Trans. Norm. lower stages, c. 1180, are the oldest part of the front, which was perhaps completed by Bp. Rd. Gravesend, 1258–1279, who endowed the living. Much richness is given to the front by the later pierced parapet with its turrets, bell-cots, and pinnacles. Two ancient statues still remain in the niches. The fine gabled N. doorway cuts into the great window above it.

The nave, externally, is a good example of late flowing Dec., c. 1370, with an added modern N. aisle of the same character. It has 4 lofty Perp. bays on slender clustered pillars, with a rich Perp. clerestory,

and a fine porch on the S. side. The transept is a few years later than the aisles. The beautiful tracery of the Dec. windows should especially be noticed, particularly the grand 6-light window of the N. transept. The tower-arch and the hexagonal font are of about the same date. The Perp. strainer-arch to the tower at the W. end of the N. aisle, resembling the inverted crossing-arches of Wells Cathedral, forms a marked feature. Under the chancel-arch is a superb dark oak rood-screen, with its rich overhanging canopy boldly projecting in the centre, and its two staircases still remaining. The chancel was unfortunately rebuilt in late Perp. times, and, though spacious, is of little interest. There is a bold cross formed in the E. window. The modern reredos is handsome, but somewhat flat and cold.

The principal monuments are those of the great merchant family of Carre, of the 16th and 17th cent., of which the oldest is a brass in the chancel of George Carre (the male effigy lost) and wife, 1521. On each side of the chancel-arch is an alabaster altar-tomb; N., Robert Carre, 1590; S., Sir Edward Carre and wife, 1618. In the S. transept is the marble tomb of Sir Robert Carre, 1682, and a bust of his son, Sir Edward, the last of the family, on a bracket. In the S. aisle is a 13th-cent. slab, and on the tower staircase the inscription from an early brass of a priest. Two remarkable external inscriptions should also be noticed; under the E. window, early 15th cent., to Richard Dokke, and under the W. window of S. aisle, late 14th cent., to Wm. and Eliz. Harebeter. A great many of the windows are stained, but without any unity of design. The E. window is by Ward and Hughes, the E. window of S. aisle by Hardman. In the passage from the chancel to the ancient sacristy is an old desk with chained books, and in the vestry itself an

old chest containing an ancient frontal and Jacobean pulpit-cushion. The Ch. has a ring of 8 bells, and two smaller ones, of which the "Butter-bell" is interesting as the only survival of market-bells in the county. The curfew is rung here.

Part of the Vicarage is old, and has the date 1568 on a gable. There is a picturesque house, probably built by one of the Carres, at the E. end of the Ch., and another in Northgate. The Carre Hospital, on the S. side of the Ch., was rebuilt in 1844. The scanty remains of the Castle, of which the history has been already given, are in a field N.W. of the Stat., but consist only of mounds and a fragment of one tower.

Environs.—There are many splendid churches in the neighbourhood, among which *Heckington* and *Ewerby* are pre-eminent; besides these, *Helpingham*, *Silk Willoughby*, and the tower of *Great Hale* should be noticed. Nearly all are close to one or other of the numerous railways, Rtes. 4, 5, and 6. We will first notice those for which Sleaford is the nearest stat.

2 m. N. is *Leasingham*, which has a very fine Trans. tower and early Dec. broach spire, almost too large for the Ch. The curious form of the lower part of the belfry windows should be noticed. The W. and S. doors are Trans.; the porch, which has two finely carved angels, and the nave, Dec. The chancel is modern. An hour-glass stand is fixed on a pillar. The font is curious, and looks older than it is, being apparently a Tudor copy of a 14th-cent. one; the subjects are probably Marriage of the Virgin, the Temptation, Herodias and Salome, the Entry into Jerusalem, the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, and a male figure. Bp. Trollope, of Nottingham, to whom Lincolnshire archaeology owes so much, has long been Rector of Leasingham.

Between Leasingham and Lincoln, 16 miles over the dreary **Lincoln Heath**, once a great haunt of highwaymen, there is not a single village, but at 4 m., on left of the road, is a very ancient Ch. at **Cranwell**, which has some remains of primitive "long and short" work at the N.E. angle of the nave. The Ch. is mainly E.E., with a massive Norm. aisle arcade, a 17th-cent. double bell-gable, and some carvings from the destroyed Hall. **Brauncewell Ch.**, on rt. of road, 5 m., is of little interest.

Quarrington, 1 m. S., has a pretty and well-kept Ch., with Dec. tower and somewhat too slender spire, plain N. arcade, with cylindrical shafts, large traceried Dec. windows in S. wall, and modern apsidal chancel, all of the windows of which are filled with stained glass. Bp. Blomfield of London was once Rector. **Silk Willoughby**, 1 m. further (the curious name is merely derived from the hamlet of *Silkby*), has a beautiful Ch., "an admirable model for a small parish ch." (*Sharpe*), wholly Dec., c. 1350, except the Perp. chancel. The tower is one of the best proportioned in the district, with bold, deeply-cut lights; the parapet and spire, with double flying buttresses, are later, and good in outline, though poor in detail. The nave is unusually bold and lofty, and the aisle walls have been raised, so that they are under the same roof with the nave. The S. door is adorned with ball-flower, and has heads of Edward II. and Bp. Ardyn of Norwich, Lord High Treasurer. The late Norm. font is fine and unusual; partly left plain, but mostly surrounded by an intersecting arcade, with cable moulding and various ornaments. Most of the old bench-ends are still to be found, as well as a Jacobean pulpit, a good late Dec. screen, triple sedilia, and several slabs of the Ardyn family. In the

E. wall is a tall niche for a processional cross.

In the village is the base and shaft of a cross, with Evangelistic symbols, rare in this position, and the name of St. Matthew remaining.

Proceeding to Boston, the railway, at 2 m. beyond Sleaford, passes near **Kirkby Laythorpe** (orig. *Ledulf-thorpe*), where there is a small Ch., with square tower and no chancel-arch, of very various dates, the door being Norm., the arcade E.E., the aisle Dec., and the porch and screen Perp. A panelled octagon font from another destroyed ch. is kept at the school. 1 m. further the disproportionately tall tower and inadequate Perp. spire of **Asgarby** are conspicuous. This Ch. has a good Dec. nave, and a 15th-cent. wall-painting, representing a kneeling angel, probably from an Annunciation.

At $20\frac{1}{4}$ m. we reach **Heckington** Stat., a large village well known to all archaeologists for the great beauty of its magnificent **Ch., an absolutely pure example of late Dec., 1345–1380, without any admixture whatever of earlier or later work. It has been profusely illustrated in various architectural works, especially Bowman and Crowther's 'Churches of the Middle Ages.' The reason for the astonishing magnificence of this Ch. in a place which never was more than a village is that in 1345 the great Abbey of Bardney (Rte. 10), which already possessed a chantry here, obtained a royal license to appropriate the Ch. to its own use. The work was at once begun by Richard de Potesgrave, Vicar, whose tomb is in the chancel, and, from the arms of the Confessor, adopted by Richard II. in 1380, appearing on a shield over the porch, it cannot have been finished before that year. The N. transept and aisle were apparently

the parts built first, and the porch last. The excellence of the masonry throughout, and the mellow colouring taken by the stone, are very striking. The length is about 150 ft., and the breadth of the transept 85 ft.

The tower and spire, though an imposing mass, are somewhat injured, especially in the distant points of view, by the great size of the pinnacles. Both parapet and spire are unusually severe for the date, and aim at massive dignity. A few of the fine statues still remain in the niches. The nave is terminated eastwards by a turret and two lofty pinnacles. The N. aisle is somewhat plainer than the S., where the outline is broken by the grand porch, rich in decoration, which retains its original roof.

On entering, the effect of the nave is somewhat cold and bare, the internal ornamentation being almost entirely confined to the chancel. The nave arcades also are unusually low, owing to the great size given to the clerestory. The nave extends without aisles one bay east of the transept, which varies the outline unusually. The chancel-arch is made more ornate, and belongs to the same work as the chancel, but the screen is unfortunately gone. The hexagonal font stands high on steps, but is much mutilated, and has lost its sculptures. As at Sleaford, the transepts have a small supplementary flanking arch, of which the effect is not good. The transept windows are both fine. The piscinæ and part of the screens of the chantries remain, and a curious 14th-cent. bust, with raised hands, enclosed in a quatrefoil.

The Chancel, which is not now divided from the nave by a screen, and curiously seems to have been on the same floor-level, is one of the glories of Dec. architecture. The E. window, of 7 lights, is one of the

finest in England, probably taking rank after the E. windows of Carlisle, Lincoln, and Selby, and the W. window of York. It should also be compared with the (restored) E. window of Navenby, and the great transept window of its neighbour at Sleaford. On the N. side is the tomb of Richard de Potesgrave, appointed Vicar by Edward II. during a vacancy in the Abbey of Bardney, 1307, the builder of this grand chancel. It bears his mutilated effigy in eucharistic vestments. He was chaplain to Edward III., and was appointed to superintend the removal of Edward II.'s remains from Berkeley Castle to Gloucester. Next to it is the great treasure of the Ch., the magnificent **Easter Sepulchre**, perhaps the richest in England, except one of the same date at Hawton, near Newark (Rte. 2). There are two other examples of the kind in the county, besides several recesses used for the purpose—one in Lincoln Minster, and another at Navenby (Rte. 1). Most churches had an Easter Sepulchre, but in all except the richer buildings of the later periods, they were made of wood and movable, so that few have survived. For their use and its rite see Lincoln Minster (Rte. 1). Below are represented the Roman guards, in 14th-cent. armour. On the sides of the recess are the three women and the guarding angel; above, the risen Christ between two angels. Though extremely fine, and more varied than that of Lincoln, it is surpassed in richness, if not in delicacy, by the lovely carving at Hawton. On the S. side are three fine sedilia, with Christ and the Virgin in the centre, St. Barbara twice represented, St. Margaret, and St. Katharine, and beautiful canopied seats. In the N. wall some steps lead to an ancient vestry, which has a double piscina. Below is a groined undercroft, known as the "scaup (skull)-

[Lincolnshire.]

house." A beautiful S. door cuts across one of the windows. The Ch. was, of course, once rich in stained glass, and its loss gives an unfortunate coldness of colour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the other side of the stat. is **Great Hale**, the (unrestored) Ch. of which also belonged to Bardney Abbey, and before it lost its chancel must have been very spacious. The tower is of the most venerable antiquity, being, except the pinnacles, of the type which preceded and, especially in Lincolnshire, survived the Conquest; of this the best known examples are St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts at Lincoln. It is perfectly plain, and built of plastered rubble, except the quoins, with rude mid-wall shafts to the coupled belfry windows. There is a fine S. porch with wide doorway. The S. aisle is late E. E., the N. Dec. The wide E. E. nave has 5 bays of very tall round columns and pointed arches, but has lost its high roof. There being no chancel, the screen encloses the last bay of the aisle. Here are marble monuments to Robert Cawdron and 3 wives, 1605; Robert Cawdron, 2 wives and 20 children, 1652; and a robbed matrix of the brass of a priest used for another Cawdron. The font is good Dec., with cusped niches and quatrefoils. The fine Ch. of *Helpington* (Rte. 4) is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, and its stat. can be used for the return to Sleaford.

Heckington may also be combined with a visit to a ch. almost fine enough to be its rival at *Ewerby*, which stands on a hill 3 m. N.W. (4 m. from Sleaford). Between the two is **Howell**, a pretty and very interesting little Ch. with good Dec. double bell-gable. The S. door is Norm., the arcade Trans., and the chancel, which has no arch, is Dec. It has the original altar-slab, double projecting aumbries, a 15th-cent.

incised stone of John Croxby, rector, and 14th-cent. busts of a lady and child, under a recess, besides several other 15th-cent. slabs, and a monument of Sir Charles Dimok, c. 1600. The late Dec. font, given by Rd. de Hebden, 1373, has shields with heraldic bearings. There is a mutilated cross in the churchyard. ♂ Ewerby, 1½ m. further, was once a market town, and the base of its cross stands outside the churchyard. The *Ch., though not so large or elaborate as Heckington, is of nearly the same date and of very great beauty, the broach spire, 175 ft. high, being perhaps the best example of its kind in England. The tower stands engaged in the aisles. There can be no doubt that the same master-hand was employed here as at Heckington and Sleaford, and the carving is throughout extremely vigorous. The external outline is much injured by the present miserable roof of the nave. The porch has a cusped arch enclosed in a triangular pediment. The tower stands on 3 deep-cut open arches, and under it is a beautiful hexagonal Dec. font, having a Norm. bowl as its base. The nave is of only 3 bays with rather meagre pillars. There is no separation between nave and chancel except by a fine chancel-screen, somewhat resembling Sleaford. On the S. side of the chancel are good sedilia and piscina, behind the altar is an aumbry, and on the N. a canopied recess. In the N. chapel, which is enclosed by a fine screen of early date, is the rich tomb with effigy in chain-mail of the founder, Sir Alexander Aunsell, c. 1360, remarkable for the ornamental work of the mail and the arch above. There are several good modern stained windows.

About 5 m. from Heckington Stat., and much the same from Ruskington (Rte. 4) or Dogdyke (Rte. 10), is the interesting but very remote village of ♂ South Kyme, which possesses a

fine keep tower, and a portion of a Priory Church. Kyme Tower (keys kept at the farm-house) was built about the middle of the 13th cent. by one of the Umfraville family, to whom the lands had passed by marriage from the Kyme family. Their arms are on the keystone of the lowest story. As there were no fireplaces, except perhaps in the 4th story, the tower was probably used only as a keep. The rest of the mansion stood to the S., and communicated by a passage with the 1st floor. The top of the staircase is groined with fan tracery. From the top (77 ft.) there is a fine view of Tattershall Castle, Lincoln, and Boston.

The Priory, close by, was founded by Philip de Kyme, 1170, for Austin Canons. At the Dissolution there were 10 inmates. The present Ch. is simply a fragment of the S. aisle and a slice of the nave of a large cruciform Ch., with fine windows; it is all good late flowing Dec. except the doorway, which is rich late Norm., with a cable-moulding ending in snake-heads. In the niche over the fine porch is represented the Coronation of the Virgin. The interior is hardly worth a visit; it contains a Perp. font, and the brass inscription from a destroyed tomb of Lord Taylboys, 1530. The use of Norman names about here, as the *Vacherie* Farm, and *Bœuferie* Bridge, is curious. In North Kyme, 1 m. distant, is the site of a small Roman camp, which stood close to the Carr Dyke.

24½ m., ♂ Swineshead Stat., 2½ m. N. of the large village, once a market-town. The base of the market cross remains. If the Midland line from Melton to Boston is made, it will run through Swineshead. The prefix *Swin* is very common in Lincolnshire, but comes from totally different roots. In Swinethorpe and Swinhope it seems to be from the wild boar, though it may be from the Danish

name, Swegen; Swinderby is only a corruption of Sünderby, the southern village; while in Swineshead it comes from the *Swin*, or inlet of the Wash, which once reached up to the village. A bridge over this inlet was only taken down at the end of last century. The lower stage of the very conspicuous tower of its fine *Ch. is Dec., with Perp. upper stage, and a disproportionately small spire springing from an octagon. Both porches are fine; the S. porch is panelled, with crocketed and pinnacled pediments. The N. aisle is Perp., but the grand and very wide nave of 6 bays, the clerestory, and S. aisle are Dec. The arcades stand clear of the tower-butresses which come down internally. The original roof remains, and has fine corbels, and there are several bench-ends. A rather dark and heavy screen divides the nave from the chancel, which is stiff modern Perp., with good E. window by *Clayton and Bell*, and an Italian altar-piece, Angels bearing the Dead Christ. Under the altar is the original slab with its 5 crosses. In the vestry are some fragments of a fine monument to Sir John Lockton, 1610. This Ch. has a ring of 8 bells.

Nearly 1 m. distant is **Swineshead Abbey**, a small Cistercian house founded by Robert Gresley, 1134, but best known as being taken by Shakspeare (who calls it *Swininstead*) for the scene of the last part of his King John. He adopts the legend that John was poisoned by the monks, because he had threatened to raise the price of bread all over England; but there is no doubt that he was sickening before he even left Lynn, and his fever was naturally aggravated by the disastrous tide which swept away his regalia and treasures in the Wash near Sutton Bridge (Rte. 8). John proceeded from Swineshead to Sleaford, and thence by Hough on the Hill (Rte. 1) to Newark, where he died. At the Dissolution this Abbey had eleven

monks, and its value was 176*l.* It is now only a substantial farm-house, built by Sir John Lockton, 1607, and surrounded by rookeries. Scarcely any traces of the ancient buildings remain but a few Perp. fragments, and a stone effigy in chain-mail. To the W. of the Abbey is a very perfect **Danish encampment**, called the *Manwarings* (Manor-rings?), with a double fosse, filled in with aged pollard-willows.

The line now runs alongside of the Forty Foot Drain. At 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Hubbard's Bridge** Stat. is evidently the Danish name Hubba. **Brother-toft Ch.**, on l., once belonging to Sempringham Abbey, has been rebuilt. Boston "stump" is very conspicuous.

32 m. ♂ **BOSTON** Stat. (Rte. 7).

ROUTE 7.

PETERBOROUGH TO SPALDING AND
BOSTON. 31 m.

This line runs right through the heart of the true fen district, exceedingly unpicturesque, except, perhaps, when the corn is ripe; but passing near a great number of most beautiful churches it has many attractions for an archaeologist. The G. N. main line is quitted at **Werrington Junct.**, 3 m. from Peterborough.

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Peakirk** Stat. (Northants), the Church of St. Pega or Pea, sister of the more famous Guthlac of Crowland, a place closely connected with the great Abbey. Pega founded a cell here about the year 716, after her brother had retired to the still greater solitude of the Crowland fens

beyond. The Ch. is interesting, Norm. and E.E., and has a triple bell-gable, a lancet clerestory, and a curious opening in the E. wall, probably for the exhibition of some relic of St. Pega. E. of the Ch. is the chapel of St. Pega, now a school, with a cross on the gable, and a piscina, a Runic cross, and a Norm. door within, apparently rebuilt about 1470 by an abbot of Crowland from the ruins of a more ancient one. After the death of her brother, St. Pega went to Rome, where she died, and Turketyl, abbot of Crowland, 948, established a cell there in her honour, which became a sort of training college for Crowland Abbey. 1 m. W. is *Clinton*, with a curious thin spire, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Northborough*, which has a most interesting 14th-cent. Manor House (for description of these places, see *Handb. for Northants*), once belonging to John Claypole, Cromwell's son-in-law. 5 m. E. across the flat fen may be seen the huge square tower and beautiful ruined W. front of *Crowland Abbey* (Rte. 4), one of the greatest and most historical abbeys in the kingdom. In a remote situation between Peacock and Crowland is one of the two remaining duck-decoys in the country.

The line then crosses the Welland, the boundary river, which forms huge flooded pastures, a paradise for skaters in winter, especially about Cowbit, and reaches, at 7 m.,

Deeping St. James Stat. The Ch. is nearly 2 m. W., and Market Deeping nearly 4 m., these two villages forming a town of a long straggling street by the side of the Welland. The *Priory Ch. of St. James' Deeping is a noble structure, though its outline is much injured by the tall, ugly tower and spire of 1717. It was a cell to Thorney Abbey, founded by Baldwin FitzGilbert, the founder also of Bourn Abbey, 1139. The Ch. consists only of chancel and

nave with a wide Dec. S. aisle; the transepts have been destroyed, and the arches filled with masonry. The S. porch is fine E.E., adorned with tooth. The nave has only its S. arcade of 7 fine bays of clustered pillars with square or cushion caps and circular arches, surmounted by an early pointed triforium and clerestory combined, which, as at Long Sutton (Rte. 8), is now included in the later aisle. In the N. wall is a zigzag string-course and a Norm. window with a Dec. light inserted, which has some fragments of glass. The S. aisle has good Dec. windows, with a very deep outside splay. The large circular font is Trans. Norm. with intersecting arcade. The chancel has a Trans. Norm. arcade, and some windows with tooth ornament, and the piscinas and aumbry are ornamented with nailhead. One piscina is in an unusual position in the E. wall of the aisle. In the S. chantry is a 13th-cent. effigy of an ecclesiastic, and in the N. chantry a mutilated 14th-cent. effigy of a knight, said to be Richard de Rulos, Lord of Deeping. N. of the Ch. is an interesting house on the site of the Priory, and beyond it a British tumulus. There is a Rom. Cath. **chapel** in the village, kept up by the family of Waterton, the famous naturalist, in which are an early Dec. trefoiled octagon font, with a Trans. Norm. pier for its stem, a Belgian sanctuary lamp and crucifix, a Virgin and Child from the old cathedral at Boulogne, and an inscription over the stoup belonging to some fountain erected by John, Lord D'Eyncourt. The lock-up near the Ch. was barbarously constructed from a fine Perp. village cross.

♂ **Market Deeping** is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from *Tallington* Stat. on the main line (Rte. 1). It still has a town-like appearance, though the market has long been obsolete. According to the *Pseudo-Ingulf* (see *Crowland*, Rte. 4) the place was embanked after the Conquest, "out of the very

pits and bogs, thereby making a garden of pleasure." The Ch., dedicated to St. Guthlac, which shows its connection with Crowland, is large, but of much less interest than St. James' Ch. It has a E.E. porch, with Trans. doorway, having 13th-cent. ironwork on the door, and E.E. arcade, but the rest of the Ch. is chiefly Perp. In the chancel are brackets with canopies, good sedilia and piscina, a low-side window, and two-coped 14th-cent. slabs. The Rectory is a very interesting old house, which should be compared with its neighbours in Northants, *Northborough*, and *Woodcroft* (see *Handb. for Northants*). It incorporates the remains of a Priory, a cell of Crowland. The roof of the refectory with later angel corbels and a fine Dec. window still remain.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Littleworth and Deeping Fen Stat., near which is the mod. Ch. of **Deeping St. Nicholas, by Kirk.**

The line then joins the rly. from March to Doncaster and the branches to Lynn and Bourn, and reaches at **16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.** (93 m. from London),

SPALDING Junction.

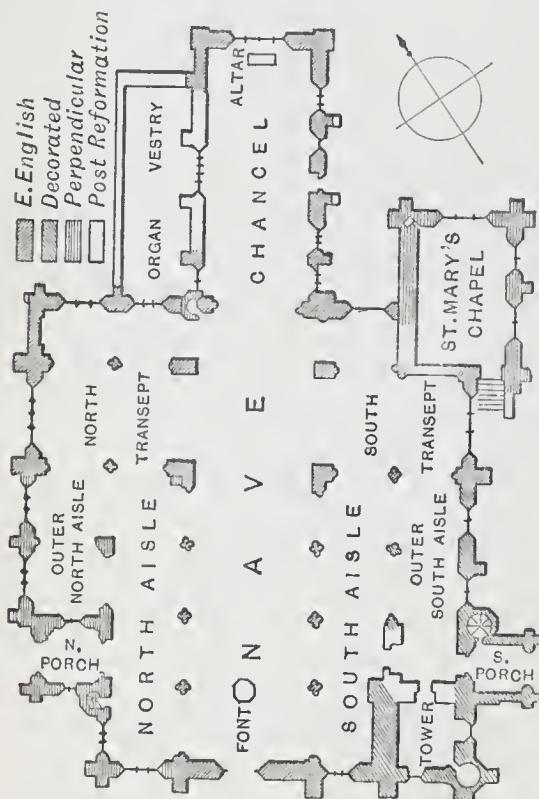
Spalding, which retains the name of a powerful tribe, the Spaldingas, is a very ancient and Dutch-looking town on the river Welland, which is shaded with trees along the banks. It is now the centre of a network of railways; the Great Northern Loop line crossing here the G. N. R. and G. E. R. joint line to Doncaster (Rte. 4), and having branches to Bourn (Rte. 5), l., and to Sutton Bridge and Lynn (Rte. 8), rt. The town deserves a visit in itself for its beautiful and remarkable Ch., and a few other objects of interest, and it forms perhaps the richest centre for architectural excursions in the kingdom, in every direction, but most of

all on the Sutton Bridge line, which is described in the next route.

History.—The first mention of the town occurs in the Crowland charter of Æthelbald, 716, "usque ad ædificia de Spaldeing." About 860 Earl Algar conferred on Crowland the wooden chapel of St. Mary on the l. bank, which subsequently became the Priory, and the fisheries of the Welland. Ivo Taillebois, Earl of Anjou, nephew of the Conqueror, married Lucy, the heiress of Mercia, and when he became lord of Holland, held his court at Spalding with great splendour. The castle, which probably existed before Ivo's time, stood N.W. of the town, but there is nothing left of it except traces of the moat. Earl Ivo and his wife were buried in the church of the Priory, which had been recently founded by Thorold of Bokenhale, a brother of the famous Countess Godgifu (Godiva), and made a cell of Crowland. Ivo Taillebois greatly enriched it, but made it an alien Priory by transferring it to the Abbey of St. Nicholas in his own town of Angers. This led to constant disputes between Crowland and Spalding about boundaries. Spalding was freed for a payment of 40*l.* per annum in 1229, and shortly after the Priory Ch. was rebuilt with great magnificence by Prior Simon Haughton. Prior Clement Hatfield, who built Wykelham Chapel (see *post*), entertained both Edward I. and Edward II. here. John of Gaunt was a great friend to Spalding Priory, and was several times here in company with Chaucer. At the Dissolution it was the richest house in Lincolnshire except Crowland, being valued at over 800*l.* a year. The site was granted in 1550 to Sir John Cheke, of Mottiston, I. W., "who first taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek." The Priory was on the l. bank, near the market-place. The only remains are some 15th-cent. red-brick houses

in "Abbey Gardens," principally formed out of the dormitory, and an octagonal turret.

The remarkable *Parish Ch., ded. to Our Lady and St. Nicholas, on the rt. bank across the bridge, is the chief object of interest. It was founded by Prior William of Littleport, 1284, the parishioners also contributing 130*l.*, in consequence of disputes which had arisen, owing to the earlier parish Ch. in the market-place having become decayed. Though its tower and spire are



scarcely of sufficient scale, it is one of the most picturesque as well as interesting churches in the county. The ground-plan is cruciform, but with so many additions as to be very puzzling at first sight, consisting of a nave of 6 bays, with N. and S. aisles of the same length, additional outer aisles as far W. as the porches, transepts with double aisles not projecting beyond the outer aisles of the nave, a very narrow chancel with a modern organ-chamber, a large chantry-chapel, leading out of the S. transept, N.

and S. porches, and a tower at the W. end of the outer S. aisle. The internal effect is in consequence most picturesque, and produces some striking perspectives. The Ch. was restored by *sir Gilbert Scott*, who added a N. aisle to the chancel. It is very rich in stained windows and other handsome modern work, and the glass, by *Clayton and Bell*, is particularly good. There is a good ring of 6 bells. The tower is of the same date as the nave, and was proportioned to a smaller Ch.; the spire is late Dec. or early Perp., with flying buttresses. The main body of the Ch. with its transepts and inner aisles is Early Dec. of 1284, retaining more than usual of the lancet type. In the 14th cent. the S. outer aisle and the S.E. chapel were added, and the spire perhaps was completed at the end of the Dec. period. In the Perp. period the N. outer aisle was added, the fine 7-light W. window inserted, the nave piers lengthened, and their early Dec. capitals replaced, the transept walls heightened, and, last of all, the fine N. porch with its fan-tracery roof was added. The S.E. chapel, ded. to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was founded by Richard Skinner 1315, but seems 50 years later in date from its rather peculiar window-tracery. Until lately it was used as a school, and was actually not accessible from the Ch. A modern winding passage has been formed outside. This Ch. is always open.

By the side of the river is a picturesque old house called *Ayscough Fee Hall, which has some magnificent yew hedges of great age and striking appearance. It was the residence of Maurice Johnson, the first librarian of the Society of Antiquaries, 1717, and the founder of the "Gentlemen's Society of Spalding," which still exists. (An account of this Society may be found in the 'Archæolog. Inst. Journal,'

1848.) The house, which still belongs to the Johnson family, was in existence under the same name at the time of the Crowland Survey in 1274. It is said to have been rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Aldwin, in the early part of the 15th cent., but has been much modernised. There are some interesting pictures here and valuable old glass, as well as 17th-cent. heraldic glass; but most of the family portraits are now at Blundeston in Suffolk.

Spalding has been exceptionally fortunate in the liberality of its citizens, two fine modern chs. and a good hospital having been built and endowed by private benefactions. The finest of these chs. is **St. Paul's, Fulney**, outside the town, N.E., which is interesting as being almost the latest work of *Sir Gilbert Scott*. This noble Ch., built and endowed by Miss Charinton, considerably resembles the earlier one at *Nocton* (Rte. 4) by the same architect. It is entirely of red brick with Ancaster dressings. At the W. end is a detached campanile for a ring of 8 bells, by *Lewis*, connected with the Ch. by a corridor, and bearing a broach spire about 140 ft. high. The nave bays are peculiar, consisting of semicircular arches subdivided into two pointed ones, and springing from slender columns. The carving of the foliage and details throughout is unusually good. **St. Peter's Ch.**, in the Abbey Gardens, is also of red brick and by *Sir G. Scott*, but is much plainer. **St. John's** on the Pinchbeck Road, by *Withers*, is a handsome stone ch. of another type, built and endowed by Miss Mary Anne Johnson, whose sister, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, built the hospital. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., Henrietta Street, are some good stained windows by *Hardman*. The great Bentley was Master of the Grammar School in 1682.

The river Welland is navigable to the sea for vessels up to 80 tons. The embankments on either side

for about 2 m. are of Roman work.

Environs.—The country round Spalding is amazingly flat—some people call it ugly—but it abounds in beautiful chs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is an interesting old house called **Fulney Farm**, which is said to have been the *vaccarium* (dairy) of the Priory. The lower story is groined; the upper part is reached by an external staircase. ***Wykeham Chapel**, in the same direction, 3 m. from Spalding, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Weston Ch. (Rte. 8), was the domestic chapel of a grange or country house belonging to the Priors of Spalding, and forms a picturesque ruin. The key is kept in the old Manor House close by. It is good early Dec., built by Prior Hatfield about 1300, and consists of 3 lofty bays divided by deep buttresses. Three of the windows are blocked up. A low square-headed lesser window on S. side is barred, and apparently never was glazed. The W. end had communication with the first floor of the Prior's apartments, blocking part of the light of the W. window. A private burial-ground for the Everard and Everard-Welby families has been lately consecrated at the E. end.

Soon after Spalding the G.E. joint line diverges l., and the fine tower of **Pinchbeck** (Rte. 4) is seen.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Surfleet Stat.**, on the banks of the navigable little river Glen. (*Fleet*, old English *fleot* = tidal river.) The Ch. is entirely Perp. except the Dec. N. arcade and S. porch. The foundations have sunk so much in the soft soil that the spire leans painfully, and the W. door is considerably below ground. In the chancel is the effigy of a knight with his feet under a canopy, said to be one of the Cressy family from Cressy Hall, Gosberton. The font is exactly like that at Pinchbeck. The conspicuous spire on rt. is

Moulton (Rte. 8), on 1., *Gosberton* (Rte. 4).

24½ m., **Algarkirk** and **Sutterton** Stat. The beautiful Ch. of ***Algarkirk**, ½ m. N., stands well in a park which, though perfectly flat, is made picturesque by fine old trees. This Ch. has had the most sumptuous restoration in the county, by *Carpenter*, owing to the munificence of the late rector, Preb. Beridge. The parish is almost as big as a county, and the living is, or was, one of the richest in the kingdom. The village probably derives its name from the Earl Alfgar who fell at Stow Green (Rte. 5), 870, in defence of South Lincolnshire against the Danes.

In spite of its minster-like appearance this Ch. was never monastic or collegiate. It is cruciform, with a low central tower and modern leaded spire, fine battlemented clerestory, and large Dec. transept windows. The tower, porches, N. transept, nave arcade, and the double arcade of both transepts are E. E.; the chancel Geom. Dec.; the aisles of nave and chancel and the transept windows fine flowing Dec.; and the clerestory Perp. A few fragments of the Norm. Ch. which existed here are kept in the vestry. The nave arcade of 5 bays has circular pillars, some foliated, others with circular or octagon caps ornamented with nail-head. The transepts are remarkable for having double aisles, like Spalding, but in the S. transept the eastern aisle has been thrown into the transept, and the great window therefore looks askew. There is a beautiful piscina in this transept. The tower rests on massive piers with filleted shafts.

The chancel, fine early Dec., has been richly treated in colour by Mr. Carpenter. The E. window is a restoration in the style of the transept windows. Every window (except the clerestory) of this beautiful Ch. is filled with good stained glass,

either by *Clayton and Bell* or by *Hardman*, whose work can easily be distinguished. The reredos of Caen stone and the easternmost windows represent scenes from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the Ch. is dedicated. The bowl of the font, of Purbeck marble, is ancient, but the base has been reconstructed. Under the tower is the brass of Nicholas Robertson, merchant, 1498, and 2 wives, with a figure of the Virgin and Child above, and an inscription. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. effigy of a civilian.

♂***Sutterton** Ch., only ¼ m. from Algarkirk, though much less rich and picturesque, is of great antiquity and interest. By some oversight it is not mentioned in Domesday, but a charter in the Arundel MSS. gives an account of the endowment of both it and Algarkirk in 868. It also is cruciform, with a central Perp. tower and lofty crocketed spire, rebuilt wonderfully well for the date, 1787. The fine arcaded S. porch and doorway and the N. doorway are Trans. Norm., but partly rebuilt. The aisle arcades of 5 bays are also Trans., with lofty shafted pillars and well-carved caps. Of the same date are the four tower-piers. The transept arcades, clerestory of N. transept, and chancel are E.E., with a modern triplet E. window. In the chancel are E.E. sedilia with piscina and aumbry. The great W. window is fine flowing Dec., the N. transept window early Perp. In the S. transept are a disused E.E. font, and three coped stones with effigies: John Boneworth, 1372; Alice his wife, 1380; and John their son, priest of Sutterton, 1400. This Ch. has a ring of 8 good bells, and also a 13th-cent. sanctus-bell, with Lombardic inscription to Symon of Hatfield.

Wigtoft, about 1½ m. W., has a pleasing Ch. The lower part of the tower is E.E., with a good Trans. Norm. window inserted, the upper part, with its bold turret, and the

spire are Perp. The porch is Dec., but has an E.E. arch, and a Norm. corbel table at the side. The nave and its good gable cross are Dec., the chancel and clerestory Perp. There are considerable remains of a rood-screen, a Jacobean pulpit, some bench-ends, and some fragments of old glass. The register was unusually valuable, beginning with 1484. It was stolen from the Ch., and left to rot in a ditch, but happily had been partly printed in "Antient Manners of England," 1797, pp. 77-87; 195-230.

Fosdyke, near the mouth of the Welland, which is here crossed by a bridge, about 2 m. E. of Algarkirk Stat., has a good mod. red-brick Ch. by *Browning*, with lofty spire, and possesses a fine late Dec. font, with sculptures of angels bearing symbols, and crowned by a lofty Perp. oak cover, in 3 stages of open-work. This may be compared with the similar but still more graceful cover at Frieston (Rte. 9).

27 m. S Kirton Stat.—in full, Kirton-in-Holland, there being also a Kirton-in-Lindsey. This was once a market-town apparently of some importance, and gave its name to the Soke or Wapentake. It seems to have been a seat of the Earls of Mercia, and was given by the Conqueror to Alan of Brittany, the commander of the Norman rear, who held 101 manors in Lincolnshire alone. Subsequently it was escheated to the Crown, and Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II., says Stukely, "bribed the Earl of Boloign with the donation of the famous and rich Soke of Kirton in my native county of Holland in Lincolnshire." The manor afterwards passed to the D'Eyncourts and other families. Kirton is a large village with a town-like appearance. The *Ch., fine as it still is, excites even more indignation than admiration, having been

barbarously hacked in 1804 by a savage architect named Hayward, who pulled down the noble central tower and a fine transept flanked with double aisles like Algarkirk and Spalding, lopped the chancel, and erected the present W. tower out of his victims. The tower, however, is good for its date. The general appearance externally is of a stately kind of Perp., the pinnacled clerestory of 12 lights being one of the best in the county, but the beautiful porches and the W. door, which has chevron ornament, prepare one for the fine E.E. nave of 6 bays, supported on lofty circular pillars with shafts. The Perp. oak roof is as good as the clerestory, and has principals resting on angels under canopies. By the tower-arch is a canopied recess for a stoup. The Perp. font, contrary to custom, bears a date, 1405. The chancel looks meagre since its cruel mutilation. There is a ring of 8 bells.

Rt. of the line, 1 m. beyond Kirton, is seen amongst fine timber the beautiful broach spire of *Frampton, a very elegant Ch. which was formerly cruciform, but has lost its N. transept. The graceful tower and spire are little later than Sleaford and Rauceby (Rte. 6), and the arches within it to the aisles are almost Trans. in character, and have scalloped cushion caps. The nave arcades are on lofty circular pillars, but their proportions are much injured by high pews. The eastern bay opens into the transept, which has a fine Dec. window. The E.E. font has intersecting arcades ornamented with nail-head, but has lost its stem. A massive Perp. roof and lofty plain oak-screen still remain. The Dec. chancel has been lopped, and the E. wall cuts across the fine sedilia, near which is a graceful door, while on the N. side is the slab of an ecclesiastic, and a beautiful ogee door to the vestry. Outside

the Ch., on the buttress at the angle of the transept, is a very curious monument, hitherto entirely unexplained—a grotesque head with the inscription : “*Wot ye whi I stond her for, I forswor my fath (faith) ego Ricardus in angulo.*” Frampton Hall (Col. Tunnard-Moore), a handsome Queen Anne house, stands close to the Ch.

A mile further, on rt., amongst trees, is Wyberton, a rectory which was held about 1612 by the famous Bp. Sanderson, who moved after to Boothby Pagnell (Rte. 1). The Ch. has the remarkable dedication to St. Leodegar, Bp. of Autun in the 7th. cent. The tower is bold late Perp., and has a pretty ogee door within. Until its restoration, excellently carried out by G. G. Scott, jun., the external appearance of this Ch. was very unattractive, owing to the loss of all window tracery. The mean brick apse which superseded a fine chancel still remains, but the windows have been restored and the floor greatly lowered, which now leaves uncovered two magnificent bases of pillars of the same date as the noble chancel-arch. Apparently the Ch. was commenced on a grand scale, but the design never carried out. The arcades are very lofty; on the N. side rich clustered E. E., on the S. later plain octagonal. The Perp. roof has bosses carved with angels. Several interesting fragments of an earlier Ch. are built into the walls or piled in the aisles. There is a slab in the pavement to Adam de Frampton, 1325, and a Perp. font of rich work.

Soon after Wyberton the extreme end of Boston High St. is reached, on the banks of the Witham, which is crossed by a swing bridge leading to the new dock. The famous “Stump” has long been conspicuous in the landscape.

At 31 m. (107½ from London) we

reach ♂ BOSTON Stat., the junction for railways to Lincoln, Grimsby, and Grantham. A fine view of the Ch. can be obtained from the N. end of the stat.

BOSTON.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST: ** St. Botolph's Ch., Guildhall, Shodfriars Hall, Grammar School, the Dock, Skirbeck Ch.

Boston is probably more visited by tourists than any other town in the county except Lincoln, partly from the fame of its magnificent Church, and partly from the natural interest it has for Americans as the mother-town of their own oldest and most historical city.

“A name that spoken loud and clear,
And echoed in another hemisphere,
Survives the sculptured walls and painted panes:
St. Botolph's town. Far over leagues of land
And leagues of sea looks forth its noble tower,
And far around the chiming bells are heard;
So may that sacred name for ever stand
A landmark, and a symbol of the power
That lies concentrated in a single word.”

—Longfellow.

Americans, however, will probably be reminded at first of the remark of the New York driver in ‘Martin Chuzzlewit,’ that “it brought Old York home to him quite vivid, on account of it being so exactly unlike in every respect.” Hawthorne, in ‘Our Old Home,’ says, “The whole scene made an odd impression of bustle, and sluggishness, and decay, and a remnant of wholesome life, and I could not but contrast it with the mighty and populous activity of our own Boston, which was once the feeble infant of this old English town, perhaps almost stationary since that day, as if the birth of such an offspring had taken away its own principle of growth.” There is more life, however, now than when

Hawthorne visited the place; the excellent rly. communication, probably soon to be increased by a branch of the Midland Rly., the repeated experiments to scour the perpetually silting-up river channel, and, most recently of all, the formation of the new dock, having stirred the almost defunct commercial activity of the town. The trade is principally with Hamburg and the northern ports of Europe.

History.—An excellent and copious history of the town and neighbourhood, by Mr. Pishey Thompson, 1856, may be consulted by those who require fuller information. The name is undoubtedly a contraction of *Botolph's town*. St. Botolph (or Botulf), an English saint of whom very little is recorded, is said in the Saxon Chronicle to have built a monastery in 654 upon a desert piece of ground given him by Æthelmund, King of the South Angles, at a place called *Ikenhoe* (Oxen-hill). This Ikenhoe is generally identified with Boston, though Leland positively places it at Lincoln, "scarce half-a-mile eastward of the Minster," i.e., probably where "Monks Abbey" now stands. All that can be affirmed with certainty is, that a town did spring up here which had some traditional connection with the Saint. The monastery is said to have been sacked by the Danes under Hingvar and Hubba in 870. It is probable that the Romans had a fort here to guard the mouth of the river, but the Roman remains are slight, and no town seems to have arisen. The name does not even occur in 'Domesday,' Boston being still part of *Skirbeck*; but that there was then a town of some size is apparently shown by a present of 2 bells to Crowland, in 1113, by "Fergus the coppersmith of St. Botolph's town"—if the so-called Ingulf can be trusted for this. After the Conquest it fell to Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, and this part of the "honour

of Richmond" subsequently became the Soke of Kirton. Not much later the town certainly rose into importance. The larger manor, on the rt. bank of the river, belonged to the Earls of Richmond, and was conferred on John of Gaunt, who had a special connection with Lincolnshire, in 1342, but reverted to the Crown on the death without issue of the Duke of Somerset and Richmond, the illegitimate son of Henry VIII.; and Henry conferred the manor and estates on the borough, then newly-incorporated, 1546.

The part played by the town in the history of England has been almost entirely that of a great commercial port, a rank to which it rose with astonishing rapidity. In 1205, at the assessment of the *quinzième*, or $\frac{1}{15}$ th tax upon merchants' goods, London paid the largest amount, 836*l*, and Boston the second, 780*l*. During this and the next century it was undoubtedly one of the most important centres of commerce in the kingdom, and merchants from all the great continental towns and the Hansa League had houses here. The customs returns seem at this time, as far as they were completed, to have been the highest of any port in England. It was not, however, made a *Staple* town till 1369, having been previously regarded as the outport of Lincoln. During the 15th and 16th cents. the trade steadily declined owing to the continual silting-up of the river; and in 1607 the Corporation actually petitioned that "their borough might be put among the decayed towns." The same slow decay has gone on ever since, and at the end of the last cent. the navigation was almost entirely cut off. Many schemes have been proposed, and some partly carried out, for scouring the Witham channel, but by far the most hopeful is found in the construction of the new dock, which opens into the river consider-

ably below the town, and avoids the sharp curves that assisted the silting.

The principal event in the later history of Boston is the emigration which caused the foundation of the great daughter-city in New England. In 1620 the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came principally from the neighbourhood of Gainsborough and Retford, sailed in the *Mayflower*, and founded the original colony of Plymouth. In 1633 John Cotton, Vicar of Boston, being attacked for Nonconformity, especially for administering the Sacrament to people sitting, resigned his living, and accompanied by several eminent men, such as Richard Bellingham, Recorder of Boston, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and Thomas Leverett, Alderman of Boston, who also became Governor, sailed in the *Griffin* for a newly-started colony, the Indian name for which was *Shawmut*. The name given by the first settlers was the clumsy one of *Trimountain*, but from the leading position of Boston men under Isaac Johnson among the first settlers the name of Boston was happily adopted three years even before Cotton's arrival. Cotton Mather, the historian, was Cotton's grandson. A pleasing memorial of the connection will be found in the "Cotton Chapel" in the parish Ch. Bp. Fleming of Lincoln, who founded Lincoln College, Oxford, was also Vicar. Foxe, the martyrologist, was a native; and several later literary names—Hallam, Conington, and Jean Ingelow—are connected with the place.

The glorious Parish Ch. of St. Botolph is, of course, the chief attraction to all visitors. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat., with its E. end projecting into the market-place, and its great W. tower immediately overhanging the river. *The verger's house is on the S. side, No. 1, Church-place.*

Boston is, in cubic contents, the largest, and in general appearance

the most impressive parish Ch. in the kingdom. Its area, 293 by 93 ft., and without transepts, is not quite so great as St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, which is 228 by 110 ft., and has transepts, but is much lower. It was never monastic or collegiate, and may be regarded as the glorified type of the English parochial Ch. It is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec., having been built continuously through the whole reign of Edward III., with only a few Perp. additions besides the great Perp. tower.

A few portions of the earlier Ch. have been discovered, including the base of the third pillar from W. in the S. arcade. Mr. Place, the architect, says that it was "very similar to Sibsey" (Rte. 13), and dated from about 1150. In 1309 the foundation of the tower was laid, but from some unknown cause the work was interrupted or abandoned, and the building of the nave, aisles, and chancel then progressed continuously. The present tower-arch then served, it is plain, as the W. window. About the middle of the 15th cent. the chancel was lengthened by two bays, the upper chamber of the porch built, and the parapets, pinnacles, and E. windows added to the aisles. Lastly, the great tower was begun in earnest, and completed with its lantern probably early in the 16th cent. The only portions that the Ch. has lost are a Perp. sacristy and a chapel of the Tailors Guild on the S. side of the chancel, which were pulled down in the 18th cent.

The principal entrance is by the grand Dec. S. porch, with an equally fine Perp. upper story, the cusped arch of which curiously overhangs the doorway. On the rt. hand of the doorway remains one of the dedication crosses. The oak door is of beautiful Dec. design. Over the porch is a library, in which are kept a few brasses. The first view

of the interior profoundly strikes all visitors from its extraordinary spaciousness and lightness, exceedingly different from the interior of any monastic church. An American poet has recorded this impression :—

"Hail and farewell, St. Botolph's fane,
Seen in my thoughts so long!
They failed to span your broad domain,
And did your grandeur wrong."
—N. L. Frothingham.

The nave is of 7 bays, with arches resting on slender clustered pillars, the chancel of 5; the clerestory forms a grand range of 15 windows on each side. It is popularly believed that there are 12 pillars, 52 windows, and 365 steps in the church. The weakest part of the nave is the heavy, groined wooden vault, which destroys the effect of the clerestory, and occupies 22 ft. of height which can ill be spared. "It is quite certain that the roof was originally an open timber one, for painted shields still remain above the vault."—*G. Ayliffe Poole.*

The replacing of an open roof would add immensely to the dignity of the Ch.

W. of the porch, over which hangs a copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," formerly the altar-piece, is a Dec. chapel of 3 bays, opening by arches into the nave, and used as a vestry and morning-chapel. This was formerly desecrated and used for a fire-engine, but now has a special interest from its restoration by some citizens of the daughter-Boston, in memory of the famous Vicar, John Cotton, the leader of emigrants to Boston in 1633. A tablet with an interesting inscription by Mr. Everett of Boston, U.S., records the gift. In this chapel are also an old oak chest, brasses of a civilian and wife, c. 1480, and of Thomas Lawe, 1657, and some stained windows.

The noble modern font, raised high on steps, with a brass corona over it, was a gift of the late Mr.

Beresford Hope. From it there is a fine view of the enormous Perp. W. window, next in size after Gloucester and York in the kingdom. Under the window is a Dec. doorway and old oak door, evidently removed from the W. front when the tower was built; its external details are curiously worn by the neighbourhood of the salt water. The tower is now entirely open to the belfry stage at the stupendous height of 160 ft., and is most impressive. It has a rich stone vault with a central boss of enormous size. All the stained windows in the nave are by *Hardman*, and though subdued in colour are of admirable design. The ends of the aisles were formerly screened off as chantry-chapels, and in the S. aisle are sedilia with piscina and credence, as well as many sepulchral recesses. The pulpit is a good specimen of Jacobean work, 1620, though one of the Belgian type would better suit a ch. of such vast scale.

The Chancel was formerly separated from the nave by a screen, of which only the base remains. The Perp. addition of 2 bays makes it proportioned in size even to the mighty nave. The E. window, replacing a poor Perp. one, is modern, and based in type upon the aisle windows. The stained glass, by *O'Conner*, is very carefully studied, especially from existing Dec. work in the county, but is somewhat thin and unsatisfying in colour, and does not rise to the claims of its magnificent position. The organ, which used to stand over the screen, is now ingeniously inserted over the stall-work. It is a very fine instrument, and the oldest part of it was by "Father" Smith. The grandest feature of the chancel, however, is the magnificent series of stalls, 64 in number, crowned with good modern canopies, which form on the whole the most complete and interesting set in England. The earliest in date are the 6 return-

stalls, the remainder date from about 1400. As the Ch. was never collegiate it is probable that they were designed for the use of the brethren of the mercantile guilds, of which there were a great many in the town in the days of its commercial supremacy. The carving of both stalls and misereres deserves the fullest examination. Photographs of them can be obtained from the verger.

There are many monuments in the Ch. of considerable interest, though perhaps less than might be expected from the former wealth of the town. Of the numerous brasses, the two finest are within the altar-rails; on N., Walter Peascod, merchant, 1398, and on S. a priest in cope, c. 1400. Other brasses are—a bracket one in S. aisle, a canopy near the pulpit, one in S. aisle of Richard Bolle, 1591, with real metals and enamelled tinctures, many of the 17th cent. in the aisles, and some preserved in the Library. There are interesting tablets in the chancel to Prof. Conington and in the S. aisle to Hallam the historian, both of Boston families. In the S. aisle are two altar-tombs, both of the 15th cent. and wrongly placed under recesses of the 14th-cent. wall; one is of a knight in plate-armour on an alabaster tomb sculptured with angels, the other of a lady in alabaster on a Purbeck marble tomb. These were removed from the N. aisle, and are traditionally said to have come from the destroyed St. John's Ch., in the Skirbeck road.

The tower (small fee) is ascended by a flight of about 300 steps. The lantern is scarcely safe for ascent, and is closed to the public. The brass head and ring on the S. staircase-door should be noticed. The total height of the tower to the vanes is 288 ft., which is a little higher than Grantham spire or Lincoln central tower, but a few feet short of Louth spire. It rises in three gradually diminishing stages, of

which the lowest is pierced by windows of vast size, the middle stage has two large lights in each face, and the upper stage a plain one with rather weak and shallow setting, possibly accounted for by this stage being originally used as the beacon, and the lantern itself being an after-thought. The tower is finished with very lofty pinnacles and parapet, between which, and connected with the tower by graceful flying buttresses, rises an elegant octagonal lantern, by far the finest in England. Similar designs, of the same date, exist at Lowick and Fotheringhay in Northants, and All Saints, York, and it is feebly copied in St. Dunstan's, Fleet St. It is said to have been used, and there appear to be traces of the fact, as a beacon for ships at sea. It is easily visible 40 miles away on the Norfolk coast, and over a third of the county. From the blunted appearance given to it at a distance by the lantern it is almost always known as "Boston Stump." An enormous panorama of flat country and sea is visible from the top, repaying a somewhat troublesome ascent. Lincoln and Tattershall Castle are the most conspicuous objects. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells. There also 36 carillons by *A. L. Van Aerschot* of Louvain, set up in 1867 by subscription at a cost of 1500*l.* The machinery, by *Gillett and Bland*, is very interesting, but the carillons have unhappily proved a failure, having a very thin unsatisfactory tone, and are at present disused. "The Brides of Mavis Enderby," it may be mentioned, in Miss Ingelow's well-known poem "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" (Miss Ingelow is a native of Boston), is a purely imaginary name, and the feeble tune of that name included in the full list of chimes was so called from the poem.

The restoration of this great Ch. was entrusted to *G. G. Place*, of Not-

tingham, with *Sir Gilbert Scott* as consulting architect. Some 20,000*l.* have been expended, and with great care, but the immense space and lightness of the Ch. still cries out for a much bolder application of colour. A very noble design for a reredos here was exhibited by *Sir G. Scott* in the Royal Academy, but funds have not been raised to execute it. As to the services, Leland says that the Ch. is “the best and fayrest of all Lincolnshire, and served so with singging, and that of cunning men, as no paroche is in all England.” It would hardly claim this rank now, but the organ is fine, and the Sunday-evening service in particular very impressive, from the great congregation not being broken up as in a cathedral Ch., but all in the open nave.

The other churches, except **Skirbeck** (*post*), are of little interest. **St. James**, near the stat. and **Holy Trinity**, Spilsby Road, are by *Sir G. Scott*. The bridge, by which it is necessary to cross from the stat., is Rennie’s earliest work, 1803, superseding a picturesque timber structure. It is a single arch of iron, remarkable for its flatness. Beyond the bridge opens out the **Market-place**, which is of great size and irregular shape, and affords a noble view of the Ch. The market, on Wed. and Sat., is of considerable importance, especially for corn. The statue in the churchyard is of Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the ‘Illustrated London News.’ The fish-market is between the bridge and the Ch., and some interesting wild-fowl may sometimes be seen there. At the S.E. corner of the market-place is a picturesque but over-restored timbered house, called **Shodfriars Hall**, from the adjacent Dominican Priory, of which a few fragments of wall remain. Proceeding along **South Street**, we may notice a few old houses, especially

the merchants’ store-houses in **Spain Lane**, l., named after the great merchant family of the De Spaynes. Curiously fixed on the wall of a house in **Spain Court**, leading out of Spain Lane, is a very fine incised slab of Wisselus de Smalenburg, a merchant, 1340, which was dug up on the site of the Gray Friars, near the Grammar-school. The **Guildhall**, in South St., is a fine red-brick 15th-cent. building. In the Perp. W. window is a canopied niche for the Virgin, and some remains of good Perp. glass with figures of Apostles. It was formerly the hall of **St. Mary’s Guild**, the most important of the town guilds, of which there were 15, 5 of them being incorporated. Beyond it is the old school-room of the **Grammar School**, one of considerable reputation, of red brick, 1567, which has a good open roof and stained windows by *Ward* and *Hughes*. Behind the school-fields is a red-brick tower, c. 1500, called **Hussey Tower**, which belonged to the Hall of Lord Hussey, beheaded in 1537 for his share in the Lincolnshire rebellion. Still further are the well-kept **Public Gardens**, in which are excellent salt-water *baths* belonging to the Corporation.

The **Dock** is behind the Gardens, in a great loop formed by the river. It was commenced in 1882. The area is about 7 acres, and the cost has been about 80,000*l.* It is connected by a swing-bridge over the river with the rly. A new navigable channel is being cut, which will shorten the distance to the sea (about 8 m.) by 1½ m. The scour of the river is already much affected by the new cuts, and it is said that the *eagre* (A. S., *eager*, ocean), or high-tidal wave, no longer comes up to the town.

Skirbeck Ch., 1 m. from Boston, is not far beyond the Dock, and close to the river-bank. There was a hospital here of the Knights of St. John. The Ch., restored by *Sir G.*

Scott, is, though much mutilated, of considerable beauty. The clerestory is composed of small circular windows. The Norm. chancel was pulled down 1598, and the present debased chancel formed out of two bays of the nave. The clustered columns of the E.E. arcade have detached shafts and capitals of unusual richness and beauty. The pulpit is good Elizabethan with a desk resting on 3 birds, the font-cover is of the same date, and there is an old alms-box. One slab has the head of a civilian in a quatrefoil.

♂**Frieston Shore**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Boston, is sometimes visited, but the bathing is not good, the tide retiring an enormous distance. *Skegness* (Rte. 15) can be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by train, and is much better. There are many interesting churches near Boston, particularly Algarkirk and Kirton (*ante*), and those described in Routes 6 and 9.

The culture of *tobacco* has been recently tried at Skirbeck on a large scale, but has not succeeded. Another plant now rarely grown in England, *woad*, is still cultivated in the rich land of this neighbourhood. It has been almost superseded by indigo as a dye, because, being one of the most exhausting crops known, it will only grow at all in a soil of exceptional richness. The buildings are constructed so as to be easily shifted when the land is exhausted. The leaves are crushed to a pulp by enormous toothed rollers, and being made into balls are dried by the sun.

ROUTE 8.

SPALDING TO SUTTON BRIDGE (G. N. R.) $15\frac{3}{4}$ m.

This line, which affords direct communication with Lynn and the Eastern Counties, passes alongside of the most wonderful group of churches to be found in the same distance in the kingdom, every one of the eight from Spalding to Long Sutton being well worth a special visit, and nearly all of exceptional beauty and interest. At Weston, Whaplode, Fleet, and Gedney stations trains stop by signal only, and the guard must be informed.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Weston Stat.** The *Ch. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., and may almost as easily be reached from Spalding. It is an exceedingly graceful specimen of pure E.E., about 1160, to which early Dec. transepts were rather awkwardly added a century later, and finally a Perp. tower about 1420. The priest's door is retained from an earlier Ch. The magnificent S. porch has a pointed arcade on each side, which has been finely restored. The piers of the S. arcade are circular, with detached shafts like Skirbeck (Rte. 7); on the N. they are octagonal with the shafts unusually set at the angles; both have good stiff foliage. The E.E. font, one of the most graceful in England, stands on the original steps with a broad platform for the priest, and is carved with bold foliage. The chancel is pure E.E., and the E. end, with 3 single lancets set between 4 slender buttresses, is one of the best examples of the style; it somewhat resembles Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge. *Wykeham Chapel* (see *Spalding*, Rte. 7) is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., but the whole country is so inter-

sected with drains that it is difficult to make one's way.

$4\frac{1}{4}$ m., Moulton Stat., where there is a good view of the spire on l. The place grew up about 1100 round the castle of Thomas de Multon, lord of Egremont and Holbeach, which stood S. of the village. The most striking feature of the *Ch. is its beautifully proportioned early Perp. tower and spire, c. 1380, about 160 ft. high, which ranks next after Louth among the Perp. spires of the county. It is of 4 stages, with a rich battlement and pinnacles and light flying buttresses. Over the great W. window are some canopied niches still retaining their statues. The clerestories are both Trans. Norm., but the N. has a continuous circular arcade like Whaplode, while the S. combines round and lancet arcades; both have Perp. windows inserted. The aisles are Dec. and Perp., but retain their E.E. doorways. The nave has 6 very fine bays, which may be considered either of the latest Trans. Norm., or of the earliest E.E. work; of the piers some are circular and some clustered, with good and interesting foliage on the capitals. The western piers are supported by shafts, which evidently bore an arch, possibly of an earlier tower. A commonplace modern font has superseded a curious one, now banished to the Vicarage garden, which has on the bowl figures of the Ark, Baptism of Christ, and Baptism of the Ethiopian Steward; the stem represents the Tree of Life, with Adam and Eve and the Serpent. The bowl of a still older Trans. Norm. font is now the pump-trough at an adjoining cottage. A piscina and aumbry are in the sill of a window at the W. end of the S. aisle. The chancel is Perp. of no great merit; it has an aumbry which may have been used for holding the pyx in the Easter sepulchre. The achievement to Henry Boulton, 1828, with his arms impaled with

[Lincolnshire.]

those of 5 wives, is a curiosity in heraldry. A curious ecclesiastical case is connected with this Ch. In 1683 the parishioners set up figures of the Apostles with the Dove brooding over them. They were defaced by order of Bp. Thomas Barlow, the worthless bishop who is said never to have entered his own cathedral. The bp. was cited by the Dean of Arches, but unsuccessfully. In a lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. away, is the Elloe stone, round which the assemblies of this Wapentake used to be held.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ m. Whaplode Stat. (in Domesday *Quappelode*, i.e. the "cape" or headland on the "lode" or creek), where there is another fine and very remarkable *Ch., originally belonging to Crowland Abbey, to which it owes its magnificence. The ground-plan is singular, the nave being very narrow, but 110 ft. long, and the tower occupying the place of the S. transept. "As affording a means of the comparative study of late Norm. and late Trans. work this Ch. is invaluable."—*Sharpe*. Probably it was intended to have two transeptal towers like Exeter and Ottery, the only two churches in England with them. The tower, striking both in position and detail, is of 4 stages; the lowest is Trans. like the W. front, with a zigzag arcading, partly cut through by the door; over this are two stages of E.E. with lancet arcading, and finally one of early Dec. with coupled lights and a parapet. The clerestory has a continuous round arcade, which should be compared with Moulton. The long, narrow nave has no less than 7 bays, of which the 4 eastern ones and the chancel-arch are fine solid Norm., c. 1120–1135, some with circular piers, others of 8 heavy clustered shafts with scalloped cushion caps. The inner shafts of the narrow chancel were cut away and a Trans. corbel substituted. To this already fine nave a grand

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addition of 3 Trans. bays was made about 1175, differing from the earlier work only in detail and foliage, and terminated by a W. front, in which is a beautiful doorway with 8 recessed shafts on each side. The Perp. transept was added, perhaps, in place of another tower. The chancel seems to have been Dec., replacing probably a Norm. apse, but at present is mostly of miserable debased work. The font seems to be a copy of the Norm. one; it is octagonal, on a circular shaft with twisted columns. At the W. end of the S. aisle is the magnificent canopyed altar-tomb of Sir Anthony and Lady Eliz. Irby, 1625, who lived at Irby Hall, now a farmhouse, with their children kneeling below, and a banner and helmet suspended above. An elegy on this knight was written by Phineas Fletcher. There are some stone coffins at the W. end, and a Jacobean screen in the transept.

7½ m. ♂ HOLBEACH Stat. shows by its name, like Wisbech, still more inland (which prefers the “*bech*” spelling), how much land here has been reclaimed from the sea. It is a neat little town of about 2000 people, the centre of a gigantic parish, containing over 21,000 acres of land, and 14,000 of water! It has been a market-town in a small way since 1252, when Thomas de Multon gained it a charter. John of Kirton, the then lord, founded a hospital here in 1351, for a warden, chaplain, and 14 brethren. “I remember,” says Stukeley, “the old stonework, and arched doors, and windows with mullions, which were taken down when the house was rebuilt by my father; many of the carved stones were also laid in the foundation of the houses which he built near the bridge.” Stukeley, the famous antiquary, was born here in 1687. Another learned native was Henry Rands, generally called Henry Holbeche, Bp. of Lincoln in the troublous

times 1547-1551, a learned man and one of the Compilers of our Prayer-Book, who however irreparably injured his diocese by consenting to alienate most of the episcopal manors for some inadequate exchange.

The *Ch. is one of great size and dignity, and may fairly claim to be in the front rank even in this county. It is an admirably complete specimen of the very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp., and is of great architectural value for this reason. The uncrocketed spire, in itself a really fine one, seems to hesitate between the broach type and the Perp. type, and is set within a parapet but without pinnacles. Its height, 180 ft., is greater than Moulton, but does not give the same lofty impression. On the second stage of the tower are curious large windows of 4 lights. It contains a good ring of 8 bells with chimes. The S. porch and both doorways are of the same date as the tower. The N. porch, which is alarmingly out of the perpendicular, is the latest and most singular part of the ch., being flanked by circular battlemented turrets like a castle, one of which is groined, while the other leads into the parvise above. Over the gable is a sanctus-bell eot. The interior is exceedingly spacious and light, but the best description that could be given of it is that it is a failure to rival Boston, which must surely have inspired the bold attempt. It has 7 very lofty bays on light clustered pillars, with a very fine clerestory, and large aisle-windows of free design; but the mouldings are flat and the tracery is somewhat coarse. The bases of the 3 western pillars in the N. arcade belong to an earlier ch. The chancel is of the same date as the nave, but exhibits less boldness. The font is a late Dec. octagon, with angels on the panels. In the N. aisle is a fine altar-tomb with effigy of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, c. 1400, the head resting

on a helmet, on which is a man's head in a net, and the recesses filled with fine tracery. Near it are two brasses, a knight and lady, c. 1420, and Joanna Welby, 1458; there is also the matrix of an episcopal brass (Bp. Holbeche?). The pulpit is a handsome example of modern work.

In the market-place was formerly a very beautiful cross (engraved in 'Rimmer's Crosses'), which was happily drawn by Stukeley before its destruction about 1720. It was pentagonal, without a central shaft, dating from about 1450. Had this cross and the hospital survived, they would with the ch. have formed a remarkable architectural group.

9½ m. **Fleet Stat.** (*fleot* = creek), where is the only ch. on rt. of this line, remarkable as a very rare example of a tower surmounted by a spire which stands apart (about 15 ft.) from the nave. It is of good plain design, with a bold staircase turret. The Ch. is wholly Dec., very much restored, except the E.E. arcades and Perp. W. window, under which is set the slab of an altartomb. The corbels of the nave roof remain, and there are canopied sedilia in the chancel. Near Fleet the old Roman sea-bank is plainly marked.

11 m. **Gedney Stat.** This *fine Ch. probably owes its magnificence, like Whaplode, to the Abbots of Crowland, who had a residence on the N. side, and there are traces of a passage opening into it. It is a very striking ch. from its noble W. tower, 86 ft. high, and grand Perp. clerestory range of 12 windows. The two lower stages of the tower are E.E., with beautiful arcading, and large windows enriched with tooth ornament. Above this is a large Perp. stage, intended instead of the present spirelet to bear a lofty spire, of which the base is visible, but this unhappily was never carried out. The weatherings of three different

roofs still remain on the E. wall. There is a large S. porch, with inscription over the door, and another inscription of two names on the old door-lock. The spacious nave has 6 lofty Dec. bays, and fine E.E. tower-arch, enriched with tooth. The chancel is also spacious, but rather plain, with a large E. window, Dec. sedilia, and very late Perp. low-side window. The Perp. nave roof, chancel-screen and font, some good Perp. glass in the N. aisle, a 13th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight, and an alabaster monument of Adlard and Cassandra Welby, 1590, should also be noticed.

12½ m. **Long Sutton Stat., or Sutton St. Mary's**, another little town like Holbeach, and also the centre of an enormous parish. Most of the land about here belongs to Guy's Hospital, which has suffered heavily from the deterioration in value of its Lincolnshire estates. The manor once belonged to John of Gaunt, and in one of the windows is still a shield bearing England and France ancient.

The beautiful **Ch. is on the whole the stateliest and most interesting even of this extraordinary group: a fact probably due to its possession by the Priory of St. Mary at Acre in Norfolk, and some rivalry with the neighbouring Whaplode, then lately built by Crowland. Its most striking feature is the very remarkable E.E. tower and spire, just touching the S.W. angle of the S. aisle, "especially valuable as one of the very few spires which, having escaped fire and decay, remain in their original condition."—*Sharpe*. It stands on four noble arches, now unhappily blocked, over which is arcading, resembling that on the N. transept of Wells, and a lancet belfry-chamber with arcaded cornice. The spire rises to the height of 162 ft., with a heavy ball at the top, and is surrounded by four spirelets which lean inwards and clasp the

spire. The exterior of the Ch., except its Dec. W. front, is so wholly of late and poor Perp. that the effect on entering the noble late Norm. nave of 7 bays, with its massive columns and arches, is quite startling. The Trans. clerestory, with a continuous arcade pierced by small lights, serves as a triforium to the Perp. clerestory. The chancel has aisles of 2 bays with very slender pillars opening into it. At the N.E. angle is a most remarkable 14th-cent. **vestry** of two stories, with a newel staircase leading to the groined upper chamber, in which is a slit looking into the chancel. The brass lectern also is ancient and interesting. There are considerable fragments of Perp. glass in the aisles, besides some good modern glass; an altar-slab and piscina in the S. aisle; and a large, plain font, and a poor-box, dated 1711, at the W. end. Over the large S. porch is a parvise with a library.

Lutton, so-called from the *lodes*, or drains, 2 m. N., was also once a market town. The Ch., chiefly late Dec. and Perp., has a lofty spire. There are two incised slabs here. The inlaid pulpit and canopy, 1702, are said to have been erected from a bequest by the famous Dr. Busby of Westminster, who was born here in 1606. **Sutton St. James**, 4 m. S. of Long Sutton, has an odd-looking Ch., which has lost its nave, but retains the Perp. stuccoed brick tower standing quite apart from the rebuilt chancel. An ancient cross called **Ivy Cross**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ch., is of some interest.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sutton Bridge** Stat., the junct. with the line from Peterboro' and Wisbech to Lynn. This is a small port, 3 m. from the mouth of the Nene, subordinate to Wisbech, which sprang up owing to the construction of the embanked road over the dangerous **Cross Keys Wash**.

It must have been in this neighbourhood that King John lost all

his baggage and treasure, 1216, barely escaping with his life, and fell into the fever from which he died soon after. (See *Swineshead*, Rte. 6.)

“I tell thee, Hubert, half my power this night

Passing these flats is taken by the tide,
These Lincoln washes have devoured them,
Myself well mounted, hardly have es-
caped.”

—*King John*, v. 6.

An old farm-house, of course of much later date, about 3 m. N. of this, still called **King's House**, is traditionally said to be the place where he rested for the night. The loss of life in this dangerous crossing, by a ford at low tide, was great and continuous. At last, in 1831, a new outfall, 7 m. long and 250 ft. wide, was cut for the river, and made deep enough to float a man-of-war at high tide, which rises 22 ft., and a fine embankment, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with a new wooden bridge, was made by *Rennie and Telford*. The parish called **Central Wingland**, half in Lincolnshire and half in Norfolk, was thus entirely reclaimed from the sea. An iron swing-bridge, from designs of *Robert Stephenson* and *Borthwick*, costing about £18,000, replaced the wooden bridge in 1851; it has two clear openings of 60 ft. In 1881 an ambitious attempt was made, with the help of the G.N.Rly., to raise Sutton Bridge into an important harbour by the construction of a dock covering 12 acres; but owing to defective construction, the sides gave way shortly after, and it is improbable that it will ever be completed.

3 m. S., with a stat. 2 m. from it on the Wisbech line, is **Tydd St. Mary's**, where the name marks the limit of the tide. It has a graceful Ch., externally Dec., with an early Perp. brick tower and spire, but the aisle arcades are Trans., or E.E., with circular pillars and octagon capitals covered with stiff foliage. In the N. aisle is an alabaster tomb with effigy of Sir William de Tidd, c. 1400. On the gable is a sanctus-

bell cot with a cross. Nieholas Breakspear, Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever attained the Papal Chair, is said to have been curate (reector) of Tydd, but he must have been non-resident. From Ferry, the next stat. beyond Tydd, the beautiful Ch. of West Walton, Norfolk, with a fine E.E. tower forming the entrance to the churchyard, is 1 m. distant. δ Wisbech is 7 m. from Sutton Bridge. For the grand series of churches in Norfolk between Sutton Bridge and δ Lynn (11 m.), rivalling the Lincolnshire group between Sutton and Spalding, see *Handbook for Eastern Counties*.

ROUTE 9.

BOSTON TO WAINFLEET. BY ROAD, 18 m.

This is an excellent road for cyclists on the way from Boston to the watering-place of Skegness. The river Witham forms the boundary between Lindsey and Kesteven or Holland from Lincoln to Boston, but this loop of land N.E. of Boston is in Holland, and is of true fen-land character in soil and architecture. The main road to Wainfleet leaves Boston by Wide Bargate, turning sharply to the rt. 1 m. from the town, and passing no village before Benington, but it is more interesting either to go by Skirbeck (see *Boston*) and Fishtoft to Frieston, or to take the Frieston low road, and rejoin the main road at Benington. Several of these churches are very fine.

Nearly 2 m. from the town, between the Wainfleet and Frieston roads, is Kyme Tower, a fine red-

brick tower resembling Hussey Tower at Boston, and of the same date, c. 1500. It was held first by the Rochford family, from the Earls of Richmond, and afterwards by the Kyme family, of Kyme (Rte. 6). In 1859 some interesting mural paintings were found in a room on the first floor, representing the Annunciation, the Virgin and St. Anne, St. Michael, and St. Antony. Some mounds near seem to be connected with the tower.

At Fishtoft, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Skirbeck, is a handsome Ch. ded. to St. Guthlæ, having been given to Crowland by Alan de Creon of Freiston. A statue of the Saint, of earlier date than the tower, is over the W. window. The tower, aisles, and clerestory are good Perp. There is a rood-turret at the angle, and a fine gable cross. The nave is of five light bays with clustered pillars. The chancel is of very various dates, having a square door with Norm. jambs, some Trans. and lancet windows, and a Dec. E. window with some remains of glass. There is an early Perp. rood-screen, with the steps remaining, and a richer screen enclosing the organ in the S. aisle, which came from Freiston Ch., where it was treated as lumber. The font is a large Perp. octagon.

Frieston, 1 m. from Fishtoft, or 3 from Boston by the direct road, should be visited for its fine *Priory Ch. The name, like Firsby and Friskney, comes from the Frislanders who settled in this part. Guy de Creon, the largest grantee of land in this county at the Conquest, except Earl Alan, fixed the seat of his barony at Frieston. His son Alan founded at Frieston, in 1113, a cell of Crowland, ded. to St. James, whose statue is over the W. window. The tower, aisles, and fine large clerestory are Perp., but the Ch. is really the nave of the original Priory Ch. The W. piers of the Trans-

central tower are seen outside the E. window, and the transept arch is at the end of the aisle. The nave, of Trans. character, has 3 round bays, one of them with chevron ornament, and 3 later pointed ones. But the first object that strikes the eye is the beautiful font cover, towering nearly to the roof, and crowned with a figure of the Virgin. The screens at the end of the aisles remain, but the central screen was sold to Fishtoft. Nothing remains of the Priory buildings. **Frieston Shore**, where there is some not very good bathing, is nearly 2 m. E.

Butterwick Ch. (probably, like Buttermere, from a Danish proper name), 1 m. further, has no attraction except a plain E.E. font, part of a Perp. rood-screen, and a fine sycamore in the churchyard, said to have been planted in 1653.

Before **Benington**, 5 m. from Boston, the two roads unite. This has a handsome Ch., in a pretty churchyard, with a heavy Perp. tower, unfinished with parapet or pinnacles. The nave of 6 bays is lofty and light, with an open roof having figures of angels. The font is a rich specimen of Perp., carved with figures of the Holy Trinity and Saints, and has two kneeling stones. Part of the rood-screen remains. The chancel is E.E., with lancet windows, but the S. side was rebuilt later. It has Dec. sedilia with piscina and aumbries, and a double pointed recess used perhaps for the Easter Sepulchre.

***Leverton Ch.**, 1 m. further, is of great beauty, and has been well restored by *J. Fowler*, who built the present clerestory in place of a hideous brick disfigurement of 1728. The tower, like others in this part, has no pinnacles. The nave and aisles are late Dee., with light clustered pillars; the large chancel and its chapel are Perp. In the chancel are ancient stalls with

poppy-heads, set on a stone basement with quatrefoiled openings. The most attractive feature of the Ch. is the beautiful earving of the late Dec. sedilia; hagioscopes in the E. stall and piseina look into the graceful Perp. S. chapel or sacristy. A crucifix remains at the E. end, and another on each gable of the chapel. On the sill of a window in the chapel is cut the name, "Hy. Pecham, 1597"; he was the author of the rather rare 'Compleat Gentleman.'

Leake, about 8 m. from Boston (the stat. on the East Lincoln line is 3 m. N.W.), though spelt "Leche" in Domesday, is probably so called from an arm of the sea. The *Ch. is a large and fine late Dee. building, in very bad repair, with a noble clerestory and an immensely massive late Perp. tower, built between 1490 and 1547, which never was finished, and must have been intended to be at least twice the present height. At the S.E. angle is an octagon rood-turret, crowned by a spirelet. The nave is of 6 lofty bays with pillars like those of Boston, the Trans. Norm. responds in the aisles only remaining from an earlier Ch. An alabaster effigy of a knight, the mutilated sedilia, two curious carved stones on the wall, and an ancient poor-box should also be noticed. There were two chantry houses in the parish, but what remained of St. Lawrence's was pulled down in 1835; the other, or Multon Chantry, now a farm-house, has some remains of antiquity.

Wrangle, 1 m. further, has another fine and interesting *Ch., which belonged to Waltham Abbey. The meaning of the name is doubtful: in Domesday it is Weranghe. Its effect is injured by a low debased tower, which was originally Trans., as is shown by the tower-arch within. The S. porch is large and has eurious carvings at the angles; its inner door is a rich and beautiful specimen of E.E., boldly trefoiled, and adorned with

tooth. The Ch. is mainly a Perp. rebuilding of E.E. work, but there is a fine 5-light Dec. E. window. In the N. aisle are some important remains of good late Dec. or early Perp. glass. In its E. window are kings and prophets, and below, subjects collected from other windows. In the N.E. window are ten figures of saints; in the next saints with names; and in the 3rd, some mutilated figures. In the E. window was once the inscription, “*Thomas de Weyversty, Abbas de Waltham (1345–1371), me fieri fecit.*” There are two interesting monuments of the Reed family in the chancel; a slab in the pavement to John Reed, 1503, with a curious mutilated inscription in verse; and a fine altar-tomb of Sir John Reade, his great-grandson, 1626. The pulpit is Elizabethan.

From Wrangle to Skegness an old Roman bank extends at about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore, to avert the inroads of the sea. This shore abounds in sea-birds, and is well known to sportsmen. Cranberries used to grow abundantly about here. The whole strip E. of the East Lincoln line (Rte. 13) as far as Grimsby is known as the **Marsh** (i.e. the place of *meres* or pools), which differs entirely from *fen*, a word meaning “mud,” reclaimed from stagnant water, while the marshes are reclaimed from brackish or salt water. Hence the fens are mainly corn-growing, the marshes mainly grazing lands, celebrated for the richness of the pasture.

Beyond Wrangle the road passes from Holland into Lindsey; and it is curious that while the churches hitherto have literally been at every mile-stone, there is not a single village in the 9 m. from Wrangle to

Wainfleet. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. of the road, at 4 m. beyond Wrangle, is ***Friskney Ch.**, which should be visited for its recently-discovered wall-paintings. It is almost wholly a fine spacious Perp. building of the marsh type, but with two Norin. arches in the aisle wall, and an E.E. door. The tower has a Trans. base, with an E.E. and a Perp. stage. The wall-paintings, which are unusually perfect, extend along the spandrels of both arcades, and date from about the middle of the 15th cent., when the Ch. was completed. They owe their preservation to the care of the vicar, the Rev. H. J. Cheales, who has published an account of them in *Archæologia*, vols. xlviii. and 1. Some of the figures, such as Our Lord, the Virgin, St. Peter, and Moses, are of great merit. The subjects are—N. clerestory: 1. Assumption of the Virgin. 2. Ascension. 3. Resurrection. 4. Nativity. S. clerestory: 1. Last Supper. 2. Gathering of Manna. 3. The Eucharist and Ordination. 4. Probably King Æthelred entering Bardney Abbey. The Ch. has been restored by Butterfield. In the chancel are handsome late Perp. sedilia, panelled with tracery apparently inserted, and portions of the screen still remain. The pulpit is dated 1659. In the pavement is an incised slab to John de Lyndewode, rector, 1374, and at the W. end are an effigy of a knight and a brass with Norm.-French inscription to Piers Jonson. There was a small religious house in the parish, connected with Bolington Priory, near Wragby, of which only mounds remain.

♂ **Wainfleet** (Rte. 15) is about 4 m. further, and *Eastville* Stat. is 4 m. W. (Rte. 13).

PART II.

LINDSEY DIVISION.

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ROUTES.

* * * The names of places are printed in black only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
10 Boston to Lincoln (G. N. Ry.). Tattershall and Kirkstead	136	17 Lincoln to Doncaster (G. N. and G. E. joint Ry.). Stow, Gainsborough, and the Isle of Axholme	174
11 Kirkstead to Horncastle (G. N. Ry.). Woodhall Spa and Horncastle	141	18 Lincoln to Grimsby (M. S. and L. Ry.). Market Rasen and Caistor	182
12 Bardney to Louth (G. N. Ry.)	145	19 Retford to Grimsby (M. S. and L. Ry.). Kirton-in-Lindsey and Brigg	190
13 Boston to Grimsby (G. N. and East Lincoln Ry.). Alford, Louth, and Grimsby .	147	20 Doncaster to Grimsby (M. S. and L. Ry.). Crowle and Frodingham	194
14 Firsby to Spilsby (G. N. Ry.). Spilsby	161	21 Grimsby to Hull (M. S. and L. Ry.). Brocklesby, Thornton Abbey, and Barton-on-Humber	200
15 Firsby to Skegness (G. N. Ry.). Wainfleet and Skegness	166	22 Lincoln to Kirton-in-Lindsey (road)	209
16 Willoughby (<i>loop-line</i>) to Louth (G. N. Ry.). Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe .	170	23 Lincoln to Brigg (road)	212

ROUTE 10.

BOSTON TO LINCOLN. G. N. Railway.

Distances.—Tattershall, 12 m.; Kirkstead Junct., for Horncastle, 15½ m.; Lincoln, 31 m.

This line, the old one from London to Lincoln until the construction of the route via Grantham, runs almost

the whole distance along the bank of the Witham. There are ferries at every stat., but the only bridge is at Tattershall. The great difficulty of the engineer was to secure foundations for the railway bridges. Water is within 6 ft. of the surface along the whole line, but the drainage system, principally effected by Rennie, is so perfect that overflow is almost un-

known. Before the enclosure Holland Fen (across the river) was valued at a rental of £3600; in 1834 this had increased to £25,300. Wildmoor Fen, rt., which with East and West Fens forms a vast tract of 60,000 acres, principally of corn-land, was drained by Rennie. His system was to divide the upland from the lowland waters, and carry the former away by separate drains called *catch-waters*. Out of this huge Fen, stretching between Dogdyke and Eastville stats. on the Lincoln and Grimsby lines, several parishes have been formed, with modern churches.

The lines to Lincoln and Grimsby diverge beyond the Grand Sluice at Boston, whence at high tide there is a magnificent view of the glorious tower.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Langrick Stat. = the "long reach," or perhaps the "long creek."

11 m. Dogdyke Stat., probably *Dockdyke*, from low Lat. *doga*, ditch, old Dutch, *dokke*. Dogdyke is a hamlet of Billinghay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., where the Ch. has a slender spire, good S. arcade of clustered piers, and Perp. roof retaining some colour. Close to Dogdyke stat. is a piece of unreclaimed swamp, "as nearly a relic of the fens as may be found in Lincolnshire. Here may be found *Utricularia vulgaris* (bladder-wort), *Ranunculus lingua* (spear-wort), *Hottonia palustris* (water-violet), *Stellaria glauca* (stitch-wort), *Thalictrum flavum* (meadow-rue), and *Sium latifolium* (water-parsnip)." —*Streatfield*.

12 m. Tattershall Stat., a place of great interest for its noble red brick *Castle, and fine Perp. *Collegiate Ch. It is a decayed little village, formerly a market-town, and the base of a large cross still remains. The charter for a market was obtained from King John by Robert Fitz-Eudo, "for the consideration of

a well-trained goshawk." Robert de Tateshall was summoned to Parliament as the 1st Baron in 1297. The estates passed by marriage to the Cromwell family about the end of the 14th cent., and Ralph, 3rd Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI., who is buried in the Ch., built the Castle in 1440. It now belongs to Earl Fortescue.

The Castle, though it consists of little more than the Keep Tower, is the finest piece of mediæval brick-work in England, unless Herstmonceux must be excepted. It is 112 ft. high, with an area of 89 ft. by 67, and the walls are, in parts, 16 ft. thick. It is quadrangular in shape, with octagonal turrets at the corners, two of which have conical roofs; the upper story is a covered gallery overhanging bold machicolations, which at the date when the castle was built served for little more than ornament. The doors and windows are varied in design and admirably moulded; and the red brick, now toned by time to a beautiful colour, was varied by panels of white brick. Of the detached buildings only one remains, at the N. W. angle. The castle was entirely surrounded by an inner moat, and partly by an outer one, fed by the river Bain. The interior consists of four stories, each with a large central chamber and several smaller apartments. From various indications, such as the absence of any inner doors while the outer ones still survive, and the faint traces of fires in the chimneys, it has been doubted whether the castle was ever inhabited. The central chamber of the ground-story was probably a hall of entrance; on the floor above it was a grand reception room, and over that, a state-bedroom. On the 3rd story is a vaulted gallery with coloured bosses of cement, and on the 4th are several very fine chimney-pieces bearing richly-coloured coats of arms of considerable interest to a genealogist. A staircase of 181

steps opens on to the leads, whence there is a fine view of Boston “Stump” and Lincoln Minster.

The Ch. is entirely Perp. and of one date, having been rebuilt from the ground as a Collegiate Ch. by Lord Treasurer Cromwell, at the same time with the castle. The two are thus of peculiar interest, as affording an exact comparison of the secular and ecclesiastical architecture of that date, side by side. It is built of sharp and well-cut stone. It was not finished at the Treasurer's death in 1455, but was completed by his executors, one of whom was the great Bishop of Winchester, William of Wykham, the most famous building prelate of his age. The College was endowed for a provost, six priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers. An almshouse in the churchyard endowed by Lord Cromwell still survives. The Ch. itself is cruciform, and far too large for the shrunk village, which only uses the choir for worship. The W. tower is heavy and unpleasing, and the best external feature is the lofty clerestory. The nave, disused, and in very bad repair, has six lofty bays with very slender pillars and a low-pitched roof. All the windows were originally filled with fine Perp. glass, much of which survived the Revolution, but was actually presented in 1757 by Earl Fortescue to the Earl of Exeter for St. Martin's at Stamford (Rte. 2), where some of it may still be seen mixed with glass from other churches. What remains has been placed in the E. window. The parishioners, very justifiably, raised a riot, and endeavoured to prevent this scandalous spoliation. The pulpit has a fine carved base. The stone rood-screen was a gift of a member of the College, Robert de Whalley, 1528. Little has survived in the choir but some stalls and the sedilia. In the N. transept, removed from their proper place in the choir pavement, are some of the finest brasses in the

county. That of Lord Treasurer Cromwell, 1455, the builder of both Ch. and Castle, headless, and without his wife's effigy, is remarkable for the ape-like wild men as supporters under his feet. On either side of him are his nieces and heiresses, Joan, Lady Cromwell, 1479, and Maud, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, 1497, both in very rich dress, and having saints in niches of the canopy piers. Beyond these are three effigies of ecclesiastics of the College: William Moor, 2nd Provost, 1456, in Eucharistic vestments; William Symson, chaplain, 1519; and a very fine brass of a Provost, 1500–1520, in flat doctor's cap, and a magnificent cope bordered with figures of Apostles. On the choir steps, at present covered, is the brass of Hugh de Gondeby, 1411, steward to Lord Cromwell.

The handsome Perp. tower of Coningsby Ch., only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tattershall, adds to a fine architectural group. The Ch. has a spacious E.E. nave of wide bays, with a Dec. eastern bay and chancel-arch. The apse is modern, and as unsuitable as the mutilated shape of the clerestory windows, originally a line of E.E. lancets. There is a circular window in the W. face of the tower, which is very remarkable as being open at the sides to the churchyard. An old oak door to the parvise is in the porch. Two poets were successive rectors here; Laurence Eusden, a discreditable poet-laureate, d. 1730—

“Eusden, a laurel'd bard, by fortune rais'd,
By very few men read, by fewer praised,”

and John Dyer, d. 1753, author of ‘The Fleece.’ For the curious death of the last Viscount Coningsby, see Culverthorpe (Rte. 6). The stately name probably suggested to Lord Beaconsfield the title of his best-known novel.

15½ m. S Kirkstead Junct., where carriages are changed for the rising watering-place of Woodhall Spa

(1½ m.), and Horneastle (7½ m.), for which see Rte. 11. Here was an important Cistercian **Abbey**, a colony from Fountains, founded in 1139 by Hugh Brito, son of Fitz-Eudo, Lord of Tattershall, of which all that remains above ground is a fragment of the S.E. angle of the S. transept. In the same field, but outside the old precincts, is the beautiful *Chapel of St. Leonard, a little gem of the purest E.E. architecture. Its original purpose, evidently connected with but distinct from the Abbey, is unknown; most probably it was a chantry-chapel served by the Abbey. It is a donative without restriction, and from 1720 to 1812 was used for Presbyterian worship. It is unhappily in a dangerously ruinous state, but it is hoped that before long so beautiful a building may at least be saved from utter destruction. In plan it is a simple oblong, with very little ornament except on the W. front. The W. doorway, which retains its old door, has delicate foliage; above it are three arches with a "vesica" window in the centre. All the other windows are lancet. The interior is surrounded by an arcade with capitals of exquisite foliage, supporting a groined vaulting adorned with tooth and nail-head, and divided by large bosses. In the S. wall is a triangular piscina, and against the E. wall a Jacobean pulpit. Part of a very valuable rood-screen with lancet arched, probably the earliest now existing, except the Trans. Norm. one at Compton in Surrey, is used for a division of the seating. The mutilated marble effigy of a knight is thought to be Robert, the 2nd Lord Tattershall, who died c. 1212. He is in a hauberk of banded mail, the earliest of the five known examples, and wears the cylindrical helmet with convex top, having two bands crossing in front, of which there are six other instances. This chapel has been illustrated in a series of fine plates,

publ. by Parker. See also *Archæol. Journ.*, XL., p. 296.

17½ m., **Stixwould Stat.** Here was a Cistercian nunnery, founded by the Countess Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois. It was dissolved in 1536 by the Act affecting the lesser monasteries, but refounded by the king the next year as a Premonstratensian Priory, which only survived two years. Nothing remains of it but the foundations. The parish Ch., built out of the materials, was rebuilt in 1831. There are some stone coffins from the Priory in the churchyard. The font is octagonal, divided into panels by rich pinnaeles with lions and flowers, each panel bearing a quaintly-cut emblem of an Apostle or Evangelist with the name in black-letter above, now mostly illegible. **Bucknall Ch.**, 3 m. N., has an old tower and some E.E. parts; **Horsington Ch.**, near it, is by Brandon.

19½ m. **Southrey Stat.**, 2 m. N. of which, or somewhat further from Bardney, are the small but interesting remains of **Tupholme Abbey**, a Premonstratensian house founded by Alan and Gilbert de Neville, c. 1160; consisting of a wall of the refectory with lancet windows, and the graceful pulpit with two trefoiled arches, used by the reader at meals. The lower story was apparently a cellar, and the refectory was entered from the cloisters.

21½ m., **♂Bardney Junct.**, whence there is a rly. to Louth (Rte. 12). This village originally grew up round the great Benedictine **Abbey**, one of the oldest and most famous in England. The whole of this district along the Witham was thickly set with monastic houses, probably owing to its security; Bardney, Barlings, Tupholme, Stainfield, and Stixwould, as well as Noeton (Rte. 4) on the other bank, being

within a few miles. No district suffered more cruel havoc from the Dissolution, only the merest fragments at most remaining of any of these six houses. Of this great group Bardney stood at the head for antiquity and wealth. Its foundation reaches to immemorial antiquity, but it is attributed in some of the Chronicles to Æthelred, son of the great opponent of Christianity, Penda, who came to the throne of Mercia in 675. His Queen, Ostryth, niece of the sainted Northumbrian King Oswald, transferred the relics of her uncle hither. According to Bæda, the sturdy Lindesey monks refused to admit the body of a Northumbrian saint, but during the night a pillar of fire reaching to the sky stood over the excluded corpse and removed their scruples. The relics worked miracles, and became the great treasure of the Abbey, which then received an additional dedication to St. Oswald. After the murder of Ostryth by the Danes, Æthelred resigned his crown (see wall-painting at Friskney, Rte. 9), and became a monk and afterwards Abbot of Bardney. A barrow in a neighbouring field, called **King's Hill Close**, is traditionally said to mark the site of his burial, and it almost certainly marks that of some Mercian king. The monastery was burnt in the terrible invasion of Hingvar and Hubba, c. 870, who murdered the monks, said to be then, with lay-brethren, 300 in number. It was re-founded after the Conquest by Remigius, the great Bp., and Gilbert de Gaunt, the Earl of Lincoln, who endowed it with large estates. Henry IV., himself a Lincolnshire man (see *Bolingbroke*, Rte. 14), visited the abbey in great state, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Nothing is known of the object of this visit, but the king held a conference here with Philip of Repingdon, Bp. of Lincoln. The abbots, though not

mitred as is sometimes asserted, sat in Parliament as Lords of Lindsey. The abbey, valued at 429*l.*, was granted to Sir Robert Tyrwhit. Nothing unhappily remains of it but the moated site, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the village. The parish Ch. is mostly Perp., and of no great importance; it has a good Perp. roof, and the altar-slab now again in position.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. was another religious house—the Benedictine nunnery of **Stainfield**, founded by the Percy family in the 12th cent., and granted, like Bardney, to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, who built a mansion on the site which perished in the last cent. The Ch., rebuilt in 1711, contains a few sculptured stones, some armour, and curious needlework banners, done by ladies of the Tyrwhit family.

Barlings Abbey stood 1 m. W. of this, and like other religious houses in this unfortunate district has entirely perished. It was founded by Ralph de Hoya, 1154, for Premonstratensian Canons, and was granted to the Duke of Norfolk. It is best known for the prominent part taken by its abbot, Mackrill, in the revolt against the suppression of the smaller houses, known as the “Pilgrimage of Grace” (*Itinerarium gratiæ*), for which he was hanged at his own gate. **Barlings Ch.**, 1 m. beyond the Abbey site, is only 2 m. from Langworth stat., on the line from Market Rasen to Lincoln (Rte. 18). It has been mostly rebuilt, but has two plain Norm. doorways.

At **Horsley Deep**, beyond Bardney stat., the line crosses the river by a peculiar timber bridge, and continues on the rt. bank.

$25\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Five Mile House Stat.** Across the ferry is **Fiskerton Ch.**, which has belonged to Peterborough Abbey since its gift by Edward the Confessor. It was mostly rebuilt in the Perp. period, but has a Norm. arcade and a door with flat arch

inserted in a semicircular one. The roof is old, and the tower is curious in plan, having a semicircular basement story. In the S. aisle are a brass of a priest, and a curious Norm. reredos.

28½ m. **Washingborough** Stat., which has a large handsome Ch. of mixed styles, partly Norm., with a fine pinnacled tower and Norm. font. In the chancel is a remarkable slab of a lady with half effigy and feet only. Some of the monuments are interesting, and in the vestry is a framed inscription to Dame Cassandra Beaumont.

After passing l. Canwick (see *Lincoln*, environs), and joining the G. E. joint rly. and the line to Grantham, we reach at

31 m. the Great Northern Stat. at **†LINCOLN** (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 11.

KIRKSTEAD JUNCTION TO WOODHALL SPA AND HORNCastle. G. N. Railway. 7½ M.

For the railway from Boston or Lincoln to Kirkstead, see Rte. 10. The tall fragment of the Abbey Ch. and the beautiful little chapel near it are seen ¾ m. E. of the stat.

1½ m., **†Woodhall Spa** Stat., a place rapidly rising in importance for the cure of gout, rheumatism, and scrofulous diseases, though until lately it was scarcely known outside the county. The spa was accident-

ally discovered early in this cent. in an unsuccessful attempt at boring for coal. The amount of iodine and bromine in the water far exceeds that of any other spa in England, the proportions, according to Prof. Wanklyn's Report, being approximately in 10 gallons :—

	Iodine.	Bromine.
Cheltenham . . .	¾ grain.	1½
Leamington . . .	1	4
Kreuznach . . .	1½	25
Woodhall . . .	7½	35

The baths, in the grounds of the Victoria Hotel, near the stat., have been rebuilt with all modern improvements and are now luxurious. Pine baths can be had. The water, raised at a depth of 400 ft., can be procured in bottles. A band plays 2 or 3 times daily during the summer in the grounds, which are open to all visitors by payment, and the place, though still in an inchoate condition, is fairly well supplied with necessaries, and has a resident physician (see Index). The neighbourhood has little beauty or attraction for visitors, but the air is very pure and bracing, and the situation as unlike as possible to the popular idea of Lincolnshire, being a sandy, fir-covered strip resembling the neighbourhood of Farnborough, somewhat sheltered on N. and E. by the low ridge of the wolds. The only objects of much interest in the neighbourhood are Tattershall Castle and Ch. and Kirkstead Chapel (Rte. 10), and Scrivelsby Court (*post*). The parish was formed from **Langton**, 1 m., and **Woodhall**, 3 m. from Horncastle, where there are tiny Chs., but there is a modern Ch. at the Spa.

Close to the line, rt., is a brick tower, 60 ft. high, called **Tower** 'i the **Moor**, part of a hunting-lodge probably built by the Cromwell family, c. 1500. 2 m. further on l. (no Stat.) is the ancient Ch. of **Martin**, with Norm. S. door and a very narrow chancel-arch having Trans.

Norm. piers with grotesque figures on the caps. Thornton Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, recently restored, would be of no interest but for some remarkable iron-work *hat-stands*, of excellent design, c. 1750.

7½ m., ♂ **HORNCastle** Stat., the terminus of the branch; a small town best known for its celebrated *horse-fair* in the 2nd week in August, probably the largest in the kingdom. In any other week it is a sleepy little place, and can show but few remnants of its really venerable antiquity. The little river Bain, navigable for small craft to the Witham at Tattershall, gave its name to the Roman station of *Banovallum*, which probably utilised an existing British settlement, British urns having been found here. The horn-like shape of the peninsula formed by the river gave rise to the later name, *Hyrn-ceaster*. Portions of the Roman wall still exist behind some of the houses, especially at the S.W. corner of the churchyard, and many Roman vases and coins have been discovered. The castle stood in the S.W. part of the enclosed area. Some of the names of streets, such as "Cassing St." and "The Wong" (= field) are peculiar. The manor was sold in 1230 by its then possessor, Ralph de Rhodes, to Walter Mauclerk, 4th Bp. of Carlisle, for the use of the see, to which the ch. was alienated by a papal grant of 1318, as a place of refuge when the diocese was overrun by marauding Scots. In the 14th cent. it was the principal residence of the bishops, and Bp. Aldrich died at the manor-house, now destroyed, in 1557.

The Ch., built of the local soft green sandstone, is spacious, but not of very attractive appearance, having a low tower with a new wooden spirelet. The lower stages of the tower and part of the E. wall are E.E., but the nave and its aisles are wholly Dec., with a Perp. clerestory

and chancel added. The E.E. tower-arch and the foliation of the Dec. nave-pillars are good. In the N. wall of the chancel, opening into a chantry-chapel, is a curious barred opening, perhaps only a hagioseope. The chancel is surrounded by carved screens, partly formed from the rood-screen. On the wall of the N. aisle is the brass of Sir Lionel Dymoke, Champion of England, 1519; another brass in the pavement below represents him in a shroud. In the N. chapel is the monument of Sir Ingram Hopton, "who paid his debt to nature and duty to his king and country in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel (Cromwell) in the bloody skirmish near Wineby, Oct. 6, 1643." (The real date of Wineby fight was Oct. 11.) Cromwell ordered Sir Ingram's body to be searched for and buried with honour. Some seythe-heads near the monument are said to have been used in the battle (see Winceby). The inscription on Thomas Gibson, vicar, 1678, "four times by the rebellious powers carried away from his congregation," is curious. The Ch. has many stained windows and handsome modern fittings.

The most interesting place near Horncastle is **Scrivelsby Court**, 2½ m. S., the ancient seat of the Dymoke family, the hereditary Grand Champions of England. This manor, with its peculiar privilege, was given by the Conqueror to his steward, Robert the Dispenser, Lord of Fontenay, ancestor of the De Speneers and the Marmions. Scott, it will be remembered, made his Marmion, though at a later date,

"Lord of Fontenay,
Of Lutterward and Scrivelsby,
Of Tamworth tower and town."

The last Lord Marmion, of Scrivelsby and Tamworth Castle, died in 1292, and the Lincolnshire estate fell to his younger daughter Joan, whose granddaughter married Sir

John Dymoke, and in the Dymoke family it has ever since remained. At the coronation of Richard II. Sir John Dymoke claimed the office of Champion in right of his wife ; it was counterclaimed by Baldwin de Freville, Lord of Tamworth, but the right was decided by the Court of Claims to go with Scrivelsby Manor. The Champion was required to appear at the coronation on horseback "in bright armour," gauntlet in hand, and challenge the right of the sovereign three times against all comers, receiving from the officers of the Jewel-House a gold cup filled with wine. At the coronation of George IV., the lord of the manor, being in holy orders, was permitted to appear by his son. It is much to be regretted that this picturesque part of the ceremony has been dropped at the last two coronations. The Champion has the right to the title of "Honourable."

Scrivelsby Court (the Hon. Champion Dymoke) stands in a large park stocked with deer. The gateway into the park, surmounted by a lion, is late Perp., c. 1500. The house is chiefly modern Tudor ; the greater part of the fine old house, including a hall with most valuable heraldic paneling, having been destroyed by fire in 1765. The coronation suits of armour, some of them of great value and interest, have been almost entirely dispersed, but the house still possesses the coronation gold cups from James II. to George IV., these having been very gracefully returned by the Queen, to whom they were bequeathed by the late Champion.

The Ch. is prettily situated, but of less interest than might be expected. It has a modern tower and spire, E.E. nave arcade, and Perp. chancel, extended eastwards from the original one. The oldest monuments are recumbent effigies in the N. aisle of a knight and lady, believed to be Sir Philip Marmion and his wife, the last Marmions of

Scrivelsby. Against the screen is the tomb of Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545, Champion at the coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., who is here called a "knight baronet," possibly by a later restoration of the inscription for "knight banneret," which of course it should be. The other monuments of Champions are of no great interest.

Most of the churches in this part are small and insignificant, but **Haltham**, 2 m. beyond Scrivelsby, deserves a visit. It has a Norm. S. door with rather curious carving in the tympanum, a fine Dec. E. window, considerable remains of carved woodwork, and a piscina set in the splay of a nave window. **Roughton Ch.** (pron. Rooton), on the other side of the Bain, is of little interest. **Dalderby**, where the Ch. has been destroyed, gives its name to the bishop who built the Broad Tower of the Minster. **Kirkby-on-Bain Ch.** was rebuilt in 1802, when its monuments were destroyed. **Wood Enderby Ch.**, 1½ m. beyond Scrivelsby, is E.E., with broach spire, plain round nave arches adorned with tooth and foliation, and a Dee. E. window. In **Wilksby Ch.**, 1 m. further, is a good E.E. font. **Mareham-le-Fen** has a late Dec. Ch. At **Moorby**, more to the E., is a modern Ch. with a pretty arcade having pillars of green serpentine. Beyond it was **Claxby Pluckacre Ch.**, the site of which can be traced, and further still, **Miningsby**, an E.E. Ch. nearly rebuilt, with an earlier arch and part of a screen. Miningsby supplies Boston, 12 m. off, with water. S. of Miningsby and about 7 m. from Horncastle, Tattershall, or Spilsby, is **Revesby Abbey** (Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P.), a modern Elizabethan building, standing on the site of the Abbot's house, and quite apart from the site of the Abbey Ch. The neat and well-cared-for village has its

school and almshouses grouped round a village green, and a new Ch. by *Hodgson Fowler* is to replace an ugly one of 1700, which was built by the first Joseph Banks, who purchased the estate. There is a large monument of him in the Ch. Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S., the celebrated naturalist, lived mostly at Revesby, though he is buried at Heston in Middlesex, and in connection with Rennie took a leading part in the drainage of the great fens to the E. The Abbey itself stood on the S. side of the village. It was founded in 1142 by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, for Cistercians from Rievaulx, and was the parent of Cleeve in Somerset; it was granted at the dissolution to the Duke of Suffolk. Little remains above ground, but the ground-plan has been disclosed by careful excavation. The Ch. was cruciform, about 200 ft. long by 62 wide, and had cloisters attached to the S. transept. On the N. side of the village is an encampment, with a barrow on each side of it.

Horncastle is the nearest stat. to the western part of the central *wold* district, but the churches in the immediate neighbourhood are mostly without interest, and Spilsby is a better point of approach. The *wold* churches, indeed, though numerous, are very small and mean, where they have not been rebuilt, a most astonishing contrast with the marsh or the fen. The battle-field of Winceby, sometimes called the battle of Horncastle, is about half-way, 5 m., to Spilsby. The ruins of Bolingbroke Castle can easily be included in the round. This battle, Oct. 11, 1643, is important, as having first brought Cromwell into prominence, and secured Lindsey, which hitherto had chiefly been Royalist, for the cause of the Parliament, the side favoured in the fen country. The village stands on high ground with a sharp declivity to the N.

Cromwell and Fairfax, being hard pressed by Lord Widdrington of Blankney and Sir John Henderson, called in the assistance of the Earl of Manchester, whose headquarters were then at Lynn. He marched upon Bolingbroke Castle, 3 m. S. (see *Spilsby*, Rte. 14), and distributed his army among the villages in this neighbourhood. Cromwell then fell suddenly upon the Royalists, who were advancing from Lincoln and Horncastle to relieve the castle, and was completely victorious. Cromwell himself was unhorsed, and nearly made prisoner by Sir Ingram霍顿, whose monument is in Horncastle Ch. The worst slaughter occurred in **Slash Lane**, on the W. side of the village, leading to Ashby Puerorum, where numbers were blocked in by gates, and, it is said, mowed down by the rustics with scythes. Many rusted scythe-heads have been dug up, and several are kept in Horncastle Ch. Winceby Ch. is modern, and the registers strangely contain no allusion to the battle. At **Lusby**, 1 m. E., is a small Norm. Ch., with a brass containing a curious dialogue between a husband and wife. **Asgarby** Ch. is of no interest. **Ashby Puerorum** Ch., so called from an estate bequeathed to the choirboys of Lincoln Minster, has two brasses with effigies of the Littlebury family, of Stainsby Manor in the parish, and a very fine incised slab in the chancel pavement, from which the brass parts have been lost. **Salmonby**, beyond, has a pretty little Perp. Ch., almost rebuilt, of which Bp. Wm. of Wainfleet was once rector. **Hameringham** Ch., 1 m. from Winceby, has an E.E. arcade, good font, and an hour-glass stand. **Low Toynton** Ch., 1 m. E. of Horncastle, nearly buried in ivy, has a good E.E. font. **High Toynton** Ch. is modern, and those of **Greetham** and **Mareham-on-the-hill** are of little interest. **Belchford**, 5 m.

N.E., has a modern Ch. with an old open roof and a tower now detached. **Fulletby** Ch., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., has been almost rebuilt, but has its old sedilia.

The churches on the Wragby side of Horncastle are of scarcely more interest. **Thimbleby** Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is modern. That of **Edlington**, 2 m., has been rebuilt, but retains its aisle arcade which had been built into the wall. **Wispeyton** Ch., 4 m., modern, is noticeable for its rich carving and painting, executed by its late artistic vicar, the Rev. C. P. Terrot. In the vestry is the incised slab of a rector, probably John Hedderson, 1394, holding a chalice with *gloved* hands. **Gautby Hall**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., half-way between Horncastle and Bardney, is an ancient seat of the Vyners. On an island in the fish-pond is an equestrian statue trampling on a Turk, which has a curious history. It was made to represent John Sobieski, King of Poland, the hero of the siege of Vienna, but was set up in Stock's Market in the City of London by Sir Robert Vyner, Lord Mayor, 1675, as a statue of Charles II. On the demolition of Stock's Market to build the Mansion House, it was sent to Gautby. The Ch. has a heavy spire and several monuments of the Vyners, including one of F. G. Vyner, murdered by Greek brigands, 1870. **Waddingworth** Ch. is of little interest. **Minting** Ch., E. of Gautby, has a good E.E. arcade and the central part of a churchyard crucifix built into the E. wall of the nave. There was a small alien Benedictine priory here. **Baumber** Ch., 4 m. on the Wragby road, has some remains of screen-work, an incised slab of 1463, and monuments of the Clintons. **Hemingby** Ch. is of little interest. **Sturton Hall**, beyond it, is in a park, on the other side of which is the mutilated Ch. of **Great Sturton**, where the tower and aisle were pulled down to make the churchyard wall.

[*Lincolnshire.*]

The road over the Wolds to Louth (13 m.) passes no villages except **West Ashby**, 2 m., which has a late Perp. Ch., and **Scamblesby**, 6 m., with a small Ch. of the Wold type. To the l. of the latter are the small Chs. of **Goulceby**, **Asterby**, and **Cawkwell**, none of them worth a *détour*.

ROUTE 12.

BARDNEY JUNCTION TO LOUTH.

G. N. Railway, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.

For the rly. from Lincoln ($9\frac{1}{4}$ m.) or Boston ($21\frac{3}{4}$ m.) to $\frac{1}{2}$ **Bardney**, see Rte. 10. Carriages generally run through without change from Lincoln to Louth, but the direction is reversed at Bardney. This line opens up the northern part of the central wold district, and runs through a fairly picturesque hilly country, but without any objects of special interest, except perhaps the monuments at Hainton. Louth itself is generally reached by the East Lincoln Line (Rte. 13), but some trains to London are as quick on this line. The site of the once great *Bardney Abbey* is on l. of the line, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat.

4 m. **Kingthorpe** Stat., in Stainfield parish (Rte. 10).

6 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ **Wragby** Stat., a town-like village, which had a charter for a market procured for it from Charles II. by the owner of the manor, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The chancel of the old church outside the village is used as a

cemetery chapel, and the Ch. is modern. **Langton Ch.**, 1 m. E., has a massive old tower; the rest is modern. At **Goltho**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., is a disused old briek ch. In this parish are a few vestiges of **Bolington Priory**, a small house for Gilbertines of Sempringham. **Rand Ch.**, N. of Goltho, 3 m. from *Snelland* Stat. (Rte. 18), has a monument covered with armorial bearings of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, 1593, another with effigies of Sir Sapcoat Harington, 1630, and some brasses, one of which is an effigy of a lady, kept in the vestry. **Holton Beckering Ch.**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wragby, was handsomely restored and partly rebuilt by *Sir G. Scott*, and has some good glass by *Clayton and Bell*.

$8\frac{3}{4}$ m. **East Barkwith** Stat. Both **East** and **West Barkwith** have Perp. churches with massive towers, which are of no great interest. The Chs. at **East** and **West Torrington**, about 3 m. W., are both modern, but in the latter is a large Norm. font and a mutilated effigy of a Templar. Near the ch. is a moated area, the site of a small Gilbertine house. Gilbert himself (see *Sempringham*, Rte. 5) was rector of Torrington. **Panton Ch.**, 2 m. E. of the stat., has another effigy of a Templar. **Panton Hall** (E. Turnor, Esq.) was built by *Hawksmoor*, the architect of the front of Queen's College, Oxford; it stands on a pretty hill near the stat. **Sotby Ch.**, 2 m. beyond Panton, has a massive early Norm. chaneel-arch. The chaneel has been rebuilt, but retains the piscina, and a sepulchral recess. Some Dee. frescoes were found in the splay of a window.

$10\frac{3}{4}$ m. **South Willingham** Stat. The Ch. here, except the tower, only dates from 1838, but ***Hainton Ch.**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is the most interesting in this district, from its monuments of the Heneage family, who have been

seated at **The Hall**, it is said, since the reign of Henry III. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt externally, but the two lower stages of the tower are Norm., with a keyhole light in the W. face, surmounted by a much later spire. The tower-arch is massive Norm., the arcades E.E., and the aisles and chaneel Dee. The altartomb of Sir Thomas Heneage, 1553, with effigies also of his wife and daughter, Lady Willoughby of Parham, and enamelled shields, stands in the chaneel, but the other monuments are all in the chantry-chapel. They include a brass of John Heneage and wife, 1435; a brass inscription, 1530; a painted stone monument with kneeling effigies of John Heneage and wife, 1559, over which are helmets and spurs; a magnificent alabaster altartomb with recumbent effigy of Sir George Heneage, 1594, in gilded armour; another of his brother and heir, William, 1610, with kneeling effigies and profusely decorated; and some less interesting ones of later date. There is also a very small 14th-cent. slab of William Maltby. In the Rom. Cath. Ch. are some curious old vestments.

Benniworth Ch., 1 m. S. of the stat., was a cruciform Norm. building, of which the chaneel and nearly all of the transept had been destroyed, but have now been rebuilt. The Norm. W. door and part of the S. wall still remain. The font is a good restoration from some fragments, and some portions are preserved of an early rood-screen. This Ch. has the rare ded. to St. Julian, but which of that name is uncertain; most probably the Apostle in Gaul, 1st Bp. of Le Mans. It may, however, be the Welsh saint *Sulien*, from whom Luxulian in Cornwall is named.

After Willingham the wolds are of considerable height, and the line passes through some tunnels. On l. of the line is a piece of ornamental

water well stocked with fish. There are several barrows on the wolds.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Donington-on-Bain** Stat., where the Ch. is partly E.E. and has a Norm. font, but there is scarcely anything of interest in the churches of this neighbourhood, though otherwise it offers several agreeable rambles. Those at **Biscathorpe** and **Brough-on-Bain** have been rebuilt, and **Gayton-le-Wold** has only a small Perp. Ch. **Market Stainton**, once a market town, 2 m. S.W., has a small Ch. principally Dec. **Ranby** Ch., modern, retains its Norm. chancel-arch as the tower-arch.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Withcall** Stat. The Ch. is modern.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Hallington** Stat. Close to it **Raithby** Ch. (there is another Raithby near Spilsby), though rebuilt in 1839 and since restored, has a Dec. arcade and font. **Maltby**, a small house of the Templars of which there are no remains, was in this parish. On **Orgarth Hill**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is an encampment said to be Danish, and on **Bully Hill** (Dan. *bullen* = swollen) adjoining are six oblong barrows lying in a line E. and W. **Tathwell** Ch., ded. to St. Vedast, 1st Bp. of Arras and Cambrai, c. 500, in a pretty situation, has a Norm. tower-arch and a monument of the Hanby family with several kneeling effigies. At **Haugham**, beyond it, there was an alien priory of Benedictines. The Ch. was built in 1840.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., **LOUTH** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 13).

ROUTE 13.

BOSTON TO LOUTH AND GRIMSBY.
G. N. Railway (East Lincoln line) $47\frac{3}{4}$ m.

This important line, with the Skegness branch (Rte. 15) and the loop from Willoughby through Mablethorpe to Louth (Rte. 16), gives access to the great **Marsh** district, which practically means the whole strip, about 50 m. long and from 6 to 15 m. broad, lying between this railway and the coast. The “*marsh*,” i.e., a place of meres or pools, must not be confused with the “*fen*,” which means “mud,” the two districts, though alike in perfect flatness, differing in every other respect. The fens have been reclaimed from stagnant, the marshes from brackish or salt water. Hence the former are mainly corn-growing, the latter mainly grazing land, affording admirable pasture. Some parts of the marshes, near the coast, are still remarkable for wild-fowl, whereas the fens are almost entirely reclaimed. The architecture is of a quite distinct character, though very fine in both. The Ch. building era in the marshes did not set in nearly so early as in the fens, and hence by far the greater part of its best architecture is Perp., though of a somewhat distinct type. The stone used is not Barnack or Ancaster stone as in Holland and Kesteven, but the soft sandstone, of a singularly green colour, found in the central wolds about Salmonby and Somersby. The churches N. of Boston seem to melt gradually from the fen to the marsh type. The roads, though of course level, are loose and sandy for cyclists, and somewhat awkward for driving,

having wide drains, often unprotected by fences, beside them.

Leaving Boston Stat. ($107\frac{1}{4}$ m. from London) the line, immediately after crossing the Grand Sluice, where the tidal river ends, parts company with the railway to Lincoln (Rte. 10), and after a sharp curve keeps in a perfectly straight direction for 15 m.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m., **Sibsey Stat.**, just inside the borders of Lindsey, where there is a handsome Ch., interesting as being probably an almost exact counterpart of the original Ch. of Boston. It has a lofty E. E. tower containing a good ring of 8 bells, with a Dec. window inserted, and debased upper stage. The aisles have been rebuilt, but retain much old work, including a Norm. N. doorway. The nave is late Norm. of 5 bays, with unusually light and lofty pillars having square abaci and scalloped capitals. The font is E.E., with two crosses on each face, and shaftlets round the stem. The spacious chancel is Perp., and has sedilia and piscina.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m., **Leake and Wrangle Stat.** These two fine churches (described in Rte. 9), are 3—4 m. E. of this absurdly-named stat. It is on the banks of the great **Hobhole Drain**, which carries the upland waters from Toynton Wharf across the East Fen into the Witham, near its mouth. At least 40,000 acres in Wildmoor, East, and West Fens, l. of the line, have been reclaimed from muddy ponds, and made into fertile corn-fields. It is curious to read Arthur Young's description of this part. "Sir Joseph Banks had the goodness to order a boat, and accompanied me into the heart of this fen, which had the appearance of a chain of lakes, bordered by great crops of reeds. It is in general from 3 to 4 ft. deep in water, the bottom a blue clay under a loose black mud 2 ft. deep."

Rennie's principle, as explained in Rte. 10, was to separate the surplus of the upland waters of the wolds from the perpetual waters of the fens, by means of a "catchwater" drain, like a moat, round the base of the Spilsby slopes, and then carry them to the sea by a separate channel across the fens.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ m., **Eastville Stat.**, the American-sounding name of a modern hamlet, 4 m. E. of which is **Friskney Ch.** (Rte. 9), with its remarkable wall-paintings. **Stickney Ch.**, 4 m. W., has a Perp. tower, half pulled down; the Ch. was mostly rebuilt by *Butterfield*. **Stickford Ch.**, 2 m. N. of it, has a good Perp. tower, and has been in great part rebuilt. **New Bolingbroke**, on *Medlam Drain*, 3 m. W. of Stickney, is a curious attempt at founding an industrial colony, formed in 1824 for weaving crape and bombazine. So long as the canals were highways of traffic this might have been a possible place for the experiment, but it is now of course left extremely remote.

13 m., **Little Steeping Stat.** The Ch., close to the Spilsby branch line, is only noticeable for a good font. The late Bp. Steere of Zanzibar was rector.

$15\frac{1}{4}$ m., **FIRSBY Junct.**, where carriages are changed for Spilsby (Rte. 14), and for Skegness (Rte. 15), except by the excursion trains, which run over the loop. This is only a small village, the name of which, like Friskney, is probably derived from Frieslanders who occupied this district. The Ch. was built by *Street*, and has stained glass by *Powell*. Bp. Warburton was rector 1730–1756, but did not apparently condescend to reside here. **Irby-le-Marsh Ch.**, closer to the Stat., has the arcade of its aisle built up in the wall, and statue niches on either side of the E. window. **Bratoft**,

close to the line beyond Firsby, has a Dec. Ch., with Perp. aisles and tower, a Dec. font with emblems of the Passion, and screens at the E. end of nave and aisles. Its most interesting feature, however, is a very curious painting of the Armada, hung over the tower-arch, and signed "Robert Stephenson." The Armada is represented as a red dragon between four points of land, marked England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. Below are these lines :

"Spaine's proud Armado with great strength
and power
Great Britain's state came gapeing to de-
vour,
This Dragon's guts, like Pharoas scattered
hoast,
Lay splitt and drowned upon the Irish
coast.
For 4 eight score save too ships sent from
Spaine
But twenty-five scarce sound returned
again.
Non nobis Domine."

Thomas Scott, the commentator on the Bible, was born at Bratoft. The moat of the Hall, destroyed in 1698, a seat of the Massingberds, is still visible.

17½ m., ♂ Burgh Stat. This small town is nearly 2 m. E., but has an omnibus to most trains. The name shows its former importance, which was derived from its situation on a hill commanding the marsh. From the number of Roman coins turned, it was probably a Roman station. There is a very large tumulus just outside it. The one remaining Ch. of its former two is a handsome specimen of Perp., with a very boldly pinnacled tower commanding an extensive view. The finials with iron crosses date from about 1600. The rood-screen and portions of the chantry-screens remain, and the pulpit and font-cover are dated 1623. The monuments of the Palmer family are interesting. There is a training-college for missionaries here.

Close to Burgh Stat., l., is the

modern Ch. of **Gunby St. Peter**, which has two brasses of great value; one of a knight of the old county family of Massingberd, 1405, in camail and pointed basinet, with his lady in tight dress and mantle, which was economically used for their descendants, Sir Thomas and Lady Massingberd, 1552, with a fresh inscription; the other of William Lodyngton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1419, in his judicial robes. **Welton-le-Marsh**, **Candlesby**, and **Scremby**, on l. of the line, though pretty villages, are of no special interest. On rt. is the Perp. Ch. of **Orby**, which was built by Thornholm Priory (Rte. 20), but has nothing remarkable.

20½ m., Willoughby Stat., the junct. for the loop line through Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe to Louth (Rte. 16). The family of Willoughby de Eresby derives its name from this village. The Ch. is large, and entirely Perp.; it has in the floor an incised slab of Gilbert West, 1404, and another with a bust in low relief. Captain John Smith, the hero of the famous romantic story of Pocahontas, was born here about 1570. There is a tolerably perfect encampment of irregular shape near the Stat. **Claxby**, 1 m. on l., is a very pretty village with a modern Ch. **Skendleby** Ch., beyond it, which belonged to Bardney Abbey, restored by Sir G. Scott, has a rich Perp. font, lancet windows, an altar-tomb, and some bench-ends. **Well Vale**, on l. of line near Alford, is one of the most beautifully wooded spots in the county, and has two small sheets of water. The pretty road through the park and valley, which winds through the low chalk-hills, is open to the public. **Ulceby** Ch., near the top end, is of no interest.

23½ m., ♂ ALFORD Stat., whence there is a steam-tramway with trains

two or three times a day to *Sutton-on-Sea* (Rte. 16), 6 m. This is a near little town with nothing to detain a tourist except the *Ch., which is of some interest. It is chiefly of the Dee. period, and stands on a mound apparently artificial. It was restored by *Sir G. Scott*, who heightened the tower, and built the second N. aisle. The internal appearance is striking from the number of pillars, with good foliage on the capitals, and the fine oak rood screen, which still bears considerable traces of gilding and colour. The pulpit is Jacobean. The side-windows of the chancel retain some rich fragments of Dee. glass, and the E. window, by *Clayton and Bell*, is unusually good. On the S. side are Dee. sedilia, formerly blocked by the huge altar-tomb adjoining them, with fine alabaster reeumbent effigies of Sir Robert Christopher and his wife, 1668.

The Sutton tramway takes passengers into the town, and passes through the villages of Bilsby, Markby, and Hannah. **Bilsby Ch.**, covered with stucco, is of no interest. **Markby old Ch.**, now disused, stands within a moat, the only relic of a Priory of Austin Canons. The new Ch. has an Elizabethan pulpit and well-designed benches. 1 m. N. of it was **Hagnaby Abbey**, a Premonstratensian house, of which also nothing remains but the moat. **Hannah Ch.** is a tiny brick building on a hill.

Between Alford and Mablethorpe, 8 m., are **Saleby**, **Beesby**, and **Maltby-le-Marsh Chs.** Saleby and Beesby are modern; in the former is a reeumbent effigy of a knight, dated 1302. **Maltby Ch.** has a singular 14th-cent. font, with square base, having an Apostle at each angle, and octagon bowl nearly covered by angels with outspread wings holding books. In the chancel is a cross-legged effigy of a knight,

traditionally said to have been killed in a duel with the Lord of Mablethorpe at Earl's Bridge, which divides the two parishes. The Mablethorpe effigy is not now to be found in that church. For *Mablethorpe*, see Rte. 16. **Strubby Ch.**, 1 m. N. of Maltby, though rebuilt, retains its old arcade and traceried Dee. font, some windows, benches, and screen-work, and several monuments of the Ballett family, beginning with a curious inscription of 1531. They lived at **Woodthorpe Hall**, 1½ m. S.W., a red-brick Tudor house, close to which is a fine old oak.

The *wolds* rise almost immediately on the W. from Alford Stat., and the country in that direction is pretty, though the hills are monotonous and treeless. **Rigsby**, a pretty modern Ch., by *J. Fowler*, with some good stained glass, on the slope, 1½ m. W., retains the inner mouldings of its Norm. W. door, and Norm. chancel-arch, now leading into the vestry. ¾ m. beyond it, the unpromising little barn-like Ch. of **Haugh** contains a fine monument of Sir John Bolle, 1606, the famous Elizabethan captain, and the hero of the ballad "A Spanish Lady's Love for an Englishman." (See Thorpe Hall, Louth, *post*.) He is represented with his wife and seven children, all kneeling. There are several other monuments of the Bolles, and some 15th-cent. inscribed stones in the pavement. The adjoining brick **Manor-house** is good early Tudor, with a range of battlements along the front, and has the remains of an avenue of yews. **Calceby Ch.**, standing in ruins on a hill beyond, the stones of which were used to repair S. Ormsby Ch., is a picturesque object. The small Ch. of **Driby**, to l. of the road, has a brass of James Preseot, 1583. **Brinkhill**, in a pretty hollow beyond, has a modern Ch. and the shaft of

an old cross in the churchyard. 6 m. from Alford, **South Ormsby Ch.** is of more architectural merit than usual in the wolds, having a Trans. Norm. areade with massive piers, E.E. chancel arch, Dee. chancel and chantry, and Perp. tower. In the chantry are two good brasses; a lady, c. 1410, in crespine, or hair-net, tight dress, and jewelled mantle, and Sir Wm. Skipwith and wife, 1482. Samuel Wesley, the father of John, was rector here before he went to Epworth. The **Hall**, in a pretty park, belongs to the Massingberd family. Near Ormsby is a large British encampment with mounds. **Tetford Ch.**, half-way between Alford and Horncastle, has a Dee. Ch. with Perp. tower and clerestory, very shallow font, and a monument of Capt. Dymoke, 1749, with a breast-plate and huge helmet over it. The most interesting villages in the centre of the wolds, Somersby, Bag Enderby, and Harrington, are near this, and about equi-distant from Spilsby or Alford. (See Rte. 14.)

26½ m. **Aby Stat.**, close to which is **Claythorpe Mill**, on a good trout stream called Withern Eau. At **Greenfield**, on rt. of line, was a Cistercian nunnery founded in the 12th cent. by Eudo de Grainsby, of which some remains are built into a farm-house. **Belleau**, 1 m. W., apparently derives its pretty name from the stream, but it may be a Norman corruption of the name in Domesday, *Elgelo*. The Ch. has been almost entirely rebuilt, but retains its Dee. arcades, a piscina and aumbry, and a cross-legged effigy of a knight. Near the Ch. are a picturesque octagon turret and two groined archways, the remains of the **Manor-house**, formerly a seat of the Earls of Lindsey. After the Civil War, it was sequestrated to Sir Harry Vane. The Chs. of **South Thoresby** and **Swaby**, l., and **Withern**, rt., are all ugly brick buildings.

27½ m. **Authorpe Stat.** The Ch. was rebuilt in 1848, but has retained its old font. 1½ m. E., **Tothill** derives its name from the **Toot Hill** (A. S. *tutian*, to project; Middle Eng. *toten*, to look out), a mound with a deep fosse. The Ch. was rebuilt from remains of an old one. **Gayton-le-Marsh Ch.** has been rebuilt except the tower. **Muckton Ch.**, on l. of line, has also been rebuilt, but retains its Norm. chancel-arch. **Burwell Park** (W. Hornsby, Esq.), 2 m. W. of stat., is an ugly house of 1760 in a pretty park with large woods adjoining. Sarah Jennings, the famous Duchess of Marlborough in Queen Anne's reign, is said to have been born here. **Burwell**, 1 m. beyond, was once a market town, and the butter-cross still stands in the village, used as a dovecot. The ivy-covered Ch. has a Norm. chancel arch with chevron moulding, a Perp. font, dated 1460 (dated fonts are rare), a double piscina, and some incised stones in the pavement. Here there was an alien Benedictine Priory, founded by John de Hay, an ancestor of the Umfravilles of Kyme, and given to the Abbey of St. Mary, near Bordeaux. On the suppression of alien priories, it was given to Tattershall College, and passed with that to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The modern Ch. of **Ruckland**, 2 m. further W., retains a very early plain font. The Chs. of **Oxcombe** and **Forth** have nothing of interest.

31 m. **Legbourn Road Stat.** This name is an instance of tautology, *leke*, as well as *burn*, meaning "stream." **Legbourn Ch.** is late Dee. with a good tower; it has an oak screen, the old altar-slab, preserved in the S. aisle, and an inscribed slab of Thomas de Maidenwell, chaplain of a chantry, 1507. **Legbourn Abbey** (J. G. Sewell, Esq.), on l. of line, is a modern house occupying the site of a Priory of Cistercian (according

to Leland, Augustinian) nuns, founded in the 12th cent. **Kenwick Hall** (T. C. Garfit, Esq.) stands in a pretty park N. of it. **Little Cawthorpe**, 1 m. S.W. of the stat., is a singularly pretty village on the side of a rivulet running down the slope. Between the villages of **North Reston** and **Castle Carlton**, 3 m. E., are three remarkable artificial hills surrounded by moats, supposed to be part of the castle of Sir Hugh Bardolph, the principal baron of these parts in the reign of Henry I. Castle Carlton was the head of the barony, and possessed a market. **North Reston Ch.** has a plain early Norm. chancel-arch; **South Reston Ch.** was built by J. Fowler. **Great Carlton** has a well-kept modern Ch., with a Perp. tower on which is a quaint inscription to its founder, Robert Shadworth. **Little Carlton Ch.** near it was rebuilt in 1837, but retains its old font. **Castle Carlton Ch.** is a small Perp. building with the remains of a cross in the churchyard.

33 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. $\ddot{\sigma}$ **LOUTH** Stat., the junct. for Lincoln, *viā* Bardney (Rte. 12), and for the loop from Willoughby through Sutton and Mablethorpe (Rte. 16).

Distances.—London, 141 m.; Boston, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Grimsby, 14 m.; Market Rasen (road), 15 m.; Horncastle (road), 13 m.; Mablethorpe, 13 m., or by road, 16 m.; Lincoln, by Bardney, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Louth is a town of some importance, and one of the most pleasantly situated in the county, just where the wolds rather suddenly meet the marsh. Eastward the country is a dead level, westward it is hilly and fairly picturesque. The small river Lud, the same name as the town, is navigable to the Humber mouth at Tetney Lock, and a small steamer runs to Grimsby. The town deserves a visit from tourists for its fine ** parish Ch., the superb spire of which, undoubtedly one of the

noblest in England, is very conspicuous from the stat.

The town is not one of the earliest in the county. Its rise seems to be due mainly to the removal of the Cistercian monks from Haverholme to Louth Park, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., in 1139. Its ecclesiastical origin perhaps caused the prominent part it took in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," 1536, when the Vicar of Louth was one of the few excepted from the general amnesty, and was hanged at Tyburn. Nicholas de Luda, Bp. of Ely, 1290-98, whose beautiful tomb is in his own cathedral, was a native of Louth. Lord Tennyson was a pupil of the **Grammar School**, a modern building with an ancient statue of Edward VI. in the porch.

The principal object of interest is the fine Perp. Ch. of St. James, with its exquisitely graceful spire rising to the height of very nearly 300 feet, the tower and spire being of almost exactly equal height. The accounts for the building of this spire are happily extant; they are printed (though incorrectly) in Vol. X. of *Archæologia*, and form one of the most interesting of architectural records. It appears from them that it was begun in 1501, by John Cole, master mason, and was completed in fourteen years for the sum of £305 7s. 5d., the weather-cock being set up on Holy Rood Eve, "William Aylesby, parish priest, with many of his brethren priests there present, hallowing the said weathercock and the stone that it stands upon, and then the priests singing *Te Deum laudamus* with organs, and the kirkwardens garred (made) ring all the bells, and caused all the people there being to have bread and ale, and all the loving of God, Our Lady, and all Saints."

The tower is of three stages, the lower including the doorway and great W. window, the second having plain coupled lights, and the third coupled lights with bold crocketed

hood-moulds. Over this is a cornice, from which spring pinnacles 52 ft. high, connected with the spire by flying buttresses of remarkable beauty. The spire was originally, it is said, 360 feet high, but was partly blown down in 1587, when it was shortened, and again in 1634, when it must have been repaired with exceptional ability for the date. The name "Thos. Turner, 1635," appears on the top stone. It was struck by lightning in 1843, and repaired by *Cottingham*. It has a ring of eight bells. The exterior of the Ch. is somewhat monotonous, and the only external features of interest are the battlement and cross of the E. gable and the boldly designed cross in the E. window. The church has been most carefully restored by *Jas. Fowler*, of Louth.

The interior is spacious and striking, but the ground-plan is singular, being a complete parallelogram of 182 ft. by 72, the aisles of the nave being therefore narrower than those of the chancel. The tower is engaged in the walling of the nave, and has a fine groined roof within, 86 ft. high. The nave is of six bays, besides two occupied by the tower, with a very wide arch to the W. bay. The whole Ch. is apparently Perp. except the doorways, but the pillars and arches of the 13th-cent. Ch. were really used again in the 15th-cent. rebuilding, being heightened and set upon new bases, and having the alternate faces of the pillars hollowed for ornament. The chancel, a fine specimen of bold late Perp., is raised above its aisles, from which it is separated by modern screens. There is much good modern glass in the Ch., and the pulpit, reredos, and lectern deserve notice. There are no monuments of interest, but in the vestry are two ancient chests, one of the 15th cent., the other with portraits of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York.

Louth has two other churches, both modern, and a rather handsome market hall. The ruins of **Louth Park Abbey** are about 1½ m. E. of the town, near the banks of the river. This was a park of the Bps. of Lincoln, and was given by Bp. Alexander, 1139, to the Cistercian colony from Fountains, who objected to the site of Haverholme (Rte. 4). The present owner of the site, Mr. Allison, has carried out large excavations which have completely disclosed the ground-plan. Part of the W. front, one pillar of the N. arcade, and parts of the walls of the transept chapels and chancel remain above ground. This was one of the larger Cistercian Abbeys, 256 ft. long by 61 wide; the transepts, each of which had three chapels, were 125 ft. across, and the nave had ten bays of massive circular Transitional piers on square bases with scalloped caps. The monastic buildings were on the S. side, round a cloister, on the E. side of which was a chapter-house with a vaulted roof resting on six pillars, which seem to be of early 12th-cent. date. The gatehouse was very large, and stood at the S.W. corner. The site was singularly exposed for a Cistercian house, but was protected by a double moat, fed from St. Helen's spring at Louth by a channel still called Monk's Dyke. The monastery soon rose to considerable importance, and at the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, had 66 monks and 150 lay-brethren; but, at the Dissolution, when, like so many Lincolnshire houses, it was granted to the Duke of Suffolk, it had only ten or twelve inmates, though it was valued at £169. **Keddington Ch.**, just across the river, is of little interest.

Thorpe Hall, a picturesque house at the end of Westgate, was built in 1584 by the famous Elizabethan Captain Sir John Bolle, who is buried in Haugh Ch. (*ante*). He is

the hero of the well-known ballad of the Spanish Lady, which occurs in Percy's Collection. Sir John Bolle was at the siege of Cadiz, under Essex, in 1596, and, after its surrender, had the custody of a young lady of high position who fell in love with her captor, and on learning that he was already married, insisted on retiring to a nunnery. Her portrait, which was in a green dress, whence her popular name of the Green Lady, is now unhappily lost, but a necklace of 298 pearls which she sent to Lady Bolle is preserved at Ravensfield Park, Yorkshire. The Green Lady's ghost still haunts Thorpe Hall. There is a secret chamber in the panelling.

ENVIRONS OF LOUTH.

The finest of the Marsh Churches in this part, West Theddlethorpe and South Somercotes, are described in Rte. 16. The wolds, W. and S.W., are rather pretty country, but have few objects of interest. **South Elkington**, 2 m. on the Rasen road, is a pretty little village; the Ch. was nearly rebuilt by *J. Fowler*. **North Elkington** Ch. is modern. **Kelstern** Ch., 3 m. beyond it, has a curious allegorical monument with numerous devices and inscriptions of the first wife of Sir Francis South, 1604, and a smaller one of his second wife, opposite. **Welton-le-Wold** Ch., 3½ m. W., has been rebuilt except its Dec. tower.

Leaving Louth Stat., the line passes between the Chs. of **Fotherby**, modern, and **Little Grimsby**, a small late Perp. building. 2 m. E. from the latter is **Yarborough**, a place which gives its name to the wapentake and the title of Earl to the Pelham family. The Ch., entirely Perp., has a good tower, in which is a richly-carved doorway with figures of Adam and Eve and

the Lamb. There are some old bench ends in the chancel. **Utterby** Ch., close to line, 2½ m. beyond Louth Stat., is of some interest. The tower, chancel, and S. chapel are Dec. with Perp. additions, the nave is Perp. The richly canopied S. door retains its old ironwork, and has curious carvings of a fox and goose, a monkey carrying off a child (compare the tradition at Culverthorpe, Rte. 6), and a man leading a monkey. On the wall of the N. aisle is a remarkable 14th-cent. slab, with half effigy in a quatrefoil, of William de Cumberworth, vicar. Just below the Ch. is a bridge over the stream with a ribbed arch of the 14th cent. At **North Ormsby**, 1½ m. W. of this, was a Gilbertine Priory, the foundations of which can be traced. The Ch. was built by *Teulon*.

39 m. **Ludborough** Stat., once a place of some importance, which gives its name to the wapentake. The Ch., of various dates, is interesting, having a fine Perp. tower, Trans. Norm. nave with clustered pillars, the abaci of which are square N., but circular S., and large E.E. chancel, ending in two lancets divided by a buttress. In the chancel are a double piscina and aumbry, and some remains of Dec. glass, and on the sill of one of the windows an early 14th-cent. painting in good preservation. The N. aisle and arcade have been rebuilt. **Wyham** Ch., 1½ m. W., is modern. There was a nunnery at **Cadeby**, in this parish, of which scarcely anything is known.

Covenham, 3½ m. S.E., has two closely adjoining churches, with separate parishes. **St. Bartholomew's** Ch., on the N. side of the rivulet, was once cruciform, but has lost its N. transept. The font is remarkable; it is supported by four angels bearing shields, and has on one panel God the Father (?), on the

corresponding one the Virgin and Child, and the twelve Apostles on the other six. In the chancel pavement is a noticeable brass of Sir John Skypwyth, 1415, probably of provincial work, in plate armour, with inscription. St. Mary's is a Dec. Ch., much mutilated, with E.E. tower-arch. The E. window, partly blocked, has rich late Dec. tracery, and retains some fragments of old glass. In the chancel is a Dec. sepulchral recess. The font is late but good Perp., with emblems of the Passion.

Binbrook, in a lonely part of the wolds, 7 m. W., is situated on a brook, which is said to be a good trout stream. It was formerly a market town, and had two churches, but that of St. Gabriel, long standing in ruins, has passed away. St. Mary's Ch. is a very handsome modern one by Jas. Fowler, with broach spire. At **Orford**, in this parish, was a small Premonstratensian nunnery, founded 1150.

2 m. E. of Ludborough Stat. is the modern Ch. of **Fulstow**, in which are effigies of a knight and lady. 2½ m. further, on the other side of the Louth river, is the fine and spacious Ch. of ***Marshchapel**, one of the most striking in this district, and all of one date. The tower is of two lofty stages, crowned with seven pinnacles, and a spirelet over the angle turret. Over both doorways are inscriptions. In the chancel, rebuilt in 1848, is a monument with kneeling effigies of Walter Harpham and family, 1617, and in the N. aisle a stone of Joanna Colley, 1455. There is a good Perp. rood-screen, and the nave is fitted with carved benches. **Grainthorpe** Ch., 2½ m. S. of it, 8 m. from Louth, is mostly Dec., with very wide aisles, and a fine early Perp. tower of four stages, two of the bells in which are of pre-Reformation date. Some portions remain of an earlier Ch. and of the

chantry screens in the aisles, but the most interesting feature in this Ch. is a beautiful brass foliated cross in the chancel pavement, c. 1400, which has lost its stem, but retains the base, standing on a rock rising out of the sea. 1½ m. on the other side of **Marshechapel**, **North Cotes** Ch. (*cote*=an inclosure, or fold), which shows a curiously irregular ground-plan, has been rebuilt, but retains some lancet windows and the bowl of the old font.

41 m., **North Thoresby** Stat. The nave of the Ch. is mostly E. E., but of no great interest. **Grainsby** Ch., 2 m. beyond it, has an early Norm. tower, in which is a vesica window, and Norm. S. doorway. The Ch. retains traces of fire attributed to the Danes. **Waith** Ch. (*wath*=ford), nearer to Holton Stat., also has a tower of the early Romanesque type in which this district abounds, but it differs from most of them in being central, though the transepts are lost. The Ch. has been rebuilt by J. Fowler, except its tower and E.E. nave arcades; it has numerous stained windows, which make it very dark.

Between Thoresby and Caistor are many pretty but remote wold villages in which the small churches mostly have some remains at least of early work. **Hawerby**, 3 m. W., is mostly E.E. **Wold Newton**, 1½ m. further, has been rebuilt out of a patched-up fragment of a late Norm. Ch., destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers from Hull. The Dec. font is remarkable for a partly legible inscription to its donors, John and Johanna Curteys. Several urns were discovered in a tumulus here in 1828. **Swinhope**, in a pretty valley, 2½ m. beyond it, has long been a seat of the Alingtons, of whom there are many monuments in the Ch., which has been nearly rebuilt. **Thorganby**, 1 m. N. of it

is a remarkably well-wooded village for these parts. **Thorganby Hall**, an old house in a pretty situation, was plundered by some Roundheads in 1643. The Ch. is small and very plain. **Croxby**, somewhat nearer to Caistor, has portions of a Trans. Norm. Ch., with a font of the same date; there is a picturesque farmhouse in the village, and a good-sized sheet of water N. of it, which is rare in the wolds. The villages to the W. of this belong rather to the Caistor district.

Somewhat to the N. is another group of villages about equally accessible from Thoresby, Holton, or Waltham Stats. **East Ravendale**, the first of these, about 5 m. from each Stat., has a pretty modern Ch. by *J. Fowler*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of which are some remains of **West Ravendale Priory**, a small alien cell of the Abbey of Beaufort in Normandy, consisting of some chalk walls of the chapel, probably E.E. in date, standing in a field under a fine ash. It was seized, among other alien priories, by the Crown in 1337, and formed part of the dowry of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV., but was eventually granted to the Chapter of Southwell. **Hatcliffe Ch.**, 1 m. further, has been rebuilt, but retains the pillars of the S. arcade, the late Norm. font, and some peculiar capitals of the N. arcade imbedded in the wall. Some incised stones also remain in the pavement, and a monument of a knight with SS. collar, and a lady. The frightfully dilapidated Ch. of **Beelsby**, 1 m. N., is now rebuilt.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ m., **Holton-le-Clay Stat.** The Ch., 1 {m. N., has a primitive Romanesque tower, with very small lights, like Clee and Scartho, and the tower-arch is of the same early date. The font is also early Norm., with an enriched upper border of cable moulding. **Brigsley**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., has a dilapidated little Ch., with

a Norm. tower and E.E. nave and chancel. Under a good Dec. window in the chancel is a sedile. This Ch. has a diminutive chalice dated 1575. **Ashby-cum-Fenby**, 1 m. S. of it, has a Ch. of some interest. It has a plain Norm. S. door, a Trans. arcade, which was cut about and partly rebuilt in the Dec. period, E.E. tower-arch, and Dec. chancel, in which are some remains of old glass. Under the tower is a cross-legged effigy of a knight, c. 1300, and the Ch. has also a font of early date, and an old poor-box.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the other side of the line, at the large village of **Tetney**, is a handsome sandstone Ch. of the Marshland type, with a fine Perp. tower of white Yorkshire stone, E.E. doorway and N. arcade, partly rebuilt, and late Dec. S. arcade and aisle, which a Latin inscription cut on the 2nd pillar, N. side, ascribes to Robert Day, vicar, 1363. The Perp. chancel was rebuilt by *Withers*, when some carved stones of an earlier Ch. and several traces of fire were found, perhaps as at Stow (Rte. 17) from some invasion of the Danes, to which this part of the coast was especially subject. There are several old monuments; on N. wall, Robert Elkington, 1322, and William Elkington, 1320 (or 1340?) and on S. wall John Jekyll, vicar, 14th cent., without date. The priest's bell here was actually carried off by Bishop Tomline for his "Hermitage" at Riby, but the scandal this caused forced him to restore it. Near the Ch. are several remarkable wells of a kind almost peculiar to this district, called **Blow-wells**. They are circular pits of very blue water, popularly supposed to be unfathomable, which is forced through faults in a limestone bed at a depth of about 100 ft. A square tower in the village, supposed to have been connected with **Humberston Abbey**, was destroyed about 1790. **Tetney Lock**, 2 m. E., is near

the mouth of the Louth river. Here part of the old Roman sea-bank can be traced within a double bank of later date. Beyond the bank are some clay masses in the sand, formerly islets in the shallow sea, on which are curious remains of hut-circles, and some rectangular hollows, apparently of a different date. Traces of fire have been found in the flooring.

44½ m., Waltham Stat., the *wealdham*, or forest village. The Ch., 1½ m. W. of the Stat., is mostly Dee., and has a restored E.E. tower with a groined timber roof to the lower stage, and a sacristan's window into the nave. Affixed to the sills of chancel windows are two brasses; Joanna Waltham, with son and unmarried daughter, 1420; and an inscription to John and Margaret Waltham, c. 1400, the parents of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Treasurer to Richard II. This interesting brass was probably made under the directions of the Bishop's will (*Kite's Brasses of Wiltshire*), and was found in 1849, cracked in half, under the woodwork of a pew. Before this discovery nothing was known of Bishop Waltham's origin, though he was one of the greatest prelates of his time. Barnoldby-le-Beck Ch., 2 m. further, was fine and interesting until it was barbarously treated in 1810. It has still two Trans. Norm. arcades, a plain panelled Norm. font, a beautiful fragment of Dee. glass in the S. aisle, and a fine ancient "stee," or ladder, to the belfry. The chalice and paten are from the Hull Mint, and are rather curious.

Humberston, a village with several fine avenues of trees, 1½ m. E. of the Stat., has a good Perp. tower, resembling Tetney. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1710, by the will of Matthew Humberston of the Manor-house, to whom there is a large

monument in the Ch., with his bust on a medallion. He also founded almshouses and a grammar-school. There was a small Benedictine abbey here, of which there are no remains, founded in the 12th cent. by William Fitz-Ralph, and granted at the Dissolution to Sir John Cheke, "who first taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek."

Half way between Waltham and Grimsby is Scartho, which has another of the remarkable group of early towers in this neighbourhood, surmounted by a Perp. parapet, and having a sacristan's window into the nave. Some traces of fire probably indicate that a still earlier Ch. had been burnt by the Danes; and in the N.W. wall of the nave is a large fragment of brown sandstone, probably belonging to the earlier Ch. The nave is early Dec., with a Perp. S. aisle, the font, plain Norm., on an irregular heptagonal plinth, and the chancel modern. Bradley Ch., 1½ m. W. of it, or 3 from Grimsby, is chiefly noticeable for a curious large Dee. font without any plinth or step, which has the legend in black letter:

pater noster ave maria and criede
leren ye child yt is nede.'

1 m. before Grimsby the venerable tower of Clee (*post*) is seen on rt., and after rounding an exceedingly sharp curve, the East Lincoln line reaches its terminus and junct. with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly. at

47¾ m., ⚭ GRIMSBY (Town) Stat., where Great Northern passengers often change carriages. There are frequent trains to the Docks (1 m.) and Cleethorpes (3½ m.), and to Hull, by New Holland (Rte. 21); some also to Lincoln and Rasen by Barnetby (Rte. 18); to Brigg, Gainsborough, and Retford (Rte. 19); and to Doncaster and the Isle of Axholme (Rte. 20).

Grimsby, the centre of the fish trade, is now the largest town in the county, and increasing so rapidly that it is already a serious rival to Hull, and likely before long to be one of the largest ports in the kingdom. It offers little attraction to the ordinary visitor, who will probably prefer to stay at the neighbouring watering-place of *Cleethorpes*, now indeed made practically a part of the town. It has all the disadvantages of its origin, not being, strictly speaking, so much an ancient port revived as an immense fishing-port created in the neighbourhood of a decayed borough. The old parish Ch., and the Docks, with their wonderful arrangements for the despatch of fish, are the only objects of attraction.

The name is clearly derived from a common Danish name, Grim, or Grimr. The interesting seal of the borough, apparently of the 14th cent., refers to the curious legend of Grim, which is told with some variations in the Anglo-Saxon poem of "Havlok the Dane," and other authorities. Grim, a fisherman, rescued Havlok (the "sea-waif") from drowning, who proved to be the son of a powerful Danish chief, and eventually made Grim lord of a port with many Danish privileges. The origin of the town was certainly Danish, the nearest Roman and British settlements having been a little further inland. There are some British mounds, with "blow-wells" (see Tctney, *ante*) near them, on the W. side of the town. The port soon rose in consequence, and Peter de Langtoft, the rhyming chronicler, c. 1300, apparently speaks of it as the frontier town of Ecgberht's dominions :

"All the wide land from Dover to Grimsby."

Before the Conquest, the land was held by Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, after which it was divided, but reverted to the Crown. Richard

I. held a parliament here, and John visited the town twice, and gave it the first charter. The port seems to have begun silting up at an early period, and though it was still important in the reign of Edward III., contributing 11 ships and 171 men to the expedition against Brittany, it was from this time gradually decaying. Henry VIII. was here on his Lincolnshire Progress in 1541. Col. Gervase Holles, a native of the town, whose MS. notes are of the highest value to county historians, says, "Now she hath but one poor coal ship, and scarce mariners in the town to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity, and write over the gate *Fuit Ilium.*" In 1790 the population was but 982. This, however, was the lowest point reached. A scheme for turning the little river Freshney into the harbour, started at least as early as the reign of Edward I., was at length carried out by a company, and a new haven opened in 1800. The first stone of the fine new docks, to which the recent extraordinary rise of the port is due, were laid by the Prince Consort in 1849, and they were opened by the Queen in 1854. They have been continually extended since, and no doubt have not yet reached their limit.

Before the Dissolution there were two fine churches, the present Ch. of St. James, belonging to *Wellow Abbey*, which was just outside the town, and St. Mary's, with a lofty tower which formed a landmark far out to sea; but the latter fell into ruins and was taken down about 1620. Besides the Augustinian Wellow Abbey, there were four smaller houses, but there are no remains of any of them. The revenues of Wellow were estimated at the Dissolution at £152, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

Grimsby has had some distinguished natives: Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, the spiritual

adviser of Queen Elizabeth; Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury, 1618; and Gervase Holles, the cavalier colonel and antiquarian, M.P. for the borough, the value of whose MS. notes on Lincolnshire, now in the Harleian MSS. (British Museum, No. 6829), is well known to all who are interested in the antiquities of the county.

The *parish Ch. is a very dignified and minster-like building close to the Town Stat. It was given to Wellow Abbey by Henry I. in 1110, but it is uncertain whether it served as the Ch. of the Abbey, or, as is more probable, was served from it. It dates mainly from the early part of the 13th cent. The central tower was rebuilt in 1365 by John Ingson, as is stated in an inscription on the N.E. pier. Over the turretdoor at the N.W. angle is an inscription to another benefactor, John Hemperyngham. The aisles were miserably rebuilt in the last cent., using up however some old work, and the chancel, then nearly in ruins, was curtailed in the reign of Elizabeth. The S. transept was rebuilt and the Ch. partly restored in 1858, and the restoration of the whole Ch., except the debased aisles, including a renewal of the chancel in its old dimensions, has now been satisfactorily carried out by *Withers*. The nave of six bays is spacious and lofty, with triforium and clerestory curiously combined, the triforium arcade being raised at intervals and pierced by lancets. The font is an E.E. trefoiled octagon with 8 shafts to the stem; near it are several incised slabs. In the N. transept is the raised tomb of Sir Thomas Haslerton, brought here at the Dissolution from St. Leonard's Nunnery, of which he was a benefactor; in armour, with a surcoat bearing six lions rampant. This is popularly called Grim's tomb, and supposed to be that of the Danish founder of the place. There is some

good stained glass in the E. and W. windows. In the churchyard is a good cross. There are several modern churches in the town, but the only one worth notice is St. Andrew's, in Freeman St., by *Hakewill*. The Town Hall and Grammar School form together a handsome block of buildings in Italian style, with busts in the spandrels of distinguished people connected with the town.

The Docks are more than a mile from the town stat. and the Ch., but they have a Stat. of their own on the Cleethorpes line, and trains run alongside the M. S. and L. steamers for Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. In front of the Royal Hotel is a bronze statue of the Prince Consort, who laid the first stone of these splendid docks, of which there are now five, while a new one of over 100 acres is being made. The M. S. and L. Rly. have unsparingly done everything possible to promote the growth of the port, and with unparalleled success. Grimsby is six or seven miles within the mouth of the Humber, which may be considered to begin at Spurn Point, and is 20 m. nearer to the sea than Hull, to which it is therefore a most formidable rival. The entrance from the outer roadstead is through a tidal basin of fifteen acres, opening by two locks into the Royal Dock. All the locks are opened by hydraulic power worked from a lofty tower, over 300 feet high. "But Grimsby as a trading-port is only one among many. As a fishing-harbour, on the other hand, it is not only the first in England, but the first in the world. One complete division of the docks, with separate graving-dock and wet-docks, is devoted solely to the accommodation of the fishing-smacks, of which there are between 800 and 900 registered as belonging to the port. And in addition to the smacks registered

at Grimsby, there are hundreds of others that habitually land their catch here. The herring-luggers only come as far as the outside harbour; the larger smacks come into the inner basin, where they are moored in long lines, stem on to the quays. Stretching along the quay are long ranges of sheds, in which the fish is sold by auction, and then sorted, cleaned, packed, and wheeled off in barrows on to the railway trucks. Close beside the fish-sheds is a dock in which cod and lobsters are kept alive for weeks. By 11 A.M. most days the fish is landed and sold, and the trains leave from 4 to 8 P.M."—*Acworth, Railways of England.*

†Cleethorpes, the most crowded watering-place in Lincolnshire, is now made part of the borough of Grimsby, to which it is united by the unattractive suburb of New Clee. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Grimsby Town Stat., from which there are frequent trains, with intermediate stats. at the Docks and New Clee. Cleethorpes is a quite unique development of railway enterprise; belonging, as it does, almost entirely to the M. S. and L. Rly., who have built a sea-wall and promenade, laid out public gardens, with a switchback rly. and other popular amusements, and constructed a good pier $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, from which excursion steamers occasionally start. Owing to its easy rly. access, Cleethorpes is invaded daily during the summer by enormous crowds of excursionists from Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland Counties. It is scarcely therefore to be recommended for resident visitors. The sands and the bathing are inferior to those at Mablethorpe, Sutton-on-Sea, or Skegness, but there is much more life in the place. A small Aquarium and Fish-hatching establishment on the Parade deserves a visit.

There is a handsome modern Ch.

in Cleethorpes, but the parish^{*} Ch. at Clee, 1 m. W., or 2 m. from Grimsby, is one of the most venerable churches in the county, and of high interest. The tower is of great antiquity, in the style often called "Saxon," which preceded and in many parts survived the Conquest. Of this class of towers the best known are the celebrated pair of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts at Lincoln, which are known to have been built after the Conquest, but this part of the country is exceptionally rich in them; Scartho, Waith (a central one), and Holton-le-Clay being within a few miles, while there are several others between Grimsby and Caistor (Rte. 18), and one of still greater interest at Barton-on-Humber (Rte. 21). The characteristics of all are similar; they have rubble walling with large quoins at the angles, a bold string-course dividing them into stages, tall, narrow doorways with rude imposts, and coupled belfry-windows with a massive mid-wall shaft. In most cases a parapet has been added in the Perp. period. The tower of Clee is evidently ruder and earlier than the early Norm. N. arcade, which has square pillars with twisted shafts at the angles. The S. arcade and the W. bay of the N. are late Norm., with chevron, cable, and billet moulding. In the shaft of the central pillar is inserted a marble tablet, with an extremely interesting inscription, recording the dedication of the Ch. to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin by Hugh, the famous Bishop of Lincoln, 1192, the very year in which he commenced building the purely E.E. choir of Lincoln. This arcade must be about fifty years earlier in date, but his dedication may have been only of the transepts and chancel, or else must have been long delayed. The N. transept, which is Trans. Norm., late 12th cent., has been rebuilt, and the S. transept,

low central tower, and chancel are modern. The font is a massive Norm. double cylinder. By the door is the stem of an early cross, and in the chancel a double E. E. piscina.

Between Clee and Grimsby are three artificial mounds, certainly of very early date, which apparently once served as the bases of towers. A fine old house in Clee village was once the seat of the Mordaunt family.

EXCURSIONS.

There is not much of interest in the neighbourhood of Grimsby and Cleethorpes. *Thornton Abbey* and *Brocklesby Park*, each about 12 m. (Rte. 21), are the favourite excursions. Hull can be reached by steamer, generally once a day, in about 2 hours, but the banks of the Humber are by no means attractive. By rail it is $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. During the summer there are frequent excursions by boat from Cleethorpes to Spurn Lighthouse in Yorkshire, about 6 m. **Spurn Head**, the S.E. point of Yorkshire, is "a mass of pebbles and sand movable by wind and tide, yet so balanced are the forces by which it is assailed from the river and the sea that it has long supported Smeaton's lighthouses, and is one of the least unstable parts of this variable line of coast. It is not, strictly speaking, a part of the old land, but a long curved bank thrown up by the sea."—*Prof. Phillips*. Near Spurn Head was the ancient port of Ravenser, Raven-spurn, or Raven-purgh, a town of sufficient importance to send members to Parliament in 1305, but so injured by the encroachments of the sea that the merchants removed to Edward's newly-created burgh of Hull, and all trace of the town was soon lost. Here Henry of Bolingbroke landed in 1399 (*Shakspeare, Richard II., act ii., sc. 2*), and Ed-

ward IV. in 1471 before the battle of Barnet. In 1428 a hermit named Richard Reedbarowe built a "bekentower" here, the predecessor of Smeaton's lighthouse. It is advisable to take provisions for this excursion, as there is only a small inn.

ROUTE 14.

FIRSBY JUNCT. TO SPILSBY. Great Northern Railway (branch of East Lincoln line) $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

From Boston to \ddagger Firsby ($15\frac{1}{4}$ m.), see Rte. 13. The branch line to Spilsby passes near the two Chs. of **Great** and **Little Steeping** on the banks of the Steeping or Wainfleet river, which are of little interest, and reaches at $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.,

Halton Holgate Stat. (*Trains generally stop by signal only.*) The name (= the hollow way) is derived from the road passing through the sandstone cliff, on which the hoary cinquefoil (*potentilla argentea*) grows abundantly. The Ch. is a lofty and spacious Perp. building, the tower and chancel of which have been rebuilt, and has some interesting features. At the W. end is an effigy of a knight in armour, of the 14th cent., which was found under the pavement, probably of the Halton family. There is also a Purbeck slab with Lombardic lettering of Sir Walter Bec, a member of the Eresby family; and a late brass on the S. wall of Bridgett Rugeley, 1658.

The old bench-ends are good, and one with a carving of seven monkeys is especially noticeable. The stained glass is by *Powell*. Robert Holgate, Abp. of York. deprived by Q. Mary, 1555, is said to have been a native of this place.

4½ m. S **SPILSBY** Stat., the terminus of the branch, a neat little town on the edge of the wolds, overlooking broad spaces of both marsh and fen, and well deserving a visit for its fine series of Willoughby monuments in the Ch., and also as the best point of approach for the most interesting places in the Mid-Lincolnshire wold district. In the market place are the steps and shaft of a large cross, and a bronze statue of Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, who was born at a house in the market-place, now a carriage-builder's shop, in 1786.

The *Ch., which was originally built of the soft green sandstone of the district, much patched at different times with brick, is not in itself of high architectural value, but should not be neglected by an archaeologist on account of its important and interesting monuments, though they have twice undergone considerable repairs. The ground-plan has seen many changes, the old S. aisle having been as wide as the nave, and extended eastwards so as to form the chancel, while the true chancel became a mortuary chapel. But in 1879 the walls and chancel were rebuilt by *Bassett-Smith*, and a new S. aisle formed, Ancaster stone being chiefly used. The nave arcades are early Dec., and have capitals adorned with ball-flower. The arcade opening from the Willoughby chapel, which stands on the site of the original chancel, into the later chancel which was formerly the chantry of the Holy Trinity, is of about the same date; while the original S. aisle, now the central part of the Ch., and the

chancel are later Dec. The Willoughby chapel, now almost rebuilt, and the tower, which has unusually lofty pinnacles, are Perp. additions. The interior is picturesque from its multiplication of pillars and arches, and has some good modern stained glass.

The first of the monuments is that of *John, 1st Lord Willoughby*, 1348, a warrior who fought at Crêci, and founded the chantry of the Holy Trinity. It has statuettes at the angles which originally probably supported a canopy, and effigies of the Baron in hauberk and surcoat, with crossed legs, and his wife in coverchief, gown, and mantle. Near it is that of his son, *John, 2nd Baron*, 1372, who fought at Poictiers, a fine altar-tomb with alabaster effigy, in plate armour and camail, the head resting on a tilting-helmet. The cornice has curious little figures of monks. The next is *Robert, 3rd Baron*, and his 2nd wife Lady Neville, without name or date. The Baron is in armour of about 1380; the lady has her head supported by two monks, and under her feet are three little dogs. It was probably erected by the Baron on this wife's death, for in the pavement is the brass of his 3rd wife, *Margaret*, daughter of Lord Zouch, 1391. After them comes a very fine brass of *William, 4th Baron*, and his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Lord Zouch, 1410, with effigies under triple canopies. The next monument is a good deal later in date, being that of *Katharine, Duchess of Suffolk*, 1580 (she was daughter of the 9th Lord Willoughby, who married Mary de Salinas, a maid of honour of Katharine of Aragon), and her husband, *Richard Bertie*. This huge monument forms a screen between the N. aisle and the chapel. It is heavy and coarse in work, but was once rich in colour. Between three piers on which are figures of a hermit, a Saracen, and a savage, are arched recesses with busts of the

Duchess and her husband, surrounded by texts and maxims. Katharine was married at the age of 16 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who obtained a lion's share of the spoil of monasteries in Lincolnshire. After his death she married Richard Bertie, and they both took a prominent part in promoting the Reformation; Latimer being a frequent visitor at Grimsthorpe, which had then become the principal seat of the family. The last of the series is that of their son, the famous Elizabethan general, *Peregrine Bertie*, 11th Lord Willoughby, and his daughter, Lady Watson, 1610. Lord Willoughby is in half-armour with helmet and gauntlets at his feet; his daughter is reclining on her elbow, with her baby at her feet. This monument was rebuilt by *Forsyth*.

Eresby Hall, the former seat which gave a title to the Willoughby family, stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town. This manor soon after the Conquest belonged to Walter de Bek, a Flemish follower of William, whose descendant John, d. 1303, elder brother of the great Bp. Anthony Bek of Durham, and Thomas, Bp. of St. David's, was the 1st Baron Bek of Eresby. His daughter Alice married Sir William de Willoughby (of Willoughby near Alford), and carried the estates into that family, and their grandson John, whose monument is in the Ch., was the 1st Baron Willoughby d'Eresby. Grimsthorpe Park (Rte. 5) was given by Henry VIII. to the 9th Lord Willoughby, after which it superseded Eresby as the family seat, and Edenhall Ch. then became their burying-place. The Hall was embattled by the 1st Baron Bek in 1276. It was burnt down in 1769, and a farmhouse has been built out of the materials. Part of a long avenue from Spilsby, one tall pier, and the moat, are the only traces of its former dignity.

Environs of Spilsby.—The Wold District.

Spilsby is the nearest railway stat. for a large number of wold villages in the central district for which Spilsby, Horncastle, Louth, and Alford are the points of approach. This district is curiously unlike the popular idea of Lincolnshire, being very hilly but containing little of architectural interest. The churches are small and mean, a singular contrast to the noble buildings abounding in the fen or marsh, and the country is somewhat monotonous from the treeless character of the downs, but there are some pretty villages in the hollows. Such churches as are worth visiting at all are mostly on the Spilsby side. The most interesting places are Winceby battle-field (see *Horncastle*, Rte. 11); Bolingbroke Castle ruins, East Kirkby, Somersby, and Harrington, post; and South Ormsby (see *Alford*, Rte. 13).

Bolingbroke, 4 m. from Spilsby, is a place of considerable historical interest, and gave its name to King Henry IV., who was born there. The road, which is pleasant and shady, leads through Hundleby and Mavis Enderby. **Hundleby**, which is almost part of Spilsby, has a Perp. ch. with modern aisle and porch, and contains a handsome pulpit. To rt. of the road is **Raithby-by-Spilsby**, where the ch. was rebuilt by *G. G. Scott*, jun., preserving the old work as far as possible. It is mostly Dec., but has a Trans. Norm. pier and capital. **Mavis Enderby Ch.** is of some antiquity; it has a stoup in the porch, and some 15th-cent. incised slabs. The prefix is derived from Rd. de Malbyse, lord of the manor in the 12th cent. The pretty name suggested to Miss Ingelow the (purely imaginary) tune for Boston bells in her 'High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.'

Of **Bolingbroke Castle**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, which stood on the S. side of the ch., nothing remains but some mounds and a few basement-courses, though apparently it was never pulled down, but being built only of the soft local sandstone it fell rapidly into decay when it was deserted after the Revolution. Some portions were used to repair the ch. The gate-house, of which Stukely gives a drawing, fell in 1815. This famous castle was built by Wm. de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, who also founded the neighbouring abbey of Revesby. It passed with the Earldom of Lincoln to Thomas Plantagenet, eldest son of Edmund, 2nd son of Henry III., by his marriage with the then heiress, Alice de Lacy, when the Earldom of Lincoln was merged in that of Lancaster. The estate belongs to the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster. Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, married her cousin John of Gaunt, who then took up his residence at Bolingbroke, and apparently this was his chief connection with a county for which he seems to have had a special affection. Here the Duchess Blanche gave birth to a son, afterwards Henry IV., April 3, 1366. Chaucer, who was very intimate with John of Gaunt, probably visited him here, and it has been suggested that the painted glass representing the Siege of Troy of the castle described in his 'Dream' (a poem written on the death of the Duchess Blanche) was really at Bolingbroke. At the time of the battle of Winceby, in 1643, the castle, according to Col. Holles' notes, was a square enclosing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, with a drum-tower at each corner and "allurcs" or passages along the embattled walls, besides the gate-house and an Elizabethan building. A siege of it was apparently begun by the Earl of Manchester, and though this was abandoned owing to the advance of the Royalist troops, it was probably

much injured, and soon afterwards fell into decay. The annual audit of the Duchy of Lancaster used to be held in the castle, and subsequently in the ch., where the very uneclesiastical fittings of the court remained until lately.

The Ch. is a mere fragment of a large one, a good deal like that of Kyme Priory (Rte. 6), consisting only of the S. aisle, with large flamboyant windows, and a tower at its N.W. corner. It was probably built by John of Gaunt, since he was granted the manor in 1363. The porch has a canopied stoup, and a fine doorway with heads apparently of Edward III. and Philippa. The former arcade is visible in the N. wall, the Tudor windows of which are said to have come from the castle. In the chancel are fine sedilia and a piscina.

Winceby battle-field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. (sec Rte. 11), may be included in a round, passing **Hareby Ch.**, of no interest, or the return to Spilsby can be made to include the Ch. of **East Kirkby**, 6 m. from Spilsby, just under the slope of the wolds. This ch. is one of the most interesting in this district, though sadly patched with brick, and defaced with ugly windows. The tower, at the W. end of the S. aisle, is Dec., with Perp. parapet and one E. E. window. The interior has very light Dec. arches, and considerable remains of good early Perp. screens. In the N. wall of the chancel is a remarkable recess, perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre, covered with diaper-work, below which are half-figures, probably of the three Maries, each holding a heart. A singular basin projecting from the front is supposed to have been an offertory-dish for the "creeping-silver," offered during the penitential period from Maundy Thursday to Easter Eve. There is a somewhat similar offertory-dish on the tomb of Edward II. at Gloucester. In the S. aisle is the slab of Sir Robert Silkstone, 1347: and

another 14th-cent. slab with heads at the corners. There are also some remains of stained glass and a good Perp. font. Thomas Goodrich, Bp. of Ely, 1534, and Lord Chancellor, 1551, Cranmer's coadjutor in the first Communion Office, was a native of East Kirkby. A carved stone in a house near the ch., with L. G. 1544, probably belonged to his family. The churches of **Hagnaby** and **East Keal** between this and Spilsby are unimportant, but there is a good view over the fen from Keal, which is perhaps so named from the keel-like ridge. **West Keal Ch.**, l. of the road, has [a good rebuilt Perp. tower. The Chs. of **Toyn ton All Saints** and **Toyn ton St. Peter's**, below the ridge, are of no interest.

An excursion into the wolds, more to the N., can be made to include some places of interest. **Partney Ch.**, 2 m., which belonged to Bardney Abbey, has fine foliage on the nave capitals, a statue of St. Nicholas over the porch, and a carved pulpit. There was an abbey here, according to Bæda, in the 7th cent., and a somewhat later nunnery, both of which were perhaps destroyed by the Danes, as they are not heard of again. **Ashby Ch.**, E. of it, was rebuilt in 1841, but has some monuments with arms of the Fitzalan and Hastings families. **Dalby Ch.** beyond, in the grounds of the Park (Col. Preston), has been rebuilt, but has two good monuments of the Llanden family, 1617 and 1621. Close to the Louth road, 1½ m. further, are three barrows, and near them the small brick Ch. of **Sutterby**. **Sausthorpe Ch.**, 3 m. from Spilsby, modern, has been given a conspicuous spire, a quite unknown feature in the architecture of this district. **Hagworthingham Ch.**, 2 m. W. of it, prettily situated under a steep slope, has been almost rebuilt, but retains its Trans.

Norm. pillars with rude capitals, surmounted by clumsy Perp. arches. It has a broad, low tower with a ring of 8 bells, and an E.E. font. **Langton Hall** (Bennet Langton, Esq.—the same name as in the days of Dr. Johnson) is a modern Elizabethan building in a beautiful situation, on the site of a very ancient house, which has been rebuilt at least four times; a fine late Tudor house perished by fire in 1822. The great Doctor, as readers of Boswell will remember, speaks most affectionately of it, and of the "walk of a summer morning to Partney." The Ch. is unhappily of no interest or beauty. Stephen Langton, the famous Archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of John and Henry III., one of the very front rank among English patriots, is supposed to have been a native of this place. **Aswardby Ch.** is of no interest, but **Harrington Ch.**, 2 m. further, though almost entirely rebuilt in Dec. style, has some interesting monuments. At the E. end of the nave is a knight in armour with crossed legs, probably Sir John de Harrington, c. 1300. On the chancel-wall, formerly in the pavement, is the brass of his great-granddaughter, Margaret Coppledike, 1480, the husband's effigy being lost. There are also some later monuments of the Coppledikes, of whom Thomas Coppledike, 1658, is described as "the last and best of his race." The font is Perp., with shields of arms. The **Hall** (M. Staniland, Esq.) is a Jacobean house, but modernised. **Bag End-derby**, 1 m. further, has also an interesting Ch. The meaning of the prefix is disputed; it may be from "beck," a stream, or "boe"= beech. The ch. is mostly Dec., with a heavy Perp. tower. The Perp. font has some remarkable devices, including David playing the harp, a hart panting to reach the tree of life growing from its back, and a

Virgin with the dead Christ. Some slabs in the floor retain their brass inscriptions : Thomas and Agnes Enderby, 1390 ; Albinus de Enderby, builder of the tower, 1407 ; and John Gedney, 1533. On the chancel-wall is a monument with effigies of Andrew Gedney, in armour, and family, 1591. Some remains of old glass, which include the knives and scourges of Crowland Abbey, and the ancient door-handle, may also be noticed. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. (about 7 m. from either Spilsby, Alford, or Horncastle) is *Somersby, a pretty and typical wold village, which has almost become a place of pilgrimage as the birthplace of one of the greatest of Lincolnshire men, Lord Tennyson. The Perp. Ch., which stands on a sandstone rock, is of little interest, but has a brass of George Littlebury, 1612, and an hour-glass stand. In the churchyard is a singularly perfect Churchyard-cross, consisting of a tall shaft surmounted by a pedimented tabernacle, on which are figures of the Virgin and Child and the Crucifixion. Close to the Ch. is a red-brick house with square towers and embattled parapet, said to have been built by Vanbrugh. Adjoining this is the Rectory, where Tennyson was born in 1809. It is a picturesque, irregular country personage, with no very special features, but lovers of his poems may still trace some of the touches in his earlier ones, especially in the 'Ode to Memory,' though "the seven elms, the poplars four, that stand beside my father's door," are now mostly gone; but "the Brook" still "sparkles out among the fern" at the bottom of the garden. The village is very pretty, and has a spring, called the Holy Well, flowing from the sandstone rock. The wolds N. of the village reach their greatest height, and from their eastern side there is a fine view over the marsh (not "*fen*," as careless observers

generally say) to the sea. The scenery of this part is well illustrated in a book called 'In Tennyson Land,' by J. C. Walters.

ROUTE 15.

FIRSBY JUNCT. TO SKEGNESS.

Great Northern Railway (branch of East Lincoln line). $9\frac{1}{4}$ m.

From Boston to Firsby ($15\frac{1}{4}$ m.) see Rte. 13. Carriages may have to be changed at Firsby, but excursion-trains from the S. run over a loop and avoid the stat.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m., Thorpe Culvert Stat. (trains stop *by signal only*). A "culvert," from the old French *couleuère*, a gutter, is a drain arched over. Thorpe St. Peter's Ch., formerly belonging to Kyme Priory, has a good Dec. tower with Perp. upper stage, standing apart from the nave. The Ch. is mainly Dec. with E. E. porch and door, Perp. clerestory and roof, and modern chancel. The graceful E. E. font with trefoiled arcade stands on part of an altar-slab; it was originally set on 4 detached shafts, of which the capitals remain, with heads and foliage. The roof is carved and coloured, and there are several carved bench-ends, a fine Perp. screen, carved with birds, and a Jacobean pulpit. At the W. end is the slab, with foliated cross, of Richard Markby, chaplain. A piscina outside in the N. wall of the chancel belonged to a destroyed chantry.

4 m., ♂ Wainfleet Stat., a decayed little town which was once a port of some consequence. It is thought to have been the Roman station of *Vannona*, to which the *Holland Road* (see Bridgend Priory, Rte. 5) led direct from the midland counties. It stands on the little rivers Steeping and Limb, which here form a “fleet” or creek, navigable for small craft to the sea at Gibraltar Point. The name of the place is probably best known from its most distinguished native, William of Waynflete, Bp. of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Bp. no doubt obtained for the town its charter of incorporation in 1457, the original document of which has been recently discovered in the archives of Bethlehem Hospital (*Lines. N. and Q.*, vol. ii. p. 11). In Leland's time there were two churches; St. Thomas, long destroyed, and the original Ch. of All Saints, belonging to Bardney Abbey, which stood more than a mile W. This Ch. was cruciform, a very rare shape in the Lindsey division, and specially interesting as having a central wooden tower and spire, well adapted to this soft soil. Unfortunately in 1718 a brick tower was built, which brought much of the nave down with it, and the present ugly Ch. of All Saints by the stat. was partly built from the materials. It contains the font from the old Ch., on which is a cross dug up in the haven.

The most interesting object in the town is *Magdalen College School, founded by the Bp. in 1484, and endowed with lands held in trust by Magdalen College. It is a fine piece of old brickwork in two stories, flanked by two polygonal towers at the W. end, between which are a plain doorway and large Perp. window. In the S. tower is a remarkable newel staircase, and in the N. tower an ancient bell. Here used to be preserved the remains of the fine tomb of Richard Patten, the great

Bp.'s father, which was wantonly broken up on the destruction of All Saints' Ch., including the recumbent effigy in a gown with puffed sleeves, the angels with shields from the head of the tomb, and portions of beautiful alabaster fretwork. The figures of his two sons, John, a monk, and William, the bishop, with mitre and crozier, who supported his head, are unhappily lost, but the tomb is fully described in Chandler's *Life of Waynflete*. The tomb is now on the N. side of the altar in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford.

William Patten, or Barbour (for he seems to have borne the two names almost indifferently), was born at Wainfleet about 1400, and educated at William of Wykeham's new foundation of New College. He was successively Master of Winchester, and Master and Provost of Eton, and in 1447, on the death of Cardinal Beaufort, Wykeham's successor, he was made Bp. of Winchester, and in 1456 Lord Chancellor of England. Though always faithful to his patron Henry VI., he was treated with great respect by the Yorkist kings, and died full of honour in 1486.

Wainfleet St. Mary is an outlying village, with a Ch. standing solitary about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the stat. It is mostly Trans. or E. E. with Perp. additions. The effect of the interior is singular, there being 5 arches on the N., but only 4 on the S., with massive circular pillars. The altar-piece is a good specimen of its date, 1732.

6 m., Croft Bank Stat. (*stop by signal only*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of which, or 4 m. from Skegness, is *Croft Ch., one of the finest examples of the marshland type, where the tower, the spacious nave, clerestory, and S. door are rather late Dec., the aisles and chancel Perp. This Ch., like Addlethorpe, is remarkable for its abundance of good old woodwork.

It has fine Perp. chancel and chantry screens, with some traces of colour remaining, and a very perfect rood staircase, a pulpit dated 1615, nave door dated 1633, and numerous carved bench-ends and chairs. The lectern is of great interest. It is a brass eagle, supported by three small lions, apparently of 15th-cent. work, and was found in the moat of the old Hall, which belonged to the Browne family. There are also several interesting monuments; especially a very valuable early brass, c. 1300–1310, in the nave pavement, the earliest except that at Buslingthorpe (Rte. 18) in the county, with a half-effigy of a knight in banded mail, without any plate armour, but having a cyclas or tunic over the hauberk, and a border legend in Norman French, from which the name has unfortunately been lost. Some other slabs have lost their brasses, and one has an incised 14th-cent. cross. In the chancel are two fine altartombs with alabaster effigies and numerous inscriptions; one of Sir Valentine and Lady Browne and their 15 children, all kneeling, c. 1600; the other of their 2nd son John Browne and his two wives, c. 1630. On the pier of the chancel-arch is a monument of Wm. Bond, c. 1570, erected by his son Nicholas, President of Magdalen College, Oxford; and in the S. aisle a brass inscription to Agnes, wife of Dr. Worship, the donor of the pulpit. In the churchyard is the tomb of Robert Shalder, a baptist imprisoned for nonconformity, with a remarkable inscription referring to a disgraceful outrage on his grave, his body having been disinterred by the inhabitants and dragged on a sledge about the village.

8 m., Cow-bank Stat. (*signal only*).

9½ m., ♂ Skegness Stat., where the line ends, now one of the most crowded and popular sea-side resorts

in England for day-excursionists from the midland counties, but not much to be recommended for quieter visitors. The hotels are not very luxurious, but the terms for boarding are fairly moderate. There is generally a table d'hôte dinner at 2 o'clock.

The name Skegness is Danish, =the promontory of Skæggi. There is no promontory now nearer than Gibraltar Point at the mouth of Wainfleet Haven, the sea having greatly encroached on this part of the coast. Leland (c. 1540) says: “went to Skegnesse, sumtyme a great haven towne, a four or five miles of Wilegripe [a vanished town, now under the sea]. Mr. Paynelle sayid onto me that he could prove that there was ons a haven and a towne wallid having also a castille. The old towne is clene consumid and eten up with the se. Part of a chirch of it stood a late. For old Skegnes is now builded a pore new thing.” This last sentence is thought by many people to be singularly applicable at present. A few years ago Skegness was a quiet little village, reached by an omnibus from Burgh Stat., with two good village inns, and excellent sands well suited for children. Now it is the noisiest and most crowded of the Lincolnshire sea-side places, except Cleethorpes, invaded every day during the summer by an enormous number of excursionists from Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, &c., for whom the Great Northern runs special day trains at almost nominal fares. The benefit to the midland towns is so great that it can hardly be grudged, but an unsuspecting visitor had better be forewarned. After 6 P.M. the place is again nearly emptied. The recent rise of the place is mainly due to the lord of the manor, the Earl of Scarbrough, who has expended a large sum of money upon it. The soil is sandy, and the neighbourhood very ugly, but a great

deal has been done with unpromising material. The water, which was bad, is now brought from a deep well near Winthorpe; there is a fine pier on which a band often plays; a pleasure-garden, doing its best under difficulties; a good cricket-ground; and a fair supply of ordinary sea-side amusements, including a switch-back rly. The sands are firm and good, and the bathing safe. Steamers occasionally run to Boston in the summer, making a not unpleasant trip in fine weather, or Boston can be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour by train. The finest churches in the neighbourhood are those of Winthorpe, 2 m., and Croft, Burgh, Ingoldmells, and Addlethorpe, 4–5 m. The old Ch., St. Clement's, stands $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, and is a Perp. building with an earlier tower-arch, of no great interest, but there is a handsome modern Ch., by *J. Fowler*, in the village.

Winthorpe, 2 m. N., has a large handsome *Ch., with Dec. nave, fine Perp. aisles and chancel, and massive tower. On the nave gable is the sanctus-bell cot. An inscription in the S. porch states that it was built by Robert Langnay and William Palmer; in it is a stoup, and a 15th-cent. slab of a civilian is built into the front. The doorway and aisle arcades are plain Dec.; the font, early Perp. The Perp. roof has curious carvings, and there are Perp. screens to the chancel and chantry-chapels. In the N. chantry is the slab of a priest, Richard Arglys, 1392, and on the roof and screen are traces of painting. Just outside this chantry is its altar-slab. There are several good bench-ends in the nave, and some remains of Perp. glass in the N. aisle, including a Virgin and Child. In the central passage are two brasses; Robert Palmer, 1515, and Richard and Batarick Barowe and family, 1505. The Barrow family were long set-

tled here; to a branch of it belonged Isaac Barrow, Bp. of St. Asaph, 1670, and his nephew, the celebrated divine, Master of Trin. Coll. Cambridge. The fine Perp. chancel is remarkable for its beautiful wood-work with carvings of foliage and animals; the legend of St. Hubert and the Stag, on the S. side, may be especially noticed.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further are two fine churches close together, at Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe. Their neighbourhood has created the usual legend about two sisters building them in jealous rivalry, though Addlethorpe is at least 200 years later than the main portion of its neighbour. The suffix of the name Ingoldmells is thought to be derived from the old Norse *melr* or marram grass, the plant which covers the sandhills, and this seems to show that the Danes found the sandhills much as they are now. The fine and spacious *Ch. suffers greatly by the loss of its chancel, which was pulled down about 1700. It is externally almost pure Dec., but inside, the aisle arcades of 6 bays are E. E., with circular pillars, having some of the capitals simply moulded, while others have square abaci and conventional foliage. The font is late Dec. and of rather unusual design. Until 1865 there were two fine Dec. chantry-screens, given by Thomas Bek, Bp. of Lincoln 1342, nephew of the more famous Anthony Bek, Bp. of Durham, whose family belonged to this district (see *Eresby*, Rte. 14), but they were unhappily broken up and dispersed about the ch., part being used for the pulpit, which seems to stand on the old font-cover. Several of the old bench-ends remain. In 1746 this unfortunate Ch. was, as an inscription states, "flooded," and many of its numerous monuments destroyed, but there still remain in the N. aisle the interesting brass of Wm. Palmer "wyth ye stylt," 1520, a lame man

with a crutch, a slab of a canon of Markby Priory, and slabs of John Hyltoft and wife, 1473, and William Skegness, 1508.

***Addlethorpe Ch.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, is entirely rich Perp., somewhat of the Suffolk type, especially in its splendid porch. It resembles Ingoldmells in having been lopped of its chancel in 1706, but has been more fortunate than its neighbour in preserving its magnificent woodwork, in which it is one of the richest churches in the country. The porch has a graceful parapet of twining branches, and a crucifix on the apex with figures of angels on the angle buttresses. Inside, the porch resembles that of Winthorpe, which perhaps was copied from it. The door is partly of old woodwork. On the N. side of the ch. are six buttresses with grotesque figures bearing scrolls on which are inscriptions now scarcely legible; the 4th seems to be "*God for ihs mey bryng hā to blys yt ha pd to ys,*" and the 5th, "*Of God sayng comes no ill.*" The nave is of 5 bays with light octagonal pillars. The interior effect of the ch. is extremely rich from the quantity of woodwork remaining all round it, since, owing to the loss of the chancel, its fine screen, still rich with colour, serves as an altar-piece, while another, with an inscription to John Dudeck and his wife, runs across the W. end. There are also several bench-ends, a Perp. font, some fragments of Perp. glass, 2 late brasses in the chantries, and incised slabs of Richard Ward, 1433, and a Massingberd, 1481. In the churchyard are the base and shaft of a cross.

ROUTE 16.

WILLOUGHBY TO LOUTH.

Loop of East Lincoln line, Great Northern Railway. $22\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The branch from Willoughby to Sutton-on-Sea was extended in 1888 to Mablethorpe, thus forming a complete loop to Louth. Trains from the S. generally run as far as Mablethorpe, and from the N. as far as Sutton, thus giving both places a double service. From Boston to *Willoughby* ($20\frac{3}{4}$ m.) see Rte. 13. Carriages are generally changed here, except by seaside excursion trains.

3 m. **Mumby Road Stat.** **Mumby Ch.**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E., is large and handsome, with good capitals to the massive circular pillars, having stiff foliage resembling that at Alford, a fine E. E. doorway adorned with tooth, and massive W. tower. **Huttoft Ch.**, 2 m. N.E., on a small eminence rising rather conspicuously out of the marsh, is mostly Dec., and has a fine font with figures on the bowl and shaft in high relief. The tower is E. E. and has double lancets under a single arch, with a vesica in the head, and adorned with tooth. **Hogsthorpe**, a large village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of this stat., has a Ch. of about the same date as Mumby, also with massive circular piers and pointed arches, but its external appearance is mostly Perp. **Chapel St. Leonard**, 2 m. E., is a tiny watering-place uninhabited by excursionists, but with hardly any attractions except quiet and good sands.

7 m. **♂ Sutton-on-Sea Stat.**, a name thought more attractive than its

proper one of Sutton in the Marsh. This little village, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the stat., like all on the Lincolnshire coast, has been rising considerably in favour. It is not so crowded and noisy as Skegness, or even Mablethorpe, but is rather favoured in access, having besides the rly. a steam-tramcar, 2 or 3 times a day, to Alford (Rte. 13). The sands here are remarkably broad and firm, and well suited for children, and the sandhills, covered with marram grass, sea-holly, &c., are here at their highest. It is proposed to construct a harbour here, with a lighthouse, principally as a haven for fishing-boats, there being no natural haven between Grimsby and Boston. The Ch. is of no interest, the old one having been washed away. This was also the case at **Trusthorpe**, half way to Mablethorpe, a village with a few lodging-houses but no hotel. The tower of the present ugly Ch. here was built in 1606; in it is a slab dated 1522.

Interesting remains of a *submerged forest* may be seen at low spring-tides on this part of the coast. A report on it by Dr. de Serra, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, appears in the Trans. of the Royal Society for 1799. The forest seems to have been submerged by subsidence after an earthquake in pre-historical times, but the uncovering of it is due to a comparatively recent encroachment of the sea.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. $\ddot{\sigma}$ **Mablethorpe** Stat., a much-frequented watering-place with fine sands, but with hardly any of the energy for creating popular attractions which has been conspicuous at Skegness. Bathing from the shore is not very safe here, owing to the clay-banks, in which there are deep holes, but the bathing-machines may be trusted to avoid them. There were formerly two churches, but one has long been washed away like the old churches at Trusthorpe and Sutton.

The present Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, is of eccentric appearance, the restored chancel-roof being actually higher than the squat tower, but it has some points of interest. The S. door and the very low piers of the arcades are E. E., but the outer shell of the Ch. was probably built in 1714. The chancel, still large, has been shortened, and from its former size the whole Ch. would seem to have been one of some importance. On the N. side of the sacrairum is a 14th-cent. altar-tomb, with a helmet, said to be that of the knight who fought at Earl's Bridge (see *Maltby*, Rte. 13), and a tomb of George Fitzwilliam, 1533. In the chancel pavement is a brass of Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, 1522, with flowing hair; in the aisles two brass inscriptions of Fitzwilliams, 1403; and by the S. door a slab with foliated cross. The Fitzwilliam family lived at the Hall, which stood 1 m. inland. Mablethorpe is 8 m. from Alford by road (see Rte. 13). The churches in the neighbourhood, except W. Theddlethorpe, are of little interest.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Theddlethorpe** Stat., with a Ch. on each side of the rly. ***West Theddlethorpe**, or All Saints, has one of the largest and finest of the marshland churches, entirely Perp. except the S. door, which was retained from an earlier Ch. It is built of the green sandstone of the wolds, and is so patched with brick of every date as to produce a quaint effect of colouring. It must always have been too large for the parish adequately to support, and greatly deserves assistance from visitors. Externally the noticeable parts are the massive W. tower, and the fine parapet of the nave gable, resembling that on Louth chancel. The interior is light and spacious, having very slender pillars and Perp. roofs carved with good bosses. The font is Perp. with leafage, and has an 18th-cent. cover. There are fine

late Perp. screens to the chancel, and also to the chantries at the end of each aisle, both of which are remarkable as now having their original altar-slabs replaced in their proper positions. In the S. chantry are a canopied recess, and several monuments; the brass of Robert Hayton, 1424, a fine figure and the latest instance known of the use of camail; an incised 14th-cent. slab of Roger de Hagnaby; and a slab of the Angevine family with one shield remaining. In the N. chantry are a statue bracket, and the steps to the rood-loft. There are numerous bench-ends, some of which were made from parts of the screen. The chancel has at some time been shortened. It has some 18th-cent. monuments, and three curious sedilia much older than the Ch., with two E. E. pillars, and one apparently Norm. The Ch. of **East Theddlethorpe**, or St. Helen's, is much less imposing than its neighbour, but has a rebuilt Dec. nave with Perp. aisles and chancel, and plain E. E. doorway without capitals. At the end of the N. aisle is a canopied altar-recess like that in the chantry at All Saints.

14½ m. Saltfleetby Stat. (*pron.* Sollaby), near which are no less than three villages bearing the name. **Saltfleetby St. Peter's**, 1 m. W., has a pretty modern E. E. Ch. by *J. Fowler*, reproducing as far as possible the features of the old one, and retaining its monuments, including two 14th-cent. slabs; the tower of the old Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of it, stands close to the line, but seems ready to fall. **Saltfleetby All Saints**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the stat., has a Ch. of some interest, the nave of which still remains untouched. The tumble-down tower has an E. E. lower stage, with a thin Perp. one above; the porch is Perp., with an inscription over the outer arch, but has a good E. E. inner door; and the

E. E. arcade of the aisle extends along the chancel, forming a chantry. There are Perp. screens to both the chancel and chantry, which is divided from it by a single arch with two narrower ones behind. The chancel-arch is Trans. Norm. In the chantry are a canopied altar-recess and a 13th-cent. slab. The Jacobean pulpit is square, and in one piece with its base. A Dec. font with quatrefoils is set on a reversed Perp. font which has grotesque heads. A few fragments of stained glass are left. **Saltfleetby St. Clement's**, nearer the coast, has a small Ch. recently rebuilt a little N. of its old situation, but retaining its lancet windows and a graceful arcade of five very small arches with circular piers. 2 m. further, **g Saltfleet**, at the mouth of the Withern Eau, which here forms a tiny harbour for coaling vessels, was once a place of some importance, and supplied two ships to Edward III. for the invasion of Brittany. The parish Ch., at **Skidbrook**, 1 m. inland, stands in a lonely field. It has an E. E. tower with Dec. and Perp. windows inserted, E. E. door adorned with tooth, and a spacious Dec. nave of four wide bays, with some earlier foliage to the capitals on the S. side. The chancel looks lean and poor compared with the nave, but originally had aisles of which the arches are visible outside; in it are mutilated sedilia and a piscina, and a large bracket with grotesque head. The pulpit and altar-table are Jacobean. In the nave pavement is the slab of a vicar, 1413. 2 m. W. of this, **South Somercotes** (*cote* = fold or inclosure) has a handsome Ch., remarkable for the only spire, excepting Louth, in all the marshland. The E. E. tower is very low, scarcely rising above the nave roof, with a disproportioned Perp. spire. The arcades are E. E., with circular pillars and round or octagonal capitals. Part of the screen still remains, and there are

several bench-ends, and a font bearing emblems of the Passion. This Ch. is known to campanologists for its ring of three bells dated 1423, with beautiful lettering. Cardinal Robert Somercote, who was poisoned in 1241 when he would probably have been elected Pope, is thought to have been a native of this village. **North Somercotes**, 2 m. N. of it, has also a spacious Ch., principally E. E., but in a terribly mutilated state. The nave and aisles are covered by a flat lead roof which cuts off the heads of the arches; the tower apparently, like South Somercotes, once had a spire, and the chancel has been lopped of a third of its length. There is a fine Perp. font with eight shafts of Purbeck, having on one panel a carving of the Resurrection. The slab of the principal altar and one of its supports lie near the N. door, and in the N. chantry is another old altar-slab. In the N. porch is a coffin-lid, and in the chancel an incised cross. There is a lifeboat stat. at **Donna Nook** in this parish. **Conisholme**, 2 m. W., has a small E. E. Ch., originally cruciform, the chancel of which was formed out of the remains of the central tower. It has a brass with effigies of John Langholme, his wife and fourteen children, 1515.

18½ m. Grimoldby Stat., where is a handsome Ch. all of one date, the transition from Dec. to Perp., c. 1380. It has much good woodwork, including the roofs, part of the screens, and several bench-ends. There is a stoup in the N. porch, and some fragments of old glass are in the aisles. **Manby Ch.**, 1 m. S., is a much later Perp. building, c. 1480, with a good tower. A stone with a Runic inscription has been discovered in the restoration. **South Cockerington (St. Leonard)**, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the other side of the stat., has a Ch. mostly of the same date as Manby,

but with two Dec. windows. It has a good oak screen and some bench-ends, a stoup by the N. door, and in the chancel a piscina and statue bracket, and fine alabaster monument of Sir Adrian Scrope, 1623, with stone effigies of the knight reclining on his hand, six sons and two daughters kneeling, and an infant, probably stillborn. 2 m. beyond it may be seen two churches in one churchyard, as at Evesham, that of North Cockerington having fallen into decay, and the chapel of the Gilbertine Priory at Alvingham, which stood close beside Alvingham parish Ch., being given instead to the inhabitants. **Alvingham Ch.** (the one standing on the N. side), which is ded. to St. Adelwold (Æthelwald), Bp. of Lindisfarne, 724, has an E. E. tower, a plain font set on the reversed capital of a pillar, and a few remains of painted glass. The Priory chapel, or **North Cockerington Ch. (St. Mary)**, has a font set on the base of a Norm. pillar, a Norm. window and stringcourse on the N. side of the chancel, E. E. chancel-arch, and 13th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight. **Stewton Ch.**, close to the line between Grimoldby and Louth, is a small plain building with early Norm. chancel-arch and doorways. Beyond, the loop rejoins the East Lincoln line, and reaches at

22½ m., ♂LOUTH Junct. Stat., where there is a fine view of the noble spire (Rte. 13).

ROUTE 17.

LINCOLN TO GAINSBOROUGH AND DONCASTER.

Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Rly.

To Gainsborough, 15½ m.; Doncaster, 34¾ m.

This line is a continuation of that from Cambridge, Spalding, and Sleaford to Lincoln (Rte. 4), and trains run through from Liverpool St. to Doncaster.

The line runs for some distance by the side of the **Foss Dyke**, an important canal, originally constructed by the Romans to connect the Witham with the Trent, and deepened by Henry I. **Skellingthorpe** Ch., 1. of the line, has been rebuilt. **Hartsholm Hall** (A. Shuttleworth, Esq.) stands in pretty grounds with a small lake.

5¾ m. **Saxilby** Junct. Stat., on the borders of a projecting loop of Notts., with a rather handsome Perp. Ch., in the N. chantry-chapel of which is an altar-tomb with mutilated recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in white marble. **Broxholme** Ch., 2 m. N.E., was rebuilt by *Hine*, and an early Norm. doorway was destroyed. **Ketilthorpe** (generally spelt *Kettlethorpe*), a pretty village 3½ m. N.W., was the seat of the Swynford family. Katharine Swynford became the 3rd wife of John of Gaunt, by whom, before her marriage, she was the mother of Cardinal Beaufort, and of John Earl of Somerset, grandfather of the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. Some wych-elm avenues and a gateway of the hall remain. The Ch.,

rebuilt except the tower, has little of interest except a curious epitaph in the chancel of John Becke, rector, 1597. **Newton-on-Trent** Ch., 1½ m. S.W. of it, has been sumptuously restored by *J. Fowler*. It has a good tower, an E. E. arcade, formerly built up, and some interesting remains discovered in the restoration. A bridge here crosses the Trent to Dunham in Notts.

[1½ m. further the line to Retford (M. S. and L.) diverges l., with another stat. in the county at

10 m., **Torksey** (prob. = the island of Thorkil), a place once of considerable importance, at the junction of the Foss Dyke with the Trent. It is identified by Camden, Stukeley, and many modern authorities, with the place known by the euphonious name of *Tiovulfingceaster* (the camp of the descendants of Tiovulf), where in 628 Blecca, the reeve of Lincoln, and a great number of the men of Lindsey embraced Christianity, and were baptized in the Trent by Paulinus, Bp. of York, in the presence of King Eadwin of Northumbria, himself a recent convert. Others identify the place with Southwell, but the distance from the Trent is a strong objection to this; Mr. J. R. Green suggests Farndon, beyond Newark; Dr. Bright and Mr. Parker (more probably) that it was Littleborough (*post*). This part of the province was soon reconquered by Penda of Mercia, and the progress of Christianity checked. **Torksey Castle**, close to the Trent, is a mere shell of a red-brick Elizabethan mansion with stone quoins, which was sacked by royalists in the Civil Wars. The Ch. is externally uninteresting, but has a good E. E. arcade, a Trans. Norm. font, and a tomb with recumbent effigy of Margaret de Multon, superior of the Foss nunnery, a small Benedictine house. **Retford Junct.** is 9 m. further. (*Handb. for Notts.*)]

$10\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Stow Park Stat.**, so called from an ancient manor-house of the Bps. of Lincoln, once a monastery, the monks of which were transferred to Eynsham in Oxfordshire. The moated enclosure is close to the stat. Bp. Dalderby, the builder of the Broad Tower, died here, and it was here that St. Hugh kept the famous tame swan which appears so prominently in all records of him. 1 m. W. of the stat., on the banks of the Trent, is **Marton**, with a ferry to **Littleborough**, in Notts., the *Segelocum* of the Roman itineraries, and probably to be identified with *Tiovulfingceaster*. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster here crossed the Trent. Marton Ch. has a very early tower of the Primitive Romanesque type, showing herring-bone work where the plaster has been stripped. The casing of the Ch. is mostly of debased work, but the Norm. chancel-arch and a Trans. Norm. and a Dec. arcade remain inside. **Gate Burton**, a little lower down the river, is prettily situated on a cliff; the Ch. is modern.

The venerable ** Ch. of St. Mary at $\ddot{\sigma}$ **Stow**, the mother-church of the great minster of Lincoln, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the stat., or 11 m. by road from Lincoln. This Ch. is of the highest interest, but the village is quite unpicturesque and retains no trace of the former importance which is shown by its name, *stow* = place; possibly however shortened for Etheldredestow, as the place of her rest. (See *West Halton*, Rte. 20.) It is believed, with some probability, to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Sidnacester*, from whence a line of bishops of Lindesey took their title, but Camden says in his *Britannia*, that even in his time the city was "so entirely gone that there were neither ruins nor name in being." Stow does not stand on a Roman road, but it is only 1 m.

from *Tillbridge Lane*, which led from *Lindum* to *Segelocum* and Doncaster.

The first church at Sidnacester was built in 678 by Ecgfrith of Northumbria, husband of St. Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely, on the partition of Wilfrid's huge Northumbrian diocese, and was made the "bishop-stool" of a new diocese of Lindesey. The line of bishops can be traced from Eadhed, the first, to Berhtred, c. 870, after which the see was vacant for 80 years, owing to the terrible invasion of Northmen in 870, when the Ch. was burnt. About 950 the seat of the bishopric was transferred for security to Dorchester, in Oxon., and united with the Mercian see of Leicester, though one bishop afterwards signs as Bp. of Lindesey. The united sees were transferred by Remigius to Lincoln about 1072. The ch. which was burnt by the Danes appears to have remained in ruins till about 1040, when Eadnoth, 7th Bp. of Dorchester, rebuilt it, apparently using up the remains of the older ch. which still survive in the lower parts of the transept walls. The massive tower-arches are probably of his work. Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, and his celebrated wife Godgifu (Godiva), liberally assisted in the building and endowment. Remigius, the 1st Bp. of Lincoln, is said to have "re-edified the Minster at Stow," so that the Early Norm. nave and upper portion of the transepts are probably due to him. The chancel is of the richest late Norm., and corresponds closely with Bp. Alexander's doorways at Lincoln (1123-1147). Nothing is of later date except a few inserted E. E. windows and the Perp. central tower, which is rather low, but has bold pinnacles.

The Ch. has been most carefully restored by *J. L. Pearson*, R.A., and the original Norm. arrangement of the E. end with two tiers of lights

has again replaced a large mutilated window. The fine stone groining of the chancel, which gives it a marked character, has also been replaced, and happily for the purpose a number of the arch-stones after the vaulting was destroyed by fire had been taken to repair the walls, and were available for reconstruction. The Ch. is about 150 ft. long, by 27 wide, and 82 ft. across the transepts. Externally the late Norm. doorway and the very early work of the unbuttressed transepts, which here can be compared with the Norm. work of nave and chancel, should be noticed. The interior is very dignified, and at the same time lighter than would be expected from the small size of the windows. The very ancient font is a large octagon resting on 8 circular shafts, and has a "wyvern" or dragon on one panel. There are some old seats in the nave, and under the tower a brass of Edward Burgh, 1618, and a curious incised slab of a lady. The Perp. tower-arches were happily built within and not in place of the noble Norm. ones, of which they rather increase the effect. On the W. arch may be noticed a peculiar "key-hole" or "loop" moulding, which appears also on a window of the S. transept, and in some of the very early churches between Grimsby and Caistor (Rte. 18). The rich Norm. chancel is surrounded by an arcade with chevron moulding, below which is the stone seat of the presbytery running completely round. The transept is of special interest from the early date of the lower part of it. The N.W. pier of the tower has been left in the rough, in order to show the traces of the fire of 870, and in the N. transept wall a large mass of charred stone is seen imbedded, with an inscription over it to commemorate its history. Close to it is a fine doorway of the earliest type, and on the opp. wall an altar-recess with considerable remains of a wall-painting of St. Thomas of Canter-

bury, representing the Archbishop in the centre in full vestments; on l., the scene of the murder; and on rt. his last meal.

2 m. E. of Stow, in a remote situation, is the interesting little Ch. of Cotes-by-Stow (properly so spelt; *cotes* = inclosures), remarkable for its fine Perp. rood-screen, of surprising beauty for so small a ch., the gallery of which can now be ascended by the reopened rood-staircase. This Ch., long left dilapidated, has been excellently restored by *J. L. Pearson*, R.A., when some blocked Norm. windows were opened out, the original altar-slab, which bears the unusual number of six crosses, replaced, the Perp. oak pulpit rescued from a barn, and the carving of the screen as far as possible repaired. The Norm. doorway, the font, some 17th-cent. brasses with effigies of the Butler family of the manor-house (the moat of which can be traced), and an alabaster bust of Brian Cook, 1653, may also be noticed. Willingham-by-Stow, 2 m. N. of Stow, has a Ch. with a Dec. tower, a Norm. nave, and a peculiar Jacobean wooden reredos.

13 m., Lea Stat. The Ch., which stands picturesquely on a high bank, 1 m. N.W., has been restored and partly rebuilt by *Pearson*; it has a late Perp. tower, late Dec. nave, and E. E. chancel. There are some remains of old glass in the E. window of the aisle, besides many modern stained windows, and a cross-legged effigy of Sir Ranulf Trehampton, c. 1300, of the manor-house, the moated site of which is visible near the rly. The panels of the pulpit came from Stixwould Priory (Rte. 10), and the iron altar-rails and carved brackets are praiseworthy local copies from the rich store of studies in the Minster. Lea Hall, the seat of Sir C. Anderson, the well-known county antiquarian, has many interesting

pictures and antiquities. The Trent makes some eccentric windings, called "rounds," in this parish. On Lea Moor, a sandy rabbit-warren, in July 1643, Cromwell, then at the beginning of his career, defeated General Charles Cavendish. "Immediately I fell on his rear with my three troops; which did so astonish him that he gave over the chase, and would fain have delivered himself from me. But I pressing on forced them down a hill having good execution of them; and below the hill drove the General with some of his soldiers into a quagmire" (a meadow here is still called Cavendish's Bog); "where my Captain-Lieutenant slew him with a thrust under his short ribs. The rest of the body was wholly routed, not one man staying upon the place."—*Cromwell's Letters*.

Knaith Ch., 1 m. S.W. of Lea Stat., is a fragment, apparently a transeptal chapel, of the Ch. of *Heyning Nunnery*, a small Cistercian house founded c. 1180. It is of late Dec. date, with windows of flowing tracery, and has an incised slab with effigy of William Darcie, 1454, and a Dec. font. Knaith was the birthplace in 1532 of Sir Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouse in London, where he is buried. There is a portrait of him in the Guildhall at Lincoln. Lord Willoughby of Parham, the Parliamentarian leader of the Lincolnshire troops in the Civil War, lived here, and gave the Ch. its communion-plate. The tower of Upton, 2 m. E. of the stat., was built in 1776. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt by *Christian*, but retains some old features.

15½ m., 5 GAINSBOROUGH Stat., very inconveniently placed 1 m. S. of the market-place. The M. S. and L. Rly. have another stat. on the E. side of the town, on their line from Retford to Grimsby and Hull (Rte. 19).

[Lincolnshire]

This rather unprepossessing town consists mainly of one very long and dirty street of warehouses, running along the river bank, with a bridge halfway up, and the Ch. and market-place at the N. end. It is a place of great antiquity and some historical interest, though it has little to show for it except the fine Old Hall, even the Ch. having nothing ancient but its Perp. tower. It is known to be the original of "St. Ogg's" in *The Mill on the Floss*, where "the broadening Floss hurries on between its green banks to the sea, and the loving tide, rushing to meet it, checks its passage with an impetuous embrace. On this mighty tide the black ships, laden with fresh-scented fir planks, with rounded sacks of oil-bearing seed or with the dark glitter of coal, are borne along to the town of St. Ogg's, which shows its aged, fluted red roofs and the broad gables of its wharves between the low wooded hill and the river brink, tinging the water with a soft purple hue."

Gainsborough derives its name from the important tribe of the Gainas, of which it was the principal settlement. Alfred here married Ealswitha, a daughter of Æthelred of Mercia, in 868, three years before he became king. The Danes established a strong camp on Castle Hills, at the N.E. end of the town, and the place, being easily accessible by way of the Humber and Trent, became a favourite centre for ravages. It was practically the capital of Swegen, who probably died here in 1014, the year after his complete conquest of the kingdom. According to local tradition he was buried in the large barrow adjoining Castle Hills, but his body was really taken to Roskild, the royal place of burial, in Denmark. The town seems to have been long of much less commercial importance than its neighbour Torksey, until the lord of the manor, the celebrated Aymer de

Valence, Earl of Pembroke, obtained a charter for a market in 1383. In the Civil War the possession of the place was hotly contested, as being the chief passage of the lower Trent. It was occupied for the king by the Earl of Kingston, but taken for the Parliament by Lord Willoughby of Parham, who lived at Knaith, close by. Vigorous efforts were made to retake the town by the young General Cavendish, but he was routed and killed in a skirmish at Lea (*ante*), July, 1643. Cromwell, however, finding it impossible to hold the town with his force, abandoned it, but it was retaken in the winter by a simultaneous attack from land and from small pinnaces on the river. William of Gainsborough, Bp. of Worcester, 1302–1307, intruded by the Pope, and Simon Patrick, Bp. of Ely, 1691–1707, were natives of the town.

Gainsborough still holds, in spite of railways, a considerable carrying trade both up and down the river, chiefly in flat barges called "ketches," conveying 40 or 50 tons. It is one of the principal seats of the seed-crushing trade, about 1-8th of the linseed imported into the kingdom being here crushed for oil and the remainder made into cake. Marshall's Britannia Iron-Works, employing some 1500 hands, rival the great works at Lincoln. The *Old Hall, or Manor House, in Lord St., is by far the most interesting object in the town. It is at present partly occupied as a private house, but permission to view it is readily granted. A good general view can be obtained from the Ch. tower. It is one of the best existing specimens in the country of a baronial *hall* as opposed to the older *castles*; of brick and oak-framing, with a stone front on the N. side, and occupying 3 sides of a quadrangle. It has lately been partly restored by Somers Clarke. The original hall was destroyed in the Lancashire rising under Sir

Robert Welles in 1470, the then lord of the manor, Sir Thomas de Burgh, being a leading Yorkist who had helped Edward IV. to escape from Middleham Castle. His son, who was created Lord Burgh by Henry VII., rebuilt the Hall about 1480, to which part the central hall, together with the butteries in the E. wing, and the whole of the timber-work belong; the E. wing, the beautiful stone oriel on the N. side, and the brick N.E. tower, date from about 1500; the W. wing is Elizabethan. A low arcaded wall with a flat leaded roof formerly joined the two wings. The 2nd Lord Burgh here entertained Henry VIII. on his progress in 1541, and some of the charges of criminality against Katharine Howard are laid at Gainsborough. It is curious that Henry may perhaps have first met Katharine Parr here, she being then the widow of Lord Burgh's eldest son, who died young. The Great Hall, of timber and plaster, with a fine open roof and modern lantern, is about 60 ft. long and very lofty. At the N.E. end is a stone oriel with a vaulted roof. At the end of the hall is a fine kitchen with two immense fireplaces, still retaining the brackets of the jacks, and a large buttery-hatch. In the E. wing is another large room called the ball-room, with a flat wooden roof and carved stone chimney-piece. Some remains of wall-paintings in black and white have been found which were not improbably done for the reception of Henry VIII.

The parish Ch. has a late Perp. tower, about 90 ft. high, which formerly bore a spire. The body of the Ch. was rebuilt in "classical" style, about 1745. The interior is good of its kind; it contains an elaborate modern pulpit, some good stalls, many stained windows of various merit, and a Florentine copy of Leonardo's "Last Supper." All the old monuments unhappily

perished, including a fine tomb of Sir Thomas de Burgh, 1487, and his wife, Lady Botreaux, which is described by Leland and Holles. **St. John's Ch.**, of red brick, by *Somers Clarke* and *Micklethwaite*, in the S. part of the town, promises, when completed, to be a stately building.

The Danish encampment above mentioned, called the **Castle Hills**, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., close to the M. S. and L. Rly. The central encampment is surrounded by a double fosse and vallum, 170 yards in circumference; near it are some smaller enclosures and several barrows. The works are probably British in origin, though strengthened and used by the Danes. **Thonock Hall**, near the camp, is the seat of Sir Hickman Bacon, the premier baronet of England.

The *eagre*, or tidal wave (A.-S. *ēgor*=ocean), passes above Gainsborough, but is not generally seen in much strength above Keadby, below which it is dangerous to small boats. There are small steamers to Hull daily, starting about 6 or 7 A.M. and calling at all landing-places. The distance to Hull is 56 m., and to the mouth of the Trent 21 m. The voyage can scarcely be recommended as a whole, but it may be the easiest means of access to the pretty villages of Burton Stather and Alkborough, at the mouth of the Trent (Rte. 20).

Beyond Gainsborough Stat. the line unites with the M. S. and L. Rly. to Retford until the bridge is crossed, and after passing the stats. of **Beckingham**, **Walkeringham**, and **Misterton** in Notts., re-enters Lincolnshire in its curious outlying portion across the Trent, called the **Isle of Axholme**, and reaches at

$22\frac{3}{4}$ m. δ **Haxey Stat.**, for Epworth, soon after which the line passes before **Finingley Stat.** into Yorkshire,

and terminates at (35 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) δ **Doncaster** (*Handb. for Yorkshire*).

The Isle of Axholme.

This name, properly *Axeyholm*, is a very curious instance of what has been well called "Stratification" in language, "the various elements making up the full name indicating the various races that have successively occupied the spot." *Axe*, *uisge*, or *wysg* is British, and = water; *ey* is the A.-S. *ig* = island, formed from *ea* = water; *holm* is the Danish for a fresh-water island; and *isle* is English through a Norm. derivation from Lat. The title of island is thus insisted on three times in the name itself. It is still really an island, being bounded by the Trent, E., and by the old course of the Don, Idle, and Torne, W. and S., but it is difficult to realise the time when it was regarded as a hostile island by the men of Lindsey, and when Kinnard Castle at Owston was attacked and taken by Geoffry Plantagenet, then titular Bp. of Lincoln. It is about 17 m. long, and 9 m. at its greatest breadth. Epworth is generally considered the principal place of the island, though Crowle is a little larger. The scenery is entirely flat and unattractive, and the churches are not generally of much importance, those of Haxey, Epworth, and Crowle being the best. There are only three railway stats., this of Haxey on the G. N. and G. E. R. joint line, and Crowle and Althorpe on the line from Doncaster to Grimsby (Rte. 20).

Owing to its extreme separateness, the history of the island has been but little recorded. Nothing is known of any Roman occupation of it. Its lordship fell not long after the Conquest to Nigel de Albani, ancestor of the Mowbrays, who built Kinnard Castle. The separateness of the district came out clearly in the Civil War, when, after Lindsey

had declared almost wholly for the Parliament, the island remained for years a nest of Royalist rioters, headed by a swashbuckler named Robert Portington. A perfect Reign of Terror prevailed here, the sluices then lately made by the Dutch engineer, Vermuyden, being actually opened to flood the country. At last Sir John Meldrum, Governor of Gainsborough, attacked the island and took about 300 prisoners, "most of them men of quality." These riots were fomented by the excusable irritation caused by Vermuyden, who, assuming arbitrary powers, often flooded lands that the inhabitants themselves had drained, and robbed them of rights of common; Charles I. having made the very unfair agreement that Vermuyden should receive a third of any lands recovered in Axholme and Hatfield Chace. He formed a company, principally of Dutch capitalists, and brought over a large number of Dutch and Flemish workmen, thus causing further jealousy, and his proceedings soon excited the isle-men to furious acts of reprisal, so that a military force had to be stationed here to protect the enclosures (*Smiles' Lives of the Engineers*, I., ch. 3). Even when the drainage was effectually finished it gave rise to so plentiful a crop of protracted lawsuits that the ingenious projector is said (though this is probably untrue) to have died in the poor-house at Belton. The levels are equal in quality to most parts of the Fens, though some of the district is as much as 8 ft. below high-water mark.

Another interesting agricultural process is that of "*warping*" (A.-S. *weorpan*=to turn aside), which is still practised by the banks of the Trent, and has converted extensive tracts of heath and morass into pasture or arable land. When the waters of the rivers are most highly charged with earthy matter, the sluices are opened and the flood re-

tained on the fields by temporary banks, until a sufficient deposit of fine black vegetable mould has been secured. It is a process involving some amount of risk, but capable of producing surprising results, the nature of the soil to be covered being of no consequence at all. A similar process in the Tuscan Maremma and some other parts of Italy is known as "*colmate*." White poppies are grown here largely for the manufacture of opium, and form fields of the greatest beauty in July.

The Ch. of ♂ **Haxey** (this name is identical in meaning with that of the island) is about 2 m. N. of its stat. It is the most dignified-looking Ch. in the island, and has a ring of 6 bells, with chimes, of exceptional sweetness. Externally it seems to be wholly Perp., but the piers of the N. arcade and one on the S. are Norm., while the S. arcade, chancel-arch, and the arches to the chantry-chapel are E.E. It has a good roof, Perp. oak screen, and a few carved seats. In the chantry-chapel is a recumbent effigy of a priest in a chasuble under an ogee recess. **Craise Lound**, a hamlet of Haxey, is an obviously Scandinavian name, probably from the Norse *hreysi*=cairn, and *lundr*=grove. A curious custom known as the "*Haxey hood*" used to be kept up on Twelfth Day (Jan. 6), and is said to have had some connection with the tenure of land by the Mowbrays. It is thus described. A roll of tightly-corded canvas is contended for by the rustics in a sort of Rugby football, with "plough-boggins," as they are called, in red jackets, acting as umpires, and the first who can convey it into the cellar of any public-house receives 1s. The next day there is a kind of morris-dance in character, including a "farmer," and a harlequin who is called "*Billy Buck*," and a plough is run round the village cross.

Several old customs lingered longer than usual in the island, and the inhabitants still pride themselves on their distinctness.

Epworth, the centre of the island, a small town, of which the market is nearly obsolete, is about half-way (5 to 6 m.) between Haxey Stat. and Crowle Stat. on the Doncaster and Grimsby Rly. The Ch. stands on rather high ground, and close to it was once a castle of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, where Duke Thomas came to bid farewell to his wife after his celebrated banishment, at the same time with Bolingbroke, by Richard II. It is remarkable that both these great nobles were Lincolnshire men. The tower is good Perp., but is set within the nave area, and injures the N. arcade. The aisle arcades are E.E., the porch and chancel Dec., the aisles Perp., with some Tudor windows. The vestry is of the 15th cent. and retains its ancient door. Two old chairs, one dated 1560, a fine parish chest, and the reading-desk, made out of part of the rood-screen, may also be noticed. Among the church-plate is a *mazer*, i.e., a plate of maple-wood, used as an alms-dish, probably of the 15th cent., which has a Holy Family in silver, and a cross of St. Andrew, to whom the ch. is dedicated. At the old Rectory John Wesley was born, June 17, 1703. His father, Samuel Wesley, was Rector for 39 years, having been previously Rector of South Ormsby, near Alford, and is buried in the churchyard on the S. side of the chancel under an altar-tomb from which his son preached. The Rectory was burnt in 1709 by the turbulent islanders, on account of Mr. Wesley's Hanoverian principles. The story of the Epworth Ghost is one of the best known and best authenticated in existence; there is a long account of it in Southey's

Life of Wesley. There can be little doubt that the "Ghost," like the fire, was the result of political dislike.

Owston, on the Trent bank, 4 m. from Epworth and from Haxey Stat., to which there is an omnibus daily, was the seat of the formidable stronghold of the Mowbrays, called Kinnard Castle. The ferry is still called Kinnard's Ferry. In this castle Roger de Mowbray was besieged in 1173, when in rebellion against Henry II., by Geoffry Plantagenet, then nominated Bp. of Lincoln (he was never consecrated), and the castle being destroyed the Mowbrays afterwards fixed their seat at Epworth. There are no remains of the castle except its embankments, inside which stands the Ch., approached through an arch and an avenue of trees. It is unpromising externally, but has an E.E. south arcade with nail-head ornament on the capitals, and Dec. N. arcade and chancel. In the chancel is an incised slab of Richard Beccanbe, vicar, 1458. Several monuments of the Sheffield family were removed in the reign of Charles II. to Burton-on-Stather (Rte. 20), where one of them still remains; the rest seem to have perished. **West Butterwick**, lower down the river, has a modern brick Ch. At **Low Melwood**, half-way to Epworth, was a Carthusian monastery founded by Thomas Mowbray in 1397. It must have been of some importance, being valued at the Dissolution at £240, when it was granted to John Candish (Cavendish), who, according to Leland, turned it into a "goodlie manor place."

The northern part of the island is described in connection with Crowle and Althorpe (Rte. 20). **Wroot**, in the extreme S.W. angle, 4 m. from *Finningley* Stat. between Haxey and Doncaster, described by Hetty Wesley as "a place devoid of

wisdom, wit, and grace," has a modern Ch. ded. to St. Pancras, which retains a few fragments of the old Ch., a 16th-cent. chalice, and some 18th-cent. brass inscriptions.

(C. C. Sibthorp, Esq.), 1 m. W., was once well known for a fine collection of pictures, now at South Kensington, which was bequeathed by Richard Ellison, Esq., to the nation. Some pillars and arches from the old Ch. at Wragby (Rte. 12) have been set up in the grounds. Sudbrook Ch. has been entirely rebuilt in late Norm. style, and has a few old Norm. pillar capitals. Scothern Ch., beyond it, has been rebuilt, except the tower and chancel, and has little of interest but a coffin-lid with a fine foliated cross.

ROUTE 18.

LINCOLN TO GRIMSBY AND HULL, VIA BARNETBY.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

Distances.—To Grimsby, 44½ m.; Hull, by New Holland Ferry, 44¾ m.

This line starts from the joint stat. of the M. S. and L. and Midland Rlys. in the High St. of Lincoln, 300 yards S. of the G. N. stat. Trains ordinarily run from Lincoln to Grimsby without change of carriage, while New Holland and Hull passengers mostly change at Barnetby or Brocklesby.

4½ m., Reepham Stat., where the Ch. has been almost rebuilt, with a good new tower by Drury, but retains its Dec. nave arcade. Close to the line, rt., before Reepham are the Chs. of Greetwell, modern, and Cherry Willingham, rebuilt about 1770.

6½ m., Langworth Stat., on the Langworth river, which flows into the Witham near Bardney. The small parish ch. at Stainton, nearly 2 m. N., has a monument of the Saunderson family, 1619, with three kneeling effigies. Sudbrook Holm

9 m., Snelland Stat., where the Ch., rebuilt by J. Fowler, is of no interest, but Snarford Ch., 2 m. W., deserves notice for its monuments of the St. Poll family. The four inner arches of the tower are late Norm., and one has billet and cable moulding. The bowl of the font, set on an earlier base, is rich Perp., carved with emblems and one grotesque head. On an altar-tomb, the canopy of which bears ten kneeling statuettes, are effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady St. Poll, 1582. In the N. chantry is another with effigies of Sir George St. Poll, 1613, and his wife, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray. In the S. wall of the chancel is a separate brass with a curious inscription to this Lady St. Poll, evidently erected at the death of her first husband, since she reappears for the third time in a bust on the opposite wall, together with her second husband, Robert, Earl of Warwick. In the chantry pavement is a plain brass inscription of Johanna (St. Poll) Tornay, 1521. Part of a fine iron *herse* from the top of a tomb in this Ch., now in the possession of E. Peacock, Esq., of Bottesford, is engraved in his *Church Furniture*.

10¾ m., Wickenby Stat. The good modern tower and the original fastening of the font-cover in this

late Perp. Ch. deserve notice. **Friesthorpe Ch.**, 1 m. W., was rebuilt in 1841 except the tower, and the same happened in 1814 to **Faldingworth Ch.**, beyond it. **Buslingthorpe Ch.**, 2 m. N., was meanly rebuilt in brick, 1835, except its tower and the E.E. chancel-arch, but it is remarkable for two very valuable monuments, now at the W. end. One is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in mail, which was found upside down under the pulpit, and is believed to represent Sir John de Buslingthorpe, c. 1250. The other is a *brass, well known as one of the earliest in England. It is a half effigy on a coffin-lid which was dug up in 1707, representing a knight in chain-mail holding a heart, and having remarkable scaled gauntlets. It should be compared with the one at *Croft* (Rte. 15). The inscription, in French, to "Sir Richard, son of Sir John de Buslingthorpe," is unfortunately without date, but it is almost certainly not later than 1290, while the oldest in England, that of Sir John d'Abernoun, at Stoke d'Abernon, in Surrey, is dated 1277.

Lynwode Ch., on the other side of the line, 2½ m. from Rasen, also has some important brasses, and is of considerable interest. This Ch., which has the very rare ded. to St. Cornelius, Bp. of Rome, 251, has a Perp. tower and spire containing 2 mediæval bells, and E.E. aisle arcades, with a large round-headed window at the W. end of the S. aisle. The chancel, which has been rebuilt, contains a double piscina. The brasses, formerly in the S. chantry-chapel, are now at the W. end of the N. aisle. One is of John Lyndewode, woolstapler, 1419, and his wife, under a double canopy, with 7 children under smaller canopies, of which it is an early instance. Another, of which the single canopy, formerly enclosed in a rectangular one, is more mutilated, is of

their eldest son, John, also a woolstapler, 1421, with his bearings, a chevron between 3 *linden* leaves, from which the place derives its name. Another of the sons, William, the famous canonist, author of the 'Provinciale,' was Bp. of St. David's, 1442, and not improbably set up these brasses to his parents and brother. He himself is perhaps commemorated by a figure of a bp. with low mitre in one of the chanccl windows. There is also a matrix of a cross-legged effigy in brass, with enough of the inscription to show that it was a Sir Henry. The font is good early Dec., with square stem rounded at the angles into engaged shafts. The site of the manor-house of the Lyndewode family adjoins the Ch. **Legsby Ch.**, beyond, has an old font and a chalice of 1569. **Lissington Ch.**, S. of it, is of no interest.

15 m., ♂ **MARKET RASEN** Stat., a neat but not interesting little town, which derives its name from the small river Rase, a feeder of the Ancholme. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt, but has a tower with rather peculiar belfry-lights, a Norm. S. door, and a curious carving representing the Fall of Man, formerly inserted in the tower, but now at the W. end of the S. aisle. A very similar carving is in *Yarborough Ch.* (Rte. 13). The **De Aston School**, a well-designed building by *J. Fowler*, was founded out of the Spital Charity, for which see Rte. 22.

Middle Rasen, about 1½ m. W., had two churches until 1860, when St. Paul's, or the Low Ch., belonging to Drax Priory, in Yorkshire, was pulled down, and some portions of it removed to the other Ch. **St. Peter's**, or the High Ch., on the other side of the stream, belonged to Tupholme Abbey (Rte. 10), and has several features of interest. It has in its own right a fine late Norm. S.

door, ornamented with zigzag and nailhead, an E.E. arcade with circular piers, late Norm. piers to the chancel-arch bearing a peculiar beaded ornament, and an interesting low side-window, partly shuttered and barred; as well as a Perp. screen, a Dec. aisle-window, and an early 14th-cent. effigy of a priest in vestments and hood, holding a chalice, which came from the other Ch. **West Rasen** Ch., 2 m. further, was nearly rebuilt in 1829, but it has the arches of its Norm. arcade built into the wall, a curiously carved Tudor bracket, with figures of a bp., a monk, and a layman, in the chancel, solid old oak benches, and 8 shields in the clerestory from a destroyed altar tomb of the Pouger family, who founded a chantry here. The 14th-cent. horse-bridge here is interesting; there is another of the same date at Utterby (Rte. 13). **Bishop's Bridge**, in this parish, where the Rase falls into the Ancholme, was also first built in the 14th cent. by a Bp. of Lincoln, but was rebuilt 50 years ago. **Newton-by-Toft** Ch., 2 m. S., has been almost rebuilt by *J. Fowler*, but has a Norm. chancel-arch and font, and the arches of its aisle-arcade built into the wall. **Toft** Ch., beyond it, is of no interest.

A road from Market Rasen crosses the wolds to Louth, 15 m. At 3 m., **North Willingham Hall** (Miss Boucherett), in a pretty park, is passed; the Ch., a modern "classical" building, has nothing but its tower of any antiquity. **Six Hills** Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., has an E.E. doorway, a N. arcade built into the wall, and a new tower, by *J. Fowler*. It was intended to retain the old E.E. tower, but this fell during the alterations. There was a Gilbertine Priory here, to which Mary Seton, sister of Robert Bruce, is said to have been sent by Edward I. in 1306. **Ludford**, 6 m. from Rasen, has a handsome cruci-

form Ch. by *J. Fowler*. In the grounds of **Wykeham Hall**, beyond it are some remains of the destroyed Ch. of **East Wykeham**. **Tealby**, on a wold road, 4 m. from Rasen, has a large Ch. on a commanding site, of very mixed architecture. The tower is Trans. Norm. below, with a fine tower-arch, and a sacristan's window over it; the nave, aisles, and chancel are E.E. with some Dec. windows inserted; and the porch, clerestory, aisle-parapets, and upper stage of the tower are Perp. **Bayons Manor** (Admiral Tennyson d' Syncourt) is a handsome modern castellated mansion, with gateway and drawbridge, and open roofed hall adorned with armour, in a park on a beautiful slope that commands a fine view. The manor fell to William's half-brother, Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, of which name Bayons is a corruption. It afterwards belonged successively to the Beaumont and the Lovel families, and on the death of Viscount Lovel was granted to his nephew, Henry Norris, who was executed for alleged complicity in the guilt of Anne Boleyn. The house was built by C. Tennyson, Esq., M.P. for Lambeth, the father of the present owner. In 1807 there was an extraordinary find on the estate of 5700 silver pennies, all of the reign of Henry II., from many different mints, some of them quite unique; many of these were given to the British Museum. **Walesby** Ch., 3 m. from Rasen, stands quite outside the village, and is not now used for service. It is not improbable that it will be pulled down, but it has some good features. The tower is E. E. with Perp. pinnacles; the N. arcade, Trans. Norm. with excellent foliage on the capitals; the S. arcade, which is adorned with nail-head, the tower and chancel-arches, and the priest's door are E.E., while the chancel windows are Dec. In the chancel are a double piscina, the old altar-slab, and an incised

slab of John de Walesby; and in the S. aisle is a credence of rather unusual form. Archdeacon Daniel Waterland, the well-known divine, was born at the old rectory, 1683, and Burton, author of the ‘Anatomy of Melancholy,’ was once rector. A Roman villa was discovered here about 1860, but the remains, chiefly consisting of hypocaust chambers, were not of special importance. The wold churches of **Kirmond-le-Mire** and **Stainton-le-Vale**, beyond, are of no interest.

After Market Rasen the line passes by a series of plantations on a peaty soil under the slope of the wolds, and reaches, at

$17\frac{3}{4}$ m., **Usselby** Stat. The Ch. is of no interest, but that at **Kirkby-cum-Osgodby**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., the nave of which was rebuilt in 1825, has an E. E. tower and chancel and two fine monuments with excellent details. On the S. side is that of John Wildebere or Wildboar, 1398, in armour, with a rich baldric, his feet resting on a wild boar; and opposite, a still more remarkable one of Margaret Wildebere, recumbent in an open coffin under a graceful canopied recess. **Kingerby** Ch., which is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, has a massive E.E. tower and S. doorway ornamented with tooth and nail-head. In the chancel are two effigies of knights in chain-armour, from altar-tombs, c. 1300, either of the Dyve family, or of the Disneys who succeeded them; and a remarkable monumental slab of a Disney, c. 1350, with a half-effigy under an ogee canopy, and a foliated cross below. Similar slabs are found at Norton Disney (Rte. 3), also of a Disney, and at Washingham (Rte. 10). The chalice and paten, though of the date 1676, have a Crucifixion engraved. The **Hall**, close by the Ch., is built inside a very ancient enclosure, consisting of a circular mound, in which

two British skeletons were discovered, surrounded by a fosse with a square embankment outside it. **N. Owersby** Ch., beyond, is modern.

On the other side of Usselby Stat. **Claxby**, 1 m., has a late Dec. Ch., in which are a tomb with effigies of John Witherwick, 1595, and his two wives, and three late brasses, one of them, William Fitzwilliams, 1634, having a curious inscription. **Normanby-le-Wold**, 1 m. E. of it, has been excellently restored by *J. Fowler*, from a dilapidated state, and a new chancel and aisle built. At the W. end is a slab with a head enclosed in a quatrefoil.

$20\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Holton-le-Moor** Stat., where the Ch. has been entirely rebuilt by *Place*, but has a few remains of the old fabric. There are mines of ironstone about here. **Thornton-le-Moor** Ch., 3 m. W., is E.E., and has a good bell-gable and lancet W. window, and a Trans. doorway with tooth ornament. **South Kelsey** Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of it, rather nearer to Moortown Stat., was rebuilt in 1795, partly out of the materials of another ch. in ruins, and has since been restored in better style by *Butterfield*. It deserves notice chiefly for a remarkable brass in the nave pavement, of a knight and lady, probably of the Hansard family, c. 1410, apparently of provincial work, which is a curious example of military costume, especially in the defence of plate for the face and throat entirely covering the camail, and the singular fan-like shape of the roundels or elbow-plates. The lady wears an early form of the mitred head-dress resembling a pillow with tassels. There is also a 13th-cent. stone effigy of a knight in chain-mail, with the Hansard arms on his shields. The Hansard family lived at the Hall, which was unfortunately destroyed in the last century, but a drawing of it, apparently then a Tudor building, with octagonal

towers, exists in the Gough collection at the Bodleian. It passed by marriage to Sir Francis Ayscough of Stallingborough, brother of Anne Ayscough, "the Lincolnshire martyr." (See *Stallingborough*, Rte. 21.) An arch and one turret remain at the farmhouse on its side.

Westward of the rly. in this part extends a broad and rather desolate moorland, bisected by the New Cut of the Ancholme Navigation. From **Brandy Wharf**, in this parish, boats used to start to meet the Humber boats at Ferriby Sluice. Near it once stood **Wenghale Priory**, a cell of the Abbey of Secz in Normandy, founded by Roger Poictevin in the 12th cent.

22 m. Moortown Stat., the nearest one for the interesting little town of **CAISTOR** (3 m.), to which there is generally an omnibus here. 1 m. short of the town is **Nettleton**, where the body of the Ch. is modern, but the tower is one of the important early Romanesque group in this part.

Caistor, like Chester, emphatically asserts its former distinction as a Roman station in its name. It stands on a small plateau that juts out boldly from the wolds, abounding in springs of water and well adapted for a stronghold. It commands a fine view westward over the great moor, and southward as far as the towers of Lincoln. According to Camden this hill-fort was called by the Britons *Caer Egarry*, and it was utilised by the Romans for an important station about the end, judging from the coins found here, of the 1st cent. A.D. The Roman station or camp was only 300 yards long by 100 wide, and was surrounded by a massive wall of which the ashlar facing has disappeared, but the solid grouting of the core, resembling that at Horncastle, can still be seen in several places, especially in a garden on the S. side of the Ch. Caistor is said to

have been one of only 10 towns in Britain that possessed the privileges of *Latinitas*. After the occupation of the Angles it continued to be an important town under the name of *Tunnaceaster*, as it is given by Bæda, or later, of *Thong-Caistor*. This name is probably from the "tongue" of land (Danish, *tunge*), on which the town is built, but it has given rise, as at Tong in Kent and elsewhere, to an etymological legend, first given for the name of Byrsa, that Hengist obtained from Vortigern the grant of as much land as a bull's hide would go round, and that, like Dido, by cutting one into strips he secured a considerable domain:

"Taurino quantum posset circum daretergo."
(Æn. i. 368.)

In 829 an important battle was fought here between Ecgberht of Wessex and Wiglaf of Mercia, in which the latter was defeated, but was restored to his throne on condition of recognising the overlordship of Wessex. Some trenches and barrows formerly visible outside the town were thought to mark the place of battle; and a stone tablet was dug up in 1770 of which the inscription, in part, was read:

"Cruci spolium quod Ecgberht rex in honorem,"

apparently showing an offering of the spoils by the victor for religious purposes. Earl Morkere was lord of the manor at the Conquest, after which it was retained by the king, and held of him apparently by the service of carrying the king's falcons. The Ch. was one of those given by the Conqueror to Remigius for his Cathedral.

Caistor is a pretty little town and well worth a visit, but it has almost nothing to show for its antiquity, except the Ch. This stands inside the area of the original camp, and the tower arch is of very early date,

possibly even belonging to the Ch. which existed before the Conquest. The tower, now partly rebuilt, is extremely varied in date, having also a Norm. doorway, nearly blocked by a buttress, an E. E. middle stage, and a Dec. upper one, crowned with Perp. pinnacles. The S. doorway is E.E., and has its old door, with some good ironwork; the nave arcades, the capitals of which are ornamented with nail-head, and the chancel-arch, with some fine foliage, are also E.E. The arcaded reredos was designed by *Butterfield*, who restored the Ch. and removed the flat plaster ceilings which disfigured it. There are several monuments of interest. In the chancel pavement is a brass with inscription of John Oustebey, 1461. In the N. aisle under a recessed arch is the cross-legged effigy in mail of Sir William de Hundon, c. 1300, and in the "Hundon Choir," or N. chancel aisle, another effigy under an arch, in plate mail, said to be Sir John de Hundon, c. 1380, perhaps the founder of the chantry. In the opposite chapel or "Maddison Choir" is a fine marble monument with kneeling effigy in armour of Sir Edward Maddison, of Unthank Hall, Durham, who died in 1553 in his 100th year, and another of his grandson, 1619. An effigy of a lady in a wimple, supposed to be a Hundon, was removed here from the N. aisle.

A curious custom, noticed in many antiquarian works, and often absurdly connected with the name "Thong-Caistor," used to take place in this Ch. on Palm Sunday, but has been discontinued since 1847. A man from Broughton used to enter the porch bearing a peculiar whip called a gad-whip, attached to which was a green silk purse containing 24 (according to some, 30) silver pennies, and some pieces of wych-elm; he cracked the whip three times before the 2nd lesson, when he waved it over the head of the officiating min-

ister and then knelt before him till the lesson was ended, afterwards conveying the whip to the pew of Hundon Manor. Many legends of course have been invented to account for so strange a custom, the most probable suggestion being that it was a distorted survival of old Palm Sunday ceremonies. (See *Journal of the Arch. Inst.*, vi. p. 239; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.* 1862, p. 152.)

Some of the remote villages of the northern part of the wolds are reached more easily from Caistor than from any railway stat. They include a remarkable group of very early towers, namely Cabourn, Rothwell, and Swallow, besides Nettleton (*ante*) and the lower part of Caistor tower, closely resembling the other group near Grimsby, already described under *Clee* (Rte. 13). Grimsby is 12 m. distant by road.

Cabourn Ch., 1½ m. on the Grimsby road, has a similar tower to the rest of the group. It has been restored by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, and has a renewed mid-wall shaft to the windows. The W. doorway has a solid stone tympanum. The nave and chancel have been rebuilt, but on the old lines, and retaining the N. door and most of the windows. The font is composed of two, the bowl of a Norm. font found under the flooring being now set on the top of the former one, a plain cylinder with square base. This Ch. has a 15th-cent. chalice. The **Pelham Column**, 128 ft. high, on a hill in this parish, commands a fine view. **Rothwell**, 1½ m. S. of it, has another tower of the same date and workmanship, without special characteristics. The Ch. has lost its aisles. The chalice is dated 1569. **Thoresway Ch.**, still further S., has been almost rebuilt by *J. Fowler* from a ruinous condition, during which it lost its aisles and tower, but it retains a plain Norm. tower-arch, now made into

the W. door, a Trans. Norm. N. door, and Dec. arcades, formerly built up. There are some coffin-lids with foliated crosses, and slabs of Sir Philip de Chauncey, John de Gothmundham, and one of the Bohun family. The tower of **Swallow**, 4 m. from Caistor on the Grimsby road, almost exactly resembles that of Rothwell, but the Ch. has nothing else of interest. The Ch. at **Cuxwold**, a pretty village, 1½ m. S. of it, has a tower, the external features of which are nearly covered up with ivy; the tower-arch, recently opened out by *J. Fowler*, resembles the others of this early group. **Irby** Ch., half-way between Grimsby and Caistor, has two Norm. arcades with massive piers, and a slab of the Malet family, dated 1493. The only other village before Grimsby is **Laceby** (Rte. 21).

There are several places also of some interest on or near the road from Caistor to Brigg (9 m.). **Clixby** Ch., 2½ m., till lately left almost in ruins, is merely the chancel of an old Ch. In the pavement of the sacrairum is the 14th-cent. slab of a priest, Robert Blanchard, with Lombardic lettering and an incised cross and chalice. **Grasby**, a little further, has a handsome modern Ch. with a spire, one of the bells in which is dated 1500. This Ch. was given to **Birstall Abbey** in Yorkshire by the Earl of Albemarle, 1115. The Rev. C. (Tennyson) Turner, brother of the Laureate, and himself a poet of high merit, was Vicar of it. **Searby** Ch., 5 m. (1½ m. from Howsham Stat.), rebuilt in 1832, has some excellent wood-carving by the late vicar, and some remains of the old Ch., consisting of a slab of a priest, 1441, a 14th-cent. foliated cross, used for a tombstone of 1712, and the capital of an E.E. pillar now in the churchyard. **Somerby**, half-way between Brigg and Caistor (there is another village of the same name near Grantham), a very pretty

spot, has a small E.E. Ch. lately much restored, containing two good mediæval bells, a large plain font, a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-mail, probably of the Cumberworth family, c. 1400, a trefoiled credence, and a large monument of Edward Weston, 1770. * **Bigby** Ch., ½ m. further (2 m. from Barnetby Stat.), is of some importance for its monuments. It is mostly E.E. with a low, square tower, and Dec. S. aisle; the N. aisle, the E. end of which was probably a Skipwith chantry, was rebuilt in 1780. The nave and chancel are under the same roof. The font, which has nine sides, seems to be absolutely unique, the 9th side being presumably intended for standing against a pillar. In the S. aisle are a piscina and the base of a chantry-altar. Near it has now been set a fine incised figure of a lady of the Skipwyth family, dated 1374. On the S. side of the chancel is another lady of the same family, a recumbent effigy with clasped hands, c. 1400. In the pavement is the brass of Elizabeth Tyrwhit, wife of Wm. Skipwyth of Ormsby, c. 1520, in pedimental head-dress. On the N. side is a fine monument of Sir Robert Tyrwhit of Ketilby, 1581, his feet on a wild man, and his wife's on a lion, with no less than twenty-two children. In the sedilia have been inserted three late brasses, including a remarkable one of Dr. Edward Nayler, Rector, 1632, with wife and seven children; "a painefulle minister of God's word," represented in gown and ruff, with moustache and pointed beard, kneeling at a faldstool. From the higher parts of this village, especially the Rectory grounds, there are fine views over the valley of the Ancholme.

Resuming the rly. at Moortown, we reach, at

23½ m., **North Kelsey** Stat., where the Ch., 1½ m. W., is not of much importance; and at

25½ m. **Howsham Stat.**, a hamlet of Cadney, nearly 3 m. W. Cadney Ch., unrestored, has some interesting features, including an E.E. tower with Perp. battlements, an arcade of plain round arches on very massive piers with scalloped capitals, Trans. Norm. font with round-headed arcading, good E.E. chancel with a low-side window, and a trefoiled piscina ornamented with nail-head. Its most striking feature, however, is the very rich screen-work, traditionally supposed to have come from Newstead Priory, but apparently belonging to a chantry in the Ch., connected possibly with the Priory. The remains of the rood-screen have been very unsuitably made into a reredos, but the chantry-screen, with a pretty doorway, is tolerably perfect, except the carved inscription by the door. Two cocks drinking out of shells may be noticed. In the W. face is a remarkable squint high up, with a square aperture below it. **Newstead Priory** was in this parish, on the bank of the Ancholme, 2 m. from Brigg. It was a small Gilbertine house, founded about 1160, and the farmhouse on its site still has a large vaulted room with circular arches partly of that date, supposed to be the chapter-house, but more probably the refectory or a parlour below it. Upstairs is a Perp. window. **Ketilby**, the ancient seat of the Tyrwhit family, is passed on l. of the line, but nothing remains except the moat and a few carved stones.

29½ m. **♂ Barnetby Stat.**, an important junction where the three lines from Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster to Grimsby and Hull unite. The Ch. is of venerable antiquity, part of the S.E. wall of the nave showing the primitive "horse-shoe" or "jews-harp" moulding, characteristic of the earliest churches in the district (see Stow, Rte. 17). The font is a remarkable late Norm. one of lead, ornamented with three

bands of scroll-work cast in relief. Leaden fonts, which are rare, occur chiefly in Berks and Oxon. Bigby Ch. (*ante*), with its interesting monuments, is only 2 m. S. **Melton Ross**, 1½ m. E., where the Ch. is by *Christian*, derives its second name from the lords of the manor, the Ros family, who came into possession of Belvoir by a marriage with the d'Albini heiress in 1247. Sir Thomas Manners, Lord Ros, was created Earl of Rutland in 1526. The Ros family had a perpetual feud with the Tyrwhits of Ketilby, and, several on both sides having been slain in a fight, James I. ordered a gallows to be set up on the spot, which was always kept renewed. Somewhat further is the small Ch., mainly E.E., of **Croxton**, in which parish is a large Roman intrenchment on a hill, now called **Yarborough Camp**, where many coins have been found. **Kirmington Ch.**, on the opposite side of the line, on the outskirts of Brocklesby Park, has been almost rebuilt by *Teulon*, but has an E.E. tower, with a copper spire added in 1838.

34 m., **♂ Brocklesby Junct.**, where the lines to Hull and Grimsby diverge, and carriages sometimes have to be changed. **Brocklesby Park**, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, is about 2 m. S. from this stat., and the same distance from **Habrough Stat.** For a description of Brocklesby and the rest of the line to Grimsby or Hull, see Rte. 21.

ROUTE 19.

RETFORD AND GAINSBOROUGH TO GRIMSBY AND HULL, VIA BARNETBY.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

Distances. — Retford to Gainsborough, $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; to Barnetby Junct., $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; to Grimsby, 45 m. ; to Hull, $45\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The principal traffic of the M. S. and L. Rly. turns southward to London by the Great Northern at Retford, the great crossing-station, but its eastern section is principally in Lincolnshire. It enters the county by the rly.-bridge at Gainsborough, which is also used by the G. N. and G. E. Rly. joint line to Doncaster (Rte. 17).

$10\frac{1}{4}$ m. \ddagger GAINSBOROUGH Stat., on the E. side of the town, 1 m. from the other stat. For Gainsborough, see Rte. 17. The line passes between the suburb of Morton and the fine intrenchment called the Castle Hills, erroneously supposed to contain the grave of King Swegen.

$14\frac{3}{4}$ m. Blyton Stat. The Ch. has Dec. aisle-arcades, and a rebuilt E.E. chancel with early Dec. east window. It has been restored by *J. Fowler*, except the patched tower. The font is a richly carved example of Perp. In the chancel is a brass with a touching inscription on two infant children of Sir John Wray, 1613. Laughton Ch., 2 m. N., is of very mixed styles, the best feature being the Trans. Norm. N. arcade, with boldly carved capitals; the aisles are Dec. and the tower Perp. At the E. end of the S. aisle is an altar-tomb bearing a very fine and martial brass of a knight, c. 1400,

probably a Dalison (D'Alençon), under a fine triple canopy, which has suffered the same fate as the Massingberd brass at Gunby (Rte. 13), in being made to do duty for an economical descendant of the rightful owner. The altar-tomb itself is of William and George Dalison, 1546–9. Over it is another piece of appropriated goods, consisting of a circular panel with a bust of a lady. This is believed to have come from Bolingbroke Priory, near Wragby (Rte. 12), of which the Dalisons were benefactors. The old altar-slab is set in the nave pavement. Corringham Ch., 2 m. S. of the stat. (passing by Pilham Ch., which is of little interest), deserves special notice for its very sumptuous restoration by *Bodley and Garner*, at the sole cost of Miss Beckett. The tower is early Norm. with coupled belfry lights, over which is a debased battlement, inscribed 1696. The N. aisle-arcade is Trans. Norm., and has square abaci and bold carving; the S. aisle is E.E., with foliated capitals. A chapel added to the N. aisle now forms a baptistery, with a modern font copied from Thorpe (Rte. 15). The altar-slab of the S. chantry remains in the pavement. The rood-screen now forms a fine feature, reconstructed from the remains of its lower portion, which had been richly coloured. The chancel is mainly E.E., with later alterations; in it are some old stalls, a tomb of Wm. de la Gare, Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1290, and two late brasses. The whole Ch. is now a rich study in tasteful colouring and decoration, and the later stained windows are excellent. Somerby Hall (Miss Beckett) is a red-brick Elizabethan house, much added to, in a park with good timber. Springthorpe Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., curiously ded. to SS. George and Laurence, has a primitive Norm. tower, with some herring-bone masonry, and a blocked W. doorway, in which a light has been inserted,

apparently formed out of the destroyed belfry-lights. The S. door is rich Norm. with chevron and lozenge mouldings. In the ch. are an E.E. font and arcade, a 15th-cent. slab with fragmentary inscription built into the wall, a credence formed from the altar-slab of the chantry, and a maiden's funeral wreath and gloves, cut out of white paper, for a girl said to have been killed in 1814 by pulling a bell. **Heapham Ch.**, 1 m. further (3 m. from Lea Stat., Rte. 17), has a Norm. tower, arcade, and font.

17½ m. Northorpe Stat. The Ch. is mainly Perp. externally, but has a Norm. N. chancel-doorway, and beautiful late Dec. S. door with a border of graceful foliage, as well as two early Dec. windows in the chancel. The Norm. aisle-arcades have bold and varied carving. A recess in the chancel-wall was perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre. In front of the chancel-step is the brass of Francis Yerburgh, 1595, with two wives and two children; another brass, an inscription to Anthony Monson, 1648, has been inserted in the old altar-slab, which still bears its 5 crosses. **Scotton Ch.**, 1½ m. beyond it, has the remarkable dedication to St. Genewys, either = St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, or perhaps a Welsh saint, *Gwynys*, commemorated Dec. 13. It is still a fine large building, with many points of interest, but suffered cruelly in 1820 at the hands of Archdeacon Bayley, who despoiled every church he could plunder to enrich his own Ch. of Messingham. Some of the destruction is even worse, the W. end of the aisles having been pulled down, and the fine rood-screen used, it is said, to make a bridge. The Ch. is of very mixed styles, having a Norm. doorway and a tower arch from an older tower; a beautiful E.E. doorway in the S. aisle with tooth ornament, and a

lancet window; Dec. tower and nave arcades; and Perp. chantry-chapel and upper stage to the tower. The font is a good modern design by *Street*. In the S. aisle is a hagioscope, and in the chancel a piscina and round-headed aumbry. There are several monuments, besides mutilated inscriptions. In the N. aisle under an arch is the slab with legend of John de Thevelby (Tealby); in the S. aisle pavement a slab of a Nevill, 1382; in the nave a bust of a priest in a quatrefoil; and in the S. aisle a slab with incised cross, 1400, a 14th-cent. effigy of a knight in mail with crossed legs, and another of a lady. **Scotter Ch.**, 1 m. beyond, also suffered much in 1820, though not so badly as its neighbour. This Ch. belonged to the great Abbey of Medehamstead (Peterborough), and was said to have been given to Abbot Leofric by Wulfric of Mercia. It is a large Ch. with a lofty Perp. tower, a fine E.E. north aisle-arcade with beautiful capitals, font, and S. doorway, and some remains of Norm. and E.E. work in the chancel. The Perp. chancel-screen happily escaped Archdeacon Bayley. On the S. wall of the nave is a brass of Marmaduke Tyrwhit, 1599, with husband, wife, and 10 children kneeling at a monument; there is also a copper tablet of 1739. The altar-slab was used for a monument of William Carrington, a former rector.

20½ m. ♂ Kirton-in-Lindsey Stat., to be distinguished from Kirton-in-Holland (Rte. 7). This is a little market-town of great antiquity, though the market is almost obsolete, situated on the northern section of the "Cliff" range, the most remarkable part of which, between Grantham and Lincoln, is described in Rte. 1. The manor was one of much importance, and among the names of those who have held it are

Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., Edward the Black Prince, Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II., and Edward, son of Edmund Langley, Duke of York. The office of Seneschal of the Manor was held by some leading families, particularly by the Burgh family of Gainsborough. Like almost all places that derive their name from the "kirk," it has a *Ch. of considerable importance and interest, with a broad and lofty E.E. tower, the effect of which is somewhat injured by a poor Perp. parapet. Its W. doorway and belfry-lights are richly worked with good foliage and tooth moulding. Inside the tower, now thrown open to the nave, is an arcade with massive piers and a shafted circular pillar, which had been walled up, but have now had their arches restored by *Hakewill*, the architect for the restoration of the nave. The nave is cased with late Perp. aisles and clerestory, but has retained its E.E. and Dec. arcades, and a beautiful S. doorway, similar to that in the tower, and richly ornamented with tooth. The 17th-cent. porch in front of it has been rather oddly made into a baptistery, with an elaborate modern font. Piscinas and brackets show the original chantries at the end of the aisles. The chancel has been rebuilt by *Ewan Christian*, with a new chancel-arch, but retaining the deep-splayed lancets, a triangular-headed aumbry, some stalls carved with lions, and the head of a Norm. priest's door, which has interlaced runic work in its tympanum. The E. window is a modern triple lancet, with very good glass by *Clayton and Bell*. The only important monument is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-mail, found at the restoration. On the N. wall of the nave was found also a portion of a valuable wall-painting, c. 1400, of the Seven Sacraments, which is figured and

described in *Peacock's Church Furniture*. It represented Christ on the Cross, with blood flowing from the wounds to each of the Sacraments, of which the Eucharist and Extreme Unction were nearly perfect.

Manton, on the Cliff, 2 m. N., has a pretty modern Ch. Here was formerly a seat of a branch of the great Northumberland family of Bellingham. Beyond it wide, desolate warrens extend northwards and to the Trent, and the sale of rabbit-skins used once to form a regular industry. On **Twigmoor Warren**, 2 m. N. of it, is one of the few large breeding-places of the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), the best-known one being Scoulton Mere, in Norfolk. It is the property of Major Sutton of Scawby Hall, and can only be visited by special permission. The pools, surrounded by Scotch firs, larches, and rhododendrons, are of singular beauty, and the curious scene produced by the thousands of gulls in the breeding-season (when, however, permission is rarely given for a visit) is highly interesting to a lover of birds.

Messingham Ch., 5 m. from Kirton, and 4 from Butterwick Ferry on the Trent, where steamers call, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1818, except the E.E. nave arcades, and is an ecclesiastical museum; a former Rector, Dr. Bayley, Sub-dean of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Stow, having used his office to collect spoils for his church from every quarter. The most conspicuous of these objects is an enormous pulpit, placed so as to block the chancel, surmounted by a rich canopy from a curious clock that was given to Lincoln Minster by its munificent treasurer, John of Welbourn, c. 1380, under which were figures striking the hours and quarters. It is spoken

of in the Chapter Records as “*factura horologii quod vocatur clok*.” It is soon, very properly, to be restored to the Minster. The carved reading-desk came from Althorpe Ch., where it had been thrown aside, and the rest of the carved wood-work belongs to a chantry-screen in the S. aisle of this Ch. The old stained glass is pieced from various churches. A few belonged to this Ch., but the Neville arms and a figure of the Virgin and Child were from Scotton; that of Christ in Glory from Snarford, except the head, which was from Malvern Priory Ch.; the Descent into Hell, and the “*Noli me tangere*,” with censing angels, were from Ketilthorpe; and many scattered portions came from Manchester Collegiate Ch., now the Cathedral. In the chancel is a Dec. aumbry, and there are two late brasses, of Martin and Effam Gravener, 1619, and of the Yerburgh family. The chalice and paten are dated 1569.

The line after Kirton pierces the Cliff by a tunnel, and reaches at

24 m., **Scawby** and **Hibaldstow** Stat. **Scawby** Ch., on the N. side, which like its neighbour is ded. to St. Higbald, was entirely rebuilt, except the tower, in 1842, and is of no interest. **Hibaldstow** Ch., “the place of St. Higbald,” S. of the stat., has also been rebuilt, but happily not until 1876, by *J. Fowler*. The removal of the nave walls brought down the tower, which has not yet been replaced; its E. E. arch is built into the W. wall. A skeleton of a man with a crozier, supposed to be St. Higbald himself, was found here. He was an abbot, probably of Bardney, who is mentioned by Baeda (*Hist. Eccl.*, iv. 3). In this parish, on the old line of the Ermine Street, was once a considerable village called Gainsthorpe, which is said to have been literally destroyed by the

[*Lincolnshire.*]

men of the neighbouring villages as a mere nest of highwaymen for robbing travellers on the road.

Broughton, between 3 and 4 miles from Scawby or Brigg Stats. or from Appleby on the Doncaster line (Rte. 19), has been thought to get its name from a large adjacent barrow, but in Domesday it appears as Berton. It is on the line of the Ermine Street, and many coins and urns have been found here. The *Ch. is of considerable interest, having one of those very early towers the date of which it is almost impossible to decide with certainty. The lower part has a good deal of herring-bone work and a small rude doorway. To the W. end is attached a round turret or apse, in which is a spiral staircase, as at Hough-on-the-hill (Rte. 1) and Brixworth, Northants., and in these cases the basement of the tower with the two apses probably formed the original Ch. The nave has Dec. arcades and Perp. aisles, built upon the foundations of the Norm. Ch.; at the base of two pillars some cable-moulded stones remain. A chapel in the N. aisle, enclosed by a screen, and marked by ornamentation of the piers and an image-bracket, is thought to have been used as the chapel of the Cistercian nunnery of **Gokewell**, 2 m. N., of which there are no remains. The chancel was once 16 ft. longer than it is, and must have been of considerable dignity. On the N. side, beneath an arch, is a fine altar-tomb with good alabaster effigies of Sir Henry Redford and wife, c. 1380, and in the pavement of the sanctuary is a fine brass, about the same date, of a knight and lady, probably also of the same family. A Perp. door leads into a debased chantry, built in 1640 by the Anderson family, to whom the manor fell on the attainder of another Sir Henry Redford, 1455. In it are a large monument of Sir Edmund Ander-

son, 1660, with marble reclining effigy, and several incised slabs.

26 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. δ **BRIGG** Stat.—in full, Glanford Briggs or Bridge—a small but thriving market-town, developed from a fishing-hamlet on the Aneholme where the four parishes of Wrawby, Scawby, Broughton, and Bigby meet. The Ch. only dates from 1842, and has nothing of interest. **Wrawby**, the parish Ch. of the greater part, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., was rebuilt in debased style, but has an E. E. tower, a hagioscope in the N. aisle, and an altar-tomb in the chancel. It is curious that while Brigg itself is nearly all of modern growth, it possesses the most important pre-historical remains in the county. The most interesting of these is a large ***British boat**, discovered at the Gas Works by the river, in 1885, and now placed by D. H. Cary-Elwes, Esq., the lord of the manor, after a law suit in which he successfully asserted his claim, in a shed near the stat., where this interesting relic is happily secured from further injury. The boat is 48 ft. 6 in. long, and from 4 to 5 ft. wide. It is scooped out of a single oak, and is quite capable of carrying 40 or 50 men on the Humber, but whether it ever crossed the sea is doubtful. It is impossible to fix any precise date for it, but it seems to be of a time—anterior to the Roman period—when the whole of this valley was apparently a brackish lagoon. Two other reliques of the same kind have also been discovered but are now covered up again. One was a British causeway made of oak plants staked down at the end, which was on the island formed by the Ancholme, below the alluvial bed in which the boat was, and therefore of even greater age. The other was a flat-bottomed boat or punt, found in the alluvial bed close to the causeway, and apparently used as a ferry-boat.

30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. δ **Barnetby Junct.**, where the lines from Lincoln, rt., and Doncaster, l., fall in (Rte. 18).

35 m., δ **Brocklesby Junct.**, where the lines to Grimsby and Hull diverge. For the rest of the line to either, see Rte. 21.

ROUTE 20.

DONCASTER AND THE ISLE OF AXHOLME TO GRIMSBY AND HULL, VIA BARNETBY.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly.

Distances.—Doncaster to Barnetby, 34 m.; to Grimsby, 49 m.

This line is used jointly with the N. E. Rly. from Doncaster to Hull (see *Handb. to Yorkshire*, Rte. 3), as far as (10 m.) the little town of *Thorne* on the Don, passing over the vast turf moor called *Hatfield Chase*. The lofty tower of the fine Ch. of Fishlake can be seen 1 m. N. of *Stainforth* Stat., 6 m. from Doncaster. The whole of Hatfield Chase was included with the Isle of Axholme in the great drainage scheme of Vermuyden, 1626; for a description of which see *Haxey* (Rte. 17).

The rly. enters Lincolnshire in its outlying portion, the Isle of Axholme, by crossing the old course of the Don, which was in this part the ancient boundary of Mercia and Northumbria, and reaches at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Doncaster

CROWLE Stat., situated at the wharf on the Stainforth and Keadby canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the little town, to which there is an omnibus. There is an omnibus also from some trains to Epworth 6 m., which is about half-way between this stat. and Haxey. For Epworth and the southern part of the Isle of Axholme, see Rte. 17.

***Crowle Ch.**, ded. to St. Oswald, the sainted king of Northumbria, is the most venerable in the Isle. A ch. existed here when the Domesday Book was compiled, of which a relic still exists in the stem of a dedication cross which was used by the builders of the Norm. Ch. as the lintel of their tower-arch, set under a plain round arch with a solid tympanum of stones laid diagonally. On the face of it are carved two male figures, and a man on horseback below, with a scarcely decipherable Runic legend. On the reverse, within the tower, are intertwining knots and a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The lower part of the tower is Norm. with E.E. additions, including the W. window, above which is a circular opening, said to have been used for a beacon, and a Perp. upper stage. The S. door is fine and richly moulded Norm., of 3 orders, standing within a porch dated 1628. The interior is of comparatively little interest, the chancel having been entirely rebuilt, and the nave also in part. A jamb of a Norm. window can be seen in the S. wall, and an alms-box, dated 1683, may be noted.

Hirst Priory, a fine house in large grounds beyond Crowle Stat., was once a cell of Augustinian canons annexed to Nostal in Yorkshire. **Belton**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., on the road to Epworth, has a large and handsome Perp. Ch., with a good tower and clerestory. The dates 1676 and 1775 intruded on the tower and porch are not of course those of their building.

In the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina, and attached to it is a late Perp. vestry. Under an arch opening into a chantry-chapel is a 14th-cent. tomb, said to be that of Sir Richard de Belwood. A remarkable effigy, apparently somewhat earlier, perhaps belongs to it, of a knight in chain-mail, lying in a coped coffin, with head, shoulders, and feet visible. The hour-glass stand remains attached to a pillar. **Temple Belwood**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. (J. W. D. Johnson, Esq.), a pretty park, once belonged to a Preceptory of the Templars at Balsall in Warwickshire; some remains of an old house are incorporated in a farmhouse in the grounds. At **Sandtoft**, near the Yorkshire border, was a small Benedictine cell of St. Mary's, York. This was the principal colony of the Dutch and Flemish workmen whose employment by Vermuyden caused a riot during the drainage of the island. A chapel was built for them, which was destroyed by the rioters; the burial-ground can still be traced. The same workmen afterwards constructed "the Bedford Level" for the Duke of Bedford.

$19\frac{1}{4}$ m., **Althorpe Stat.** The line used formerly to terminate at the hamlet of **Keadby**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down, where the Stainforth canal and the new cut of the Idle join the Trent. **Althorpe Ch.**, well situated on the Trent bank, belonged to the Knights of St. John, who had a Hospital here. The tower and chancel were built in 1483, somewhat later and in richer Perp. style than the nave, by Sir John Nevill of Althorpe, a kinsman of the great Mowbray family, and the bull's-head crest of Nevill, and the lion rampant of Mowbray appear on shields. There is a Perp. screen to the chancel, from which an arcade opens into a chantry-chapel. The sedilia are curiously set upon a marble altar-tomb, on which was lately discovered,

under thick coats of whitewash, the brass of a priest in Eucharistic vestments, William de Lound, who was presented to the living, 1355. There is a ferry from Althorpe to **Burringham**, where the Ch. is modern, and another from Keadby to **Gunness Stat.**; the Gainsborough and Hull boats call at both. The alluvial northern delta of the Isle of Axholme is singularly unattractive, and the only two churches it contains, at **Amcotts** (where there is a ferry to Flixborough) and **Luddington**, are both modern and without interest.

The rly. then crosses the Trent to the mainland, so to speak, of Lincolnshire, and has (19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) a stat. at **Gunness** on the rt. bank, which has a tiny Ch. of no interest. It then passes over a viaduct to

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., $\frac{1}{2}$ **Frodingham Stat.**, where we are in the centre of the iron-smelting industry of the county, which has created here a town of about 5000 people, and changed the district into a small edition of the Black Country. The stat. is in the hamlet of **Scunthorpe**, which is larger than the parent village. Frodingham Ch., 1 m. W., and on the edge of the Cliff, from which there is a fine view over the valley of the Trent, was rebuilt in 1841 except the tower, and has little of interest except a good E.E. porch. The very valuable bed of ironstone which has caused the recent growth of this place is low down in a bed of the *Lower Lias Limestone*, abounding in ammonites and other fossils, through which the rly. runs in a cutting. The ore is a hydrated oxide, only worked as yet at Frodingham and Appleby, but possibly underlying much more of the district, and has to be mixed with an ore rich in silicea from a bed near Lincoln.

***Bottesford Ch.**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., not to be confused with the *Bottesford-by-*

Belvoir (Rte. 1), which is really in Leicestershire, is a fine cruciform E.E. building, with several peculiarities deserving attention. It was originally given, about 1200, to Selby Abbey, but passed by exchange to Thoruholm Priory in Appleby parish. The tower is much injured by its poor Perp. buttresses and pinnacles, but has a very lofty arch into the nave. The clerestory, also E.E., has the singular arrangement of alternate lancets and cireles, and the transepts have long triple lancets with circular lights above, both in the E. and the end walls. The interior of the Ch., especially in the chaneel, is singularly grave and dignified from the deep-splayed lancet-lights, which are ornamented with tooth moulding. On the S. side of it are sedilia and piscina with credence-slab, and on the N. a double aumbry with nail-head moulding, probably used as the Easter sepulchre, in which the marks of the hinges and bolt can be seen. Two other aumbries are in the E. wall. The altar-table is dated 1633. The slab of the high altar still remains, used as a monumental stone; it is pierced with holes for suspending curtains. The slab of the Holme Chantry also remains in the N. transept, with an inscription to one of the Morley family. The font is E.E. with only a slight nail-head ornament. In the vestry may be noticed a chest dated 1693, and outside the Ch. an E.E. churchyard cross. The manor of Bottesford was given by Simon de Vere, c. 1270, to the Templars of Willoughton (Rte. 22). It is now held by the eminent county antiquarian, Edward Peacock, Esq., who resides at the Hall. **Ashby Decoy**, in this parish, in the dreary fen by the Trent, is the only survivor, except one near Peakirk, of the once common duck-decoys of the county; it is said that an average of about 3000 ducks used to be taken here annually.

Frodingham is almost the only available rly. stat., except Barton (Rte. 21), for a considerable stretch of country bounded by the Trent and the Humber, which forms the termination of the Cliff range, and contains several places of interest, as well as some rather remarkable scenery. **Flixborough**, 3½ m. N.W., on the cliff above the Trent, has a ferry to Amcotts in the Isle of Axholme. The old Ch. stood ½ m. S. of the village, but was rebuilt on a new site in 1789, though the bell was for a long time rung from the old tower, a plate of which appears in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1786. It is again superseded by a Ch. built by *Hodgson Fowler*, which still retains the old screen and Trans. Norm. font. The Old Hall, of which the moat remains near the site of the old Ch., was the seat of the Anderson family, one of whom was Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice in the reign of Elizabeth. ***Burton-on-Stather**, 2 m. beyond it, is certainly one of the most attractive places in the county, and offers a splendid panorama from the cliff on which it is situated over the broad streams of the Trent and Ouse, with the flat delta of the Isle of Axholme between them, uniting to form the still broader Humber. The modern spire of Goole, the tall tower of Howden, and, in clear weather, the long roof of Selby Abbey and the towers of York are conspicuous objects. The 3 m. walk along the cliff to Alkborough is much to be recommended. The Ch. was ruthlessly restored by *Browning* in 1865, when a chantry-chapel was converted into a broad aisle. The clerestory and sedilia are the best features. A marble tablet on the S. chancel wall states that the "venerable remains of the five Sheffields mentioned in the *Itinerary* of Leland were rescued from the danger of oblivion, and removed from Owston (Rte. 17) by the not degenerate heir of that ancient family, John Earl of

Mulgrave," in the reign of Queen Anne. Four of these are unfortunately lost, but one, an early 14th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a Templar, is under a niche in the N. chancel wall. Though much mutilated it is delicately carved, and the form of the hauberk and the defences of the thighs deserve notice. There are also a great many later monuments of the Sheffield family. **Burton Stather**, upon the river, has a pier at which the Gainsborough steamers call. The word *stather* is purely Danish, and is of common occurrence in Iceland. It = the Germ. *stadt*, and properly means simply a settlement, but in Lincolnshire it always means a landing-place. This place was nearly destroyed in 1777 by an explosion of gunpowder on board a brig. **Normanby Hall** (Lady Sheffield) is an Italian building by *Smirke*, in a large park with some fine oaks. There are some good family portraits. ***Alkborough**, 3 m. beyond Burton, is in an almost equally fine situation, opposite to the **Trent Falls**, some dangerous rapids caused by the meeting of the two broad rivers. The Ch. was given to Spalding Priory by its founder, Thorold, 1052. Its claim was disputed by the Abbey of Peterborough, 1146, but was decided by Bp. Chesney in favour of Spalding. It was then served by monks from a cell of Spalding, which stood in the "Countess Close," said to be named from the Countess Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois. The Ch. has considerable interest given to it by the tradition (resting, however, on slight authority), that it was in great part rebuilt by three of the knights that murdered Abp. Becket, Brito, Tracy, and Morville, who apparently took refuge here because one of them had property in the neighbourhood. Abraham de la Pryme declares that a stone recording their names existed in 1697. Inside the wooden porch is a good E.E door,

with billet and tooth mouldings. The lower part of the tower is Early Norm., with a plain rude tower-arch, perhaps built by Thorold himself. Part of a very early churchyard cross is set under a stone at the base of the N. pier. The E.E. arcades have plain capitals N., but good foliation S. The nave at present is disfigured by a flat ceiling. The chancel, which had fallen to ruins, has been excellently rebuilt by *J. O. Scott*, and is of considerable dignity. One of the bells has a remarkable inscription :

“Iesu for yi modir sake
Save all ye sauls that me gart make.”

The **Maze**, or **Julian's Bower**, is cut in the grassy brow of the cliff W. of the Ch., and is 44 ft. across. It is no doubt of the 12th cent., and made by monks of the neighbouring cell. Its design has been appropriately copied in the pavement of the Ch. porch. It is the only one now existing in the county, though there were others, as at Horncastle and Appleby. The name, Julian's Bower, given to these mediæval works seems to be an attempted reference to a classical origin in the complicated evolutions of Iulus and his companions in the game of “Troy” (*Æn.* v. 545-603). Close to it is a Roman camp, perhaps originally British, 100 yards square, with fosse and vallum.

Walcot Hall (*J. Goulton - Constable, Esq.*), beautifully situated on the cliff S. of Alkborough, is in part an old house, much altered. Peterborough Abbey had a chapel here, and the foundations of the priest's house have been discovered. **Whitton**, at the extreme angle of the county, where there is a ferry to Brough in Yorkshire, has a pier at which Gainsborough steamers call, opposite to one of the largest and most dangerous of the Humber sandbanks, called “Whitton Mid-

dle.” The Ch. has an ivy-covered tower, and an old font in the porch.

27 m., **Appleby Stat.**, on the line of the Roman *Ermine Street*, close by **Santon Common**, where there used to be a number of warrens of silver-gray rabbits. There was a Roman pottery here, some furnaces of which have been discovered. Close to the line, 1 m. E. of the Stat., are some slight ruins of **Thornholm Priory**, an Augustinian house of which “stately ruins” were standing when De la Pryme wrote his diary, 1697. Appleby has some smaller mines like Frodingham, worked by Lord St. Oswald, who has a seat at the Hall, an ancient manor-house. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt, but has a handsome carved pulpit. There is the base of an old cross in the village.

♂ **Winterton**, a large village, 4 m. N., has a conveyance twice daily from Appleby Stat. It is close to the line of the Ermine Street, and an eagle of a Roman legion was found here, as well as several pavements, all of which were illustrated by William Fowler in his magnificent series of plates. The Ch. is large and cruciform, but spoilt in outline by the lowering of the nave roof. The tower, engaged in the aisles, is either pre-Norm. or rude early Norm. below, and E. E. above; an ancient slab is used as the lintel of the W. door. The transepts, with rich late Dec. windows, are unusually wide, and there are good finials and crosses on the gables of the transepts and porches. The nave is mostly E. E., with lofty octagonal piers having peculiar bands ornamented with tooth; the chancel early Geom. Dec. The altar-piece is a “Holy Family” by *Raphael Mengs*. In the chancel-pavement is the brass of John Rudd, merchant, 1504, and his two wives, but the

husband's effigy is lost. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was lord of the manor at the date of Domesday, and a grandson of Nigel, the Earl's steward, gave the Ch. to Malton Priory in Yorkshire. **Roxby**, 1 m. S.W., has a pretty Dec. Ch. which has been in great part rebuilt by *J. Fowler*. The tracery of the windows is good and rather remarkable. In the chancel are graceful canopied ogee sedilia, with very lofty pinnacles, and in the S. aisle a recess with a recumbent effigy of a priest in vestments. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a fragment of a much earlier ch. A Roman pavement, also figured by Wm. Fowler, still exists under a field S.W. of the Ch. **Winteringham**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Winterton, derives its name likewise from the tribe of the Winterings. The Ermine Street cannot be traced much beyond Winterton, but there can be no doubt that it terminated at a little haven of the Humber here, now silted up, called *Flashmire*, and the Roman station was probably that of *Ad Abum*, of which Stukeley says there were numerous traces in his time. From it there was a ferry to Brough, probably *Praetorium*, on the Yorkshire shore, and in the dry summer of 1826 remains of a jetty were seen stretching out from both places. Near the Ch. is a tumulus surrounded by a wall, in which an urn and many coins and stone celts were found. William de St. Barbe, or St. Barbara, Dean of Durham, was elected bishop of that see in 1143 by the prior and convent in place of a Scotch usurper named Cumin, who being supported by the Empress Matilda had seized the bishopric. The new Bp. was met with the news by some of the monks on his return from London at Winteringham, and a Te Deum was sung in the Ch. It is a large and fine Ch., with a bold Perp. tower, and projecting S. transept. The wooden porch is modern. The arcades have

bold Trans. Norm. piers with square or scalloped octagon capitals, bearing semi-circular arches with chevron or billet moulding S., but pointed arches N. with only a slight bead moulding. The clerestory above them was unwiseiy destroyed, leaving a vast wall-space in need of ornamentation, and darkening the Ch. The weather-mould of the old roof appears above the chancel-arch with a sacristan's window below. The chancel is E. E., much restored, with a piscina and credence under a trefoiled arch. At the W. end is a fine effigy of a cross-legged knight, said to be a Lord Marmion. **West Halton Ch.**, on the road to Alkborough, was destroyed by fire in 1682 and rebuilt, and so presents nothing of interest, though the best has been made of it under the circumstances. It is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, who is said to have been concealed here for some time in the marshes, during her flight from the pursuit of her husband, Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, to her own possession, the Isle of Ely, where she founded the original monastery in 672. The place is called Alham in the records, and according to some it was here, and not at Stow, that the "miracle of the Staff" occurred. She slept by the wayside leaving her staff in the ground at her head, and on waking found that it had burst into leaf, becoming "the greatest ash-tree in the country," and the place of her rest became known as "Etheldredestow," and a ch. was built on the spot. Thomas of Ely, however, distinctly states that the ch. was dedicated to the Virgin, which would be decisive for Stow.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., **Elsham Stat.** The Ch. is mainly E. E., and has a good tower doorway with foliated capitals and curious sculptured stones on either sides of the entry. There was a small Augustinian hospital here of

which nothing remains. **Worlaby** Ch., 2 m. N., has been entirely rebuilt, but retains its Norm. nave piers and tower-arch. There is a tablet to some children of John, 1st Lord Bellasye of Worlaby, 1670, who founded a hospital here for poor women, a red-brick building which still exists. He was the son of the 1st Viscount Fauconberg, and was made First Lord of the Treasury, but was imprisoned in the Tower for refusal to aid in the Repeal of the Test Act. The chalice is dated 1569.

The direct road from Brigg to Barton by Elsham Stat., 10 m., is very dreary, and does not pass through a single village, but there is an exceedingly pretty road, about 3 m. longer, turning to the l. before Elsham village, which runs close beneath the western slope of the Wolds, and passes through some of the prettiest villages in the county. These are described in connection with Barton (Rte. 21).

34 m., ⚭ **Barnetby Junct.**, where this line joins those from Retford and Lincoln to Grimsby (Routes 18 and 19). Carriages are generally changed here for the New Holland and Hull line, but proceed direct to Grimsby.

38 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., ⚭ **Brocklesby Junct.**, where the lines to New Holland (for Barton or Hull) and Grimsby diverge. For the rest of the line see Rte. 21.

ROUTE 21.

GRIMSBY TO NEW HOLLAND (FOR HULL) AND BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Rly.

Distances: to New Holland, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Barton, 20 m.

This is a busy line with numerous trains. Besides those running to New Holland there are others to Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster, which pass over the loop from Habbrough to Brocklesby. The trains usually start from Cleethorpes and call at the Docks, but Grimsby Town Stat. may be regarded as the practical terminus.

2 m. from Grimsby, **Great Cotes** Stat. (the spelling ‘Coates’ is quite erroneous; *cote*=fold or enclosure), where the Ch. is of some interest from its memorials of the Barnardiston family, of the Hall, a destroyed manor-house, of which the moat is traceable, S.W. of the Ch. They acquired the estate by marriage with the Willoughby family in the 14th cent., and retained it until the 17th, but from the reign of Henry VIII. they are mostly buried at Keddington, near Clare, in Suffolk. A Samuel Barnardiston is said (*Rapin*, ii., 403) to have originated the name “Roundhead.” Queen Henrietta Maria saw him from a window among the London apprentices carrying the petition “for peace” to the Parliament of 1641, with his hair cut short like theirs. “See,” she exclaimed, “what a handsome round-head is there.” They were noted supporters of the Puritans, but Sir Thomas Barnardiston after the Restoration was made a baronet by

Charles II. The Ch., which is in very bad repair, has a Perp. tower, E. E. arcades with clustered pillars and round arches, and Dec. aisles and chancel, but the E. end was rebuilt in debased style. In the nave pavement is a peculiar brass, probably of provincial work, of Isabella, wife of Roger Barnardiston, c. 1420, and under the altar one of Sir Thomas Barnardiston "of Mikkylcotes," 1503, with wife, 6 sons, and 7 daughters; the 2nd son is a priest, and has a peculiar rosette on his shoulder, like that of Richard Bethell, at Shorwell, I. W., and the 3rd daughter seems to be a nun. Above is a figure of the Resurrection. Part of the marginal inscription is remarkable:

Of yor charite say a pr noster ave & cred,
& ye schall have a C days of pdon to yor
med.

The step of the S. door is a slab of John Barnardiston, rector, 1406, which has lost its brass. Little Cotes, 1 m. S., has a small Perp. Ch., with an older chancel-arch. Between it and Grimsby are some "Blow-wells" of the same character as those described at Tetney (Rte. 13), and a mound called the *Toot Hill* (Old Engl. *tötian*, to peep out), indicating the earliest settlement. Aylesby Ch., 3½ m. S.W., has a good Perp. tower and E. E. arcades, the pillars having high round bases, which form a stone seat, Dec. chancel with two sepulchral recesses, and E. E. font. At the W. end is a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady, and in the pavement a slab of John Martin, rector, 1352. The cruciform Ch. of Riby, 1½ m. farther into the wolds, has been mostly rebuilt, by Ferrey, at the cost of Col. Tomline, as a memorial to his grandfather, Bp. Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), but retains its Perp. tower, fine Norm. doorway, and Dec. arcade. The Hall is in a well-wooded park. There was a battle here in 1645,

in which the Royalists were victorious. Many of the slain were interred here; Col. Harrison, the Parliamentary commander, was buried at Stallingborough. Laceby Ch., 4 m. from Grimsby, on the Caistor road, is interesting. It has a Trans. tower with a good Perp. upper stage, Norm. doorway with a small Norm. light on each side (the W. one modern), and an E. E. arcade which has curiously retained a bold Norm. arch in the centre. In the chancel are piers apparently intended for arcading. The parish registers contain an account of the execution of a witch in 1546, which states that she was "devoured"—presumably by fire, though some suppose that she was baited with dogs. John Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, 1583–1604, a native of Grimsby, was once rector here.

3½ m. Healing Stat., a place popularly supposed to derive its name from the healing virtues of a medicinal spring (probably really from *helle*, the "covered" spring), at which relics of the cures used to be left until quite recently, as they still are at the more famous one of Holywell in Flintshire. The Ch., partly rebuilt by J. Fowler, is late Dec. and Perp., and of little interest.

4½ m. Stallingborough Stat. The old Ch. fell and was rebuilt in brick with a campanile about 1780, but it deserves notice for its monuments of the Ayscough, Ayscoughhe, or Askew family (the name is spelt in various ways on the tombs and in records). Against the N. wall of the chancel is the large altar-tomb with effigies of Sir Edward Ayscough, 1612, his wife, and 14 children (12 of whom were twins), and above it a bust of his unhappy father, Sir Francis, who, in terror for himself, betrayed his sister's hiding-place to the authorities. Anne, "the martyr," though

she is always spoken of by her maiden name, was the wife of Thomas Kyme, a zealous Romanist, whose house she abandoned. Her arrest was probably a blow really aimed at the Queen, Katharine Parr, whose destruction it might have involved but for Henry's death. It seems certain that she was racked, though torture was then illegal, to induce her to give up the names of those who had supported her, and as she obstinately refused any compromise, which the Council was evidently desirous to make, she, with three others, was burnt at Smithfield, 1546. (See *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862.) In the pavement (at present under the altar) is part of the slab of an altar-tomb, with a brass of the 2nd wife of Sir William Ayscugh, father of Anne, and 4 daughters, with inscription. Another brass of a lady in pedimental head-dress, with label and inscription, is nearly covered by the organ, and an inscription to William Ayscugh, 1610, is loose on the altar-tomb. The stem of a cross with inscription and a later sun-dial set on it is in the churchyard. **Keelby Ch.**, 3 m. W., is mainly Dec., with a few earlier remains. The arcade of the S. aisle is built into the wall. There are several slabs which once had fine brasses, probably of the South family, and in the N. wall is a good medallion bust of Alice South, 1605, with a quaint inscription. The chalice is Elizabethan.

8½ m. Habrough Stat., where the Ch. is modern. **Immingham Ch.**, 2 m. E., has some remarkable paintings of the Apostles now set between the clerestory windows. Beyond it are the desolate marshes of the Humber, not unlike those of the lower Thames, which are a famous hunting-ground for several rare species of water-fowl.

Habrough Stat. is a trifle nearer

(1½ m.) than the stat. called Brocklesby (Rte. 18) to **Brocklesby Park**, the principal seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The house is of very irregular architecture: the central part being of red brick with stone quoins, but much added to at different times. It has a fine hall and staircase, and a picture - gallery added in 1807 for the collection of paintings and sculpture of Mr. John Aufrere, of Chelsea, whose daughter married the 1st Lord Yarborough. The best piece of sculpture is a beautiful antique bust of *Niobe*, which was purchased in Rome by the sculptor Nollekens. Here are also many bas-reliefs, and a fine bust, by *Nollekens*, of Mrs. Pelham, wife of the 1st Earl.

The principal pictures are—
Drawing-Rooms: Two fine large landscapes, the Veronese mountains, and the environs of Vicenza, painted by *Zuccarelli* in 1744 for Mr. Hoare of Stourhead; Venus at her toilette, *Guido*; landscapes, *Salvator Rosa* and *Gaspar Poussin*. **Dining-room** and **Corridor**: Portraits by *Lely*, *Romney*, *Briggs*, and *Sir F. Grant*, and the present Earl by *F. Holl*. **Study**: Good pictures of horses and dogs, *Stubbs*. Other objects of interest are a fine carved walnut side-board by *Hoyles*, a native of Lincolnshire, from the Exhibition of 1851; carvings by *Wallis* of Louth; and a superb rock-crystal of brilliant colour, found in Madagascar, and presented to M. de Colonne, the French Minister there.

The *gardens* are principally remarkable for some fine cedars of Lebanon. In a conservatory, in great disorder, are the remains of the once-celebrated *Museum Worsleyanum*, formed by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the Isle of Wight, and brought here on the break-up of Appuldurcombe, I. W., in 1855. There are a number of statues, tombs, and altars, and some oriental drawings by Lord Worsley,

1780. The park is of great size, over 2 m. long, and has some fine thorns and abundant herds of deer, and also contains several objects of interest. The principal entrance is by a great arch, on the road from Brigg, set up by the tenants as a memorial to the 2nd Earl. On the S. side is the *Mausoleum*, built by *Wyatt*, 1794, in memory of a Countess of Yarborough, on an isolated mound which was an ancient barrow, and in which many urns were discovered. It is in the form of a peripteral temple, with 12 Roman-Doric pillars, above which is an entablature adorned with bold festoons and an open balustrade surrounding a flat-topped dome. Inside is a chapel for monuments, including one of the Countess by *Canova*, and vaults below. Close to the mausoleum is the village of **Great Limber**, with a large Dec. ch. a good deal injured by the truncation of its tower. It has a Norm. doorway and good E. E. font, and traces remain of the existence of a rood-altar. **Brocklesby Ch.** is on the E. side, not far from the house. It has a remarkable tower, with a modern spirelet, which is intruded into the nave. The unaisled nave and chancel are lofty, and the chancel-arch and the tracery of the windows are good features. There is a monument to Sir Wm. Pelham, 1587, with 6 children, and another to Sir Wm. and Lady Pelham, with 17 children, 1629. At the lady's feet is the head of a king, which like the Pelham badge, a buckle, commemorates the seizure by a Pelham of King John of France at the famous battle of Poictiers. There were no less than three religious houses in or close to the park: **Newsham** or **New House**, close to Brocklesby Stat., founded 1143, and said to be the first Premonstratensian abbey in England; **Cotham**, on the E. side, a Cistercian nunnery; and an alien priory in Limber village.

The estate is a really remarkable one for the grand agricultural improvements carried on by the late and present owners. The surrounding farms are of some 60,000 acres, and it is said that 20,000,000 of trees have been planted on the property. Arthur Young remarked in his Journal, 1799: "Near Brocklesby there are large tracts of excellent land under gorse, and at Caburn and Swallow I passed through the same for miles. It is a beautiful plant to a fox-hunter. Lord Yarborough keeps a pack of hounds; if he has a fall, I hope it will be into a furze bush; he is too good to be hurt much, but a decent pricking might be beneficial to the country." Upon this Mr. Pusey observes in 1844: "I must say that when Mr. Handley pointed out to me this estate in 1842, then entirely unknown, its fine farm-buildings, upon which £150,000 have been expended, surrounded by lofty ricks, its 30,000 acres of good turnip-land, divided by clipped hedges of thorn, where Mr. Young saw only miles of gorse and of course thousands of rabbits, I thought I had made the discovery of a domain equal in the spirit, magnitude, and rapidity of its improvement to the well-known estate of Holkham, and having seen it again last October—though in consequence, I suppose, of the weather, the turnips did not look so well as before—I think so still. Mr. Young was informed by the late Lord Yarborough that his wold-land then let for 5s. an acre. I may state that, tithe-free, it is now worth five times that amount, and great as is the change on the Brocklesby estates, it is not greater than the general change of these chalk-hills."

The trains to Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster, diverge by a loop from Habrough to Brocklesby Junct. (Rte. 18), to which there is another

loop for passengers from Hull at the next station,

10 m., $\frac{1}{2}$ Ulceby Junction, a long mile E. of the village, which derives its name from the Danish name *Ulfr* = wolf. Ulceby Ch., which belonged to Thornton Abbey, has a tall, thin Perp. spire, a rarity in East Lincolnshire, set on an E. E. tower. The nave is Dec., the chancel originally E. E. The rood-screen is now set in front of the organ-chamber. A dedication cross, found buried, has been set by the chancel-arch. The font is plain E. E. on a circular base. Wootton Ch., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., is of little interest; a disused font stands outside the porch. In North Killingholme Ch. the lower stage and arch of the tower and the chancel doorway are Norm. The Manor House (Miss Byron) near it is a red-brick Tudor house with some old yews. East Halton Ch., a little further, a long way S. of its village, is not of much interest.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., $\frac{1}{2}$ Thornton Abbey Stat., in full view, on rt., of the noble gateway of the **Abbey ruins, the only monastic remains of much importance, except the W. front of Crowland, in a county once specially famed for its great religious houses. The ruins, which belong to Lord Yarborough, are open daily, and form a favourite excursion during the summer for visitors from Cleethorpes, Grimsby, and Hull.

This house was founded in 1139 by William, Earl of Albemarle, for a Prior and twelve Augustinian or Black Canons from Kirkham Priory in Yorkshire, which had been founded in 1121; it was raised to the dignity of an abbey by Pope Eugenius III., in 1148, and in 1517 it became a *mitred* abbey, the only one in the county except Crowland. When it was surrendered in 1541 the annual revenue was estimated at the then large sum of £730. Henry

immediately re-founded it as a College dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a dean and twenty prebendaries, retaining the full endowment, but this exceptional good fortune did not last long, it being again dissolved in 1547, and the lands granted to Bp. Henry Holbeche. Henry was entertained at his own new foundation on his Lincolnshire Progress in 1541 to meet the young King of Scots at York. According to a permanent tradition one of the abbots was immured alive, the sufferer being supposed to be either Thomas de Greetham, 1385, or Walter Multon, 1443, a wide difference of date in itself suspicious. Of the former, Bp. Tanner says, in his MS. account in the Bodleian, that his record has been mutilated "to prevent scandal to the church;" and of the latter that "he died, but by what death I know not. He hath no obit, as other abbots have, and the place of his burial hath not been found." It is certainly curious that, according to Stukeley, on taking down a wall in his time, a skeleton was found in a sitting posture with a lamp, recalling the famous scene in *Marmion*; but the evidence for the lamp is extremely weak, it being quite as probably a paten. It is at present a disputed point whether such a penalty was ever inflicted in England at all, there being a constant tradition of it in some places, but no clear evidence in any single one. It is certain that the skeletons occasionally found in walls are no proof, though they perhaps originated the tradition; the bodies of excommunicate persons being often buried in an unusual manner. See, as against the common belief, a paper by Archdeacon Churton, *Yorksh. Arch. Soc. Rep.* 1853.

The noble early Perp. Gateway, the principal remaining part of the abbey, was the work of Thomas de

Greetham, who obtained a licence to crenellate, in 1382, one of the two abbots between whom the claim to be the victim immured is divided. It is approached by a very remarkable passage of brick-work, of which it is an early example, with fourteen blank arches and a round tower on either side, forming a sort of barbican. It has a richly moulded arch, flanked by two octagon turrets, which are again connected by plainer arches with the corner towers. On the front are two rows of canopied niches with statues; the Virgin being crowned by the Holy Trinity above her, with St. John Baptist or St. Antony and a bishop (St. Augustine?) in the side niches; the figures above are not easy to decipher. Within the gate are guard-rooms, and a newel staircase with a finely groined roof leading to a large chamber, probably the "guessten-hall." An oriel in it contained an altar, of which the piscina remains, and a squint from the adjoining small chamber. An ascent can be made to the leads, from which there is a fine view over the Humber.

The gate opens into a wide grassy area, on the E. side of which are the remains of the Ch., with the Cloister Court to the S. In front is the remaining fragment of the S. transept, and S. of it the **Abbot's lodging**, now a farm-house, which has a groined lower story. The plan of the Ch. can be traced. It is only of moderate size, 235 ft. by 62, and 128 ft. across the transept. The nave, choir, transepts, and chapter-house were Geom. Dec. of the best period; the Lady-chapel and tower-vaulting were Perp., somewhat later than the gateway. The W. doorway was divided by a central shaft like York and Lichfield. The ground is covered with monumental stones, some of them of great beauty and value, and very insufficiently protected

from wanton injuries. Several are figured in Boutell's *Christian Monuments*. Near the W. end is the incised slab of a civilian, e. 1350, formerly partly of brass, and next to it one of a knight of the Halton family, and his wife Alice, a century later. On the S. side are an incised cross with leonine verses round the verge, and a slab with pastoral staff, once bearing the brass of an abbot; opposite to them are heaps of incised crosses, perhaps from the earlier ch., which seem to have been used as foundations for nave piers, showing that barbarism was quite possible in the 14th cent. The pillars had octagonal bases, and clustered shafts with fillets. In the N. transept are a stone coffin and its Purbeck lid with a cross, a slab once bearing the brass of a priest in cope, and a slab of an abbot in Eucharistic vestments, 1429, probably John Hoton. Part of the wall of the S. transept, an early Dec. work of great beauty, is all that remains of the Ch. above ground; in this are a piscina and some panelling like a blind window. In the E. wall of the Lady Chapel, at the extreme E. end, is a doorway leading into the chapel beyond, of which there are no remains. Outside this wall is a fine slab with cross of Robert Girdyk, 1363. The Dec. **Chapter-house**, an octagon 43 ft. across, of which two sides remain, was E. of the S. transept, and with its vestibule must have been very beautiful. Round it was a stone bench with a trefoiled arcading, and on one side stone panelling takes the place of windows. Between the S. transept and the chapter-house is a long narrow building, the use of which is uncertain—possibly, it was a monk's parlour or an additional vestry—with a stone bench divided into stalls by a plain arcading and a groined roof. At the E. end of this, approached by a winding stair, is a dungeon lighted only by a nar-

row slit. The whole enclosed area was about 100 acres. As late as 1697 De la Pryme speaks with amazement in his diary of the remains then standing, but road-menders have been busy at them ever since.

The Ch. at *Thornton Curtis, 2 m. W. of the Abbey, is an interesting building, which has lately been admirably restored from a state of great neglect by *J. Fowler*. The nave and chancel of it have always been under a continuous roof, without clerestory. The tower is E. E. with lancet lights. Inside the S. porch, which has been almost rebuilt, is a very fine E.E. doorway with rich foliage. The spacious nave has clustered E. E. piers, some of them adorned with tooth moulding on the shafts, and having foliated capitals in the S. arcade. The grand late Norm. font, of black basalt, with bold, rude sculptures of wyverns and monsters, at once commands attention, and is of the same date and character as the better known ones in Lincoln and Winchester cathedrals. A light modern screen has been set under the wide, low chancel-arch. The chancel is mostly E. E., but retains a Norm. doorway and stringcourse. In the N. aisle are three sepulchral recesses which have lost their tombs. A half effigy of a lady by the S. door, the Jacobean pulpit, and an old chest may also be noticed. The Ch. possesses some altar-linen dated 1661.

14½ m., Goxhill Stat., where there is a handsome Ch., with fine Perp. tower, aisles, and clerestory, and spacious Dec. nave. The chancel is mostly E.E. and has a "vesica" light above the Perp. E. window, a triangular-headed aumbry with credence, and an elegant double piscina, the shaft of which is ornamented with nail-head. Against the N. wall is a cross-legged effigy in chain-mail,

supposed to be of Walter de Vere, c. 1300. There is also an interesting monument to two children of the Wentworth family, who owned the manor, and one of Edward Skinner, 1657, "of Thornton College" (probably the house inside the ruins), who was a relative of Milton's friend, Cyriack Skinner.

An interesting Chapel, ¾ m. S.E., is generally called Goxhill "Priory" or "Nunnery," by a confusion with *Gokewell Nunnery* in Broughton parish (Rte. 19), but seems really to have been a manorial chapel of the De Spencers, served by a resident hermit. In the Bishop's Registers for 1368 appears this entry: "*Thomas de Tykhill, hermit, clerk, presented by Philip Despenser to the chapel of St. Andrew in the parish of Goxhill, on the death of Thomas the last hermit.*" This building, now used as a barn, resembles Wykeham Chapel, near Spalding. It is of two stories, the lower one of which is vaulted, and has large early Dec. windows, now blocked up, and a newel staircase to the roof.

16½ m., ♂ NEW HOLLAND Stat., where carriages are changed for Barton, but the train takes Hull passengers to the end of the floating stage, close to the steamers, which cross to the railway pier at Hull (about 3 m.) in 20 minutes. The passage is sometimes rather rough. For ♂ Hull, see *Handbook for Yorkshire*. There is nothing whatever of interest in the village, which is a mere creation of the M. S. & L. Rly., said to be named from the "hollands" smuggled here, that has superseded the older and longer ferry from Barton.

Byrl. from New Holland to Barton is 3½ m. There is an intermediate Stat. at Barrow Haven, where trains stop by signal only. Near it is a very remarkable earthwork, perhaps originally British, but certainly after-

wards of Danish occupation, which gave its name to the adjacent village. It consists of a large mound surmounted by a small tumulus, and defended by a wide fosse, round which are grouped other mounds, each with its own fosse. The whole group was well protected by marshes, and had direct access to the Humber by a small stream, easily made navigable for boats. This is one of the numerous places which have been claimed as the site of the famous battle of *Brunanburh*, 937, celebrated in verse in the old English *Chronicle*, where Æthelstan utterly routed Olaf or Anlaf, the Dane, though assisted by Constantine of Scotland and several Welsh princes. The true site of this great battle is one of the puzzles of history, and Bishop Stubbs and Mr. Freeman abandon the attempt to localise it as hopeless, but Barrow has perhaps a better claim than several others, and it has been pointed out that the adjoining lordship, in which there is another encampment, is called *Burnham* or *Brunnum*. **Barrow Ch.**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from either this Stat. or Goxhill, has a good Perp. tower and aisles, and Trans. arcade with round arches. There are 6 good bells. There was a monastery here, mentioned by Baeda (iv. 3), as founded in the 7th cent., by St. Ceadda, on land given by Wulfhere, King of Mercia.

20 m., ♂ **BARTON-ON-HUMBER** Stat., a small market town, well deserving a visit for its two fine churches, close to each other, which are united in one living, and have alternate services. The town is of great antiquity, having possessed a market and a ferry at the date of the Domesday Survey. It was able to contribute either 5 or 8 ships to Edward III.'s expedition against Brittany, but probably decayed owing to the rise of Hull. The lordship after the Conquest was

given to Gilbert of Ghent, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and nephew of the Conqueror, the chief seat of whose barony and great Lincolnshire estates was at Folkingham (Rte. 5). The town is 1 m. from the waterside, where there is still a ferry to Hessle in Yorkshire, and from which cattle-boats also go to Hull, but the passenger traffic is now diverted to New Holland.

***St. Peter's**, or the Old Church, is well known to archaeologists as possessing undoubtedly one of the earliest towers in England, which should be compared with those of Barnack and Earl's Barton in Northants, and with Hough-on-the-hill (Rte. 1) and Broughton (Rte. 19) in this county. Its most striking feature is the division into rude panels by strips of stone, which penetrate deeply into the walls and project from their rubble facing. This "stone carpentry," as it has been called, seems to have answered the purpose of the wooden framework used in half-timbered houses. The builders of these towers "followed Roman models, not only by some vague tradition, but by a conscious imitation of the buildings of the Eternal City, or the hardly less renowned cities of Lombardy and Tuscany."—E. A. Freeman. The sides are divided into four stages, of which the lowest is a rude arcade, pierced by a doorway with a round arch on the S. but triangular on the N. side. Above this come triangular arches, in which is a double light, with a very striking moulded baluster, bulging greatly in the centre, and supporting a massive abacus and very long impost, and there is a similar light in the 3rd stage. The top stage, which elsewhere would be considered of great antiquity, is perceptibly later, though it is of the early Norm. type, or perhaps itself earlier than the Conquest. From the W. face projects a remarkable

narthex, as at Barnack, of the same date as the lower part of the tower. It is of irregular shape, about 15 ft. by 12, and has "long and short" quoins at the angles, and windows splayed on both sides. It has been called by a number of absurd names, but there can be little doubt that the base of the tower, with its projections E. and W., formed the original Ch. The rest of the building, though it is a good specimen of a spacious Dec. town Ch., with very wide aisles and a Perp. clerestory, seems of comparatively little interest after its tower. On the centre mullion of the E. window of the aisle S. is a representation of the Crucifixion, and in the E. window St. George and St. James in Dec. glass. Several slabs have lost their brasses.

*St. Mary's, or the New Ch., which is close to the other, is (apart from the tower) both an older and a finer building than St. Peter's. The tower is massive E.E., with a rich Perp. cresting. This Ch. is entirely fine E.E., except its Perp. clerestory and some inserted windows, ranging through the whole of the style, from a N. arcade of Transitional character, where the arches gradually grow more pointed towards the W., to some early developments of Dec. tracery in the chancel and chantry. There are two rich E. E. shafted doorways on W. and S. In the chancel pavement is the fine brass of Simon Seman, Sheriff of London, 1433, in civilian's gown, his feet on two tuns, with a marginal inscription, scroll round his head, and four vintner's marks. In the S. chantry are sedilia, which are rare in a chantry-chapel. At the W. end of the nave is a mutilated brass of a lady, and there are some incised slabs.

Instead of the bare, direct road over the wold from Barton to Brigg,

10 m., another, only about 3 m. longer, passing under the beautifully-wooded western slope of the wolds, through a group here generally called "the Villages," offers one of the prettiest drives in the county. Between Barton and South Ferriby, 3 m., there is a steep descent, from the top of which there is a beautiful view over the Humber. Ferriby Ch. has had a most extraordinary transposition, the aisles being destroyed, the chancel made into an organ-chamber, and the altar set against the N. wall. It has some old slabs, including the altar-slab, and a curious rudely carved tympanum to the early Norm. doorway, of a bishop (St. Nicholas?) in benediction. 5 m., Horkstow Ch., is remarkable for its rise of level towards the E., the altar being approached by 10 steps, and for having an inner chancel arch to the sanctuary. Below it is the family vault of Earl Ferrers. The N. arcade is Trans. Norm., and has circular piers with slightly pointed arches. In the grounds of Horkstow Hall, but generally covered up with turf, is one of the most important Roman pavements in England, found in 1796, which was figured by William Fowler in his magnificent series of plates, and is described at length by Gambier Parry, '*Ministry of Fine Art*', p. 157. It has spirited representations of a chariot race, Orpheus taming the beasts, &c., and on each side of four male figures are small crosses of red tesserae, from which Mr. Parry is inclined to think it "the floor of a Christian establishment"—an exceedingly doubtful conclusion. 6 m., Saxby All Saints, a very pretty village, has a good red-brick Ch. designed by Sir G. Scott. 7 m., Bonby Ch., also of brick, has little of interest. For Worlaby and Elsham Chs. beyond, see Rte. 20.

ROUTE 22.

LINCOLN TO KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, BY
ROAD. 19 m.

The Roman *Ermine Street* continues in a perfectly straight line from Lincoln to a haven called *Flashmire* on the Humber near Winteringham (Rte. 20), though it is lost in fields a few miles short of the latter place. In 30 miles it does not pass through a single village, except a portion of Broughton and Appleby, nor even a group of houses except at Spital, 12 m. from Lincoln. In curious contrast with this desolate highway is an almost parallel road on each side abounding in villages, the one on l. leading to Kirton-in-Lindsey, while that on rt. (Rte. 23) has no destination in particular, but can be used as a way from Lincoln to Market Rasen or Brigg.

2 m., **Burton Hall** (Lord Monson), a modern house in a pleasant park. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1795; it has a monument with kneeling effigies of Christopher Rands, 1639, a grandson of Bp. Henry Holbeche, with wife and 8 children.

4 m., **South Carlton** (there are no less than 9 villages bearing the name of Carlton in the county), the seat of the Monson family till their removal to Burton. Sir William Monson was a distinguished Admiral of Elizabeth and James I., who was knighted at the siege of Cadiz. The 5th baronet was raised to the peerage by George II. The Ch. has been almost rebuilt, except the E.E. piers of the S. arcade, which had been walled up. The burial-place

[*Lincolnshire.*]

of the Monsoms is under a chapel N. of the chancel, in the centre of which is a monument with alabaster effigies of Sir John Monson, 1593, and Jane, Lady Monson, 1625; the effigies of their children round the tomb have perished.

5 m., **North Carlton** has a picturesque Jacobean house, which was the seat of a younger branch of the Monson family. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1770, and has nothing of interest but some memorials of Monsoms.

6 m., **Scampton** is a place of more interest, and has had the honour of a monograph by a Rector, Archdeacon Illingworth. The foundations and some pavements of a Roman villa were found here in 1795, near *Tillbridge Lane*, a Roman road which leads from the *Ermine Street* to *Segelocum* (Littleborough) where it forded the Trent, and thence to Doncaster. An immense number of skeletons were found in the same place, which seems afterwards to have become the burial-ground of a chapel of St. Pancras. A chalybeate spring near is called St. Pancras Well. The Ch. has been much restored, and the destroyed N. aisle again built by Bodley and Garner. It has 2 mediaeval bells without date, and one dated 1592, and 3 brasses with arms and inscriptions; to Frances Fitzwilliam, 1581, Lady Bolles, 1644, and Sir John Bolles, 1648. The hall W. of the Ch. was built on the site of a grange of Kirkstead Abbey, which had much land here. It was the seat of the Bolles, a collateral branch of the Bolles of Thorpe Hall and Haugh (Rte. 13), but on the death of the last baronet in 1714 it fell into ruins. A Jacobean gateway is still standing.

There are two Chs. within the next $\frac{3}{4}$ m.: **Aisthorpe**, entirely modern, and **Brattleby**, rebuilt all but the arcade and the base of the

tower. Cameringham Ch., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., has the round arches of a destroyed E.E. aisle imbedded in the wall, and a plain E.E. circular font. On the N. wall is a tablet with a portentous eulogy on Jane Tyrwhit, 1656, adding that "her chieftest greatness was her humilitie." There was a small Premonstratensian Priory here. The next ch., Ingham, is of no interest.

Fillingham Ch., 10 m. from Lincoln, was really rebuilt in 1777, but has some of the old windows reinserted, and a good E. E. round-headed W. doorway. The aisle arcades are Dec., and have heads on the hood-mould. The living has always been in the gift of Balliol College, and was held by the great reformer John Wyclif, who was a fellow of the college, from 1361 to 1368, when he was presented to Ludgarshall in Bucks. This a pretty village, and has a fine sheet of water of 40 acres on one side, and on the other the large park of Summer Castle (so called after Esther Summers, Lady Wray), or Fillingham Castle, on a hill affording a fine view, built by Sir Cecil Wray, 1760, in castellated form, with embattled parapet and circular bastion towers. The enclosure blocked a right of way which old Squire Whichcote, of Harpswell, M.P. for the county, used, it is said, to assert annually, by pulling down part of the wall and driving solemnly through the park. The river Ancholme springs in the grounds, and there are traces of a Roman camp having existed here.

Glentworth, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m., has the most interesting *Ch. on this road. The tower belongs to the same primitive group as several of those near Caistor, either built before the Conquest or more probably, soon after, while the older form still lingered. It is built of rubble with stone

quoins, and has a Perp. parapet and W. window, and a bad late doorway, but otherwise is little altered. The jamb of the small light above the W. window is formed by part of a slab with a bold incised cross. In the S. face is a similar light with the peculiar "jews-harp" or "loop" ornament of this early group round its label. The belfry lights have mid-wall shafts with rude, varied mouldings, and a sort of Ionic volute, especially in the S. face; thus plainly showing their direct *Italian* and not *Norman* descent. The Ch. itself has suffered dreadfully; the chancel having been rebuilt in the 16th cent. by Chief Justice Wray, and the nave by Archdeacon Illingworth, the historian of Scampton, in 1782, but the E. E. priest's door and the piers of the E. E. chancel-arch have survived. Against the N. chancel wall is the stately monument of Sir Christopher Wray, 1592, rich in marbles, colour, and gilding, behind a finely wrought screen of iron-work. The judge lies under an arched and panelled recess with Corinthian pillars, wearing his robes and hat, and a collar of SS. under a stiff ruff. In front of him is his wife in hood, gown, ruff, and a jewelled stomacher, and on the base four daughters kneeling. Above the recess is a very peculiar smaller one in which is his son, in armour, kneeling at a faldstool. Opposite is a monument of Elizabeth Sanderson, the last of the Wrays of Glentworth, also with an iron grille. The altar-table and rails are Elizabethan. Near the Ch. is an almshouse founded by the Chief Justice, and in the village some remains of the fine hall built by him form part of a farm-house. He was born at Bedale, Yorkshire, c. 1522; was speaker of the House of Commons, 1571; and was made Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1574. He settled at Glentworth about 1566, but his descend-

ant, Sir Cecil, removed to Summer Castle in 1760.

Spital-on-the-Street (i.e. the Ermine Street), 2 m. rt., derives its name from an ancient hospital for widows, which was founded about 1320, and augmented by Archdeacon Thomas de Aston in 1398; it still survives in the form of a charity of £20 annually for seven almspeople. It was refounded by the Wray family in 1616. This curiously lonely place was once of some importance, and had a well-known inn, a chalybeate spa, and a sessions-house, where quarter sessions were held till the 17th cent. An inscription from the doorway, dated 1610, is still preserved in the gable end of a barn. The hospital had its origin in a hermitage of St. Edmund, founded as a refuge for wayfarers. It was then attached to the hospital, and having fallen to ruins was rebuilt in 1616, and has lately been restored in better style. **Norton Place**, near it, a seat of the Cholmeleys, built in 1776, stands in a well-wooded park, with a pretty sheet of water.

13 m. **Harpswell** is situated where this road crosses the road from Gainsborough to Louth. The Ch. has a plain Norm. tower with Perp. parapet, an inscription on which states that the clock was given as a memorial of the victory of Culloden. Both arcades are E.E., but that of the N. aisle is built up in the wall; the S. aisle is Dec., and the chancel E.E. Some remains of Dec. glass, a Trans. or E.E. font with shallow arcading, and some old benches may be noticed. There are also several monuments: William de Harrington, rector c. 1350, under an arch, in skull-cap, cassock, gown, and hood, with a grotesque head at his feet; and on a black slab against the N. wall, effigies of a knight and lady, c. 1480, probably John Which-

cote and his wife, Margaret Tyrwhit. The manor passed to the Whichcotes, who still possess it, by this marriage.

Hemswell Ch., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, is a late Dec. building, with Perp. tower. It has the remains of sedilia, and like Castle Bytham (Rte. 1) possesses an ancient maypole.

15 m. **Willoughton Ch.**, was rebuilt early in this cent., and has nothing of interest but the E.E. chancel-arch and a Jacobean tomb. There was one of the few Preceptors of the Templars here, valued at the Dissolution at £175, of which there are no remains whatever. There was also an alien priory belonging to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers.

16 m. **Blyborough Ch.** is ded. to St. Alkmund, a Northumbrian saint, c. 800, of whom almost nothing is known, except that Æthelflæda, daughter of Alfred, founded the Ch. at Shrewsbury ded. to him. This Ch. has been very nearly rebuilt, by *J. Fowler*, but retains the tower, E.E. chancel-arch, and several fragments. In a chapel, formerly divided from the chancel by an ogee Dec. sepulchral arch, are now placed the old font, a tomb of Robert Conyng, rector, 1434, and several remains of monuments.

17 m. **Grayingham Ch.**, which is ded. to St. Radegund, queen of Clothair I., and Abbess of Poictiers, 587, has an E.E. tower, but the rest was rebuilt in 1797.

19 m. ♂**KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY** (Rte. 19).

ROUTE 23.

LINCOLN TO BRIGG, BY ROAD THROUGH
GLENTHAM. 26 m.

The direct road from Lincoln to Brigg, 23 m., is the desolate old turnpike road to the Humber on the line of the Ermine Street (see Rte. 22), until 1 m. before Redbourn, but a pleasanter road, a few miles longer, lies to the rt. of it, which is nearly as full of villages as the Ermine Street is empty of them. The churches however are very deficient in interest, and many were rebuilt at the worst possible period.

3 m., a little on rt., **Nettleham** Ch., has an E.E. tower and nave, and a good chancel by *Bodley and Garner*. The iron gates of the **Hall** (S. F. Hood, Esq.) came from the churchyard of St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln. The Bps. of Lincoln had a palace here, where Bp. Russell died in 1494, but there are no remains of it, beyond grassy mounds, which would probably repay excavation.

6 m. **Welton** Ch., rebuilt in 1823. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt. is **Dunholme** Ch., mostly E.E., which has a monument with effigy of Robert Grantham, 1616.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m., on l. of road is **Hackthorn** Ch., of little interest. There are good modern carved benches; the old ones, it is said, were taken to Coleby (Rte. 1). The **Hall** (E. W. Cracroft, Esq.), a good modern house, stands in a well-timbered park. **Cold Hanworth**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. of the road, has a modern cruciform Ch. by *Crofts*; the old font stands disused in the churchyard.

9 m., **Spridlington** Ch., a modern

building, has the unusual dedication to St. Hilary.

10 m., **Saxby** Ch. is a "classic" building of brick, originally a mortuary chapel of the Earls of Scarbrough.

11 m., **Owmyby** Ch., though much modernised, has a Trans. Norm. arcade.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m., **Normanby-by-Spital** Ch. is of little interest, and the same is true of **Caenby** Ch., 1 m. further.

13 m., **Glentham** stands at the crossing of the road from Market Rasen (8 m.) to Gainsborough (12 m.) which passes near Spital on the Ermine Street (Rte. 22). The Ch. is mainly Perp., but the tower and chancel were afterwards rebuilt, and it is chiefly remarkable for monuments of the Tourney family in the chancel and the chantry at end of N. aisle, including a much-worn effigy in brass of Elizabeth Tourney, 1452, and brass inscription to Anna Tourney, 1657. Over the late Perp. porch is a Virgin holding the dead Christ, with the Tourney arms below; the Ch., though now dedicated to St. Paul, having, it is said, been originally dedicated to "Our Lady of Sorrows." Until 30 or 40 years ago, seven old maids received 1s. each on Good Friday for washing a recumbent female effigy, no doubt of a lady of the Tourney family, with water from "Newell's Well" or "the New Well." This was a curious survival of the custom of washing an effigy of the dead Christ for a representation of the Entombment, a rent-charge of 7s. being left on some land at Glentham for the support of the custom. The effigy is known as "Molly Grime," "a corruption of *Malgraen*, i.e. the 'Holy Image-washing,' of an ancient local dialect. About 1832 the land was sold without any reservation of the

rent-charge." — *Lincs. Notes and Queries*, I. p. 125.

15 m., **Bishop Norton**, so called from lands of the Bps. of Lincoln, one of whom, probably Bp. Dalderby, built **Bishop's Bridge** on the road to Rasen. The Ch. is modern, and without interest.

17 m., **Snitterby** has a pretty Ch. built by *J. Fowler* in place of a mean debased one.

18 m., **Waddingham** was once a considerable place with two churches; the surviving one, St. Mary's, has a Perp. tower, Dec. porch, and E.E. chancel.

21 m., **Redbourn** is only about 2 m. E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey (Rte. 19). The **Hall**, in a park, now used as the Vicarage, is one of the seats of the Dukes of St. Albans, and several of the Beauclerk family are buried in the Ch., a Perp. building with little of interest but an effigy in armour of Sir Gerard Sothill, 1401. There was a small Gilbertine house here, called *Tunstal Priory*.

23 m., **Hibaldstow**, "the place of St. Higbald," has a stat. on the line from Retford to Grimsby (Rte. 19).

26 m., ♂**BRIGG** (Rte. 19).

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* * Only the more important subjects treated of in the text, other than the names of places, are included in the Index. These are printed in *italics*. Places not in the county are marked with brackets. The names are indexed in the form used: thus 'Market Deeping,' not 'Deeping, Market.' Where there are several references the first given is where the place is described. Where personal names are not given, see under *Bishops, Kings, Queens, Saints, &c.* The figures in brackets refer to the *Introduction*.

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81; 20.
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148, 171.
Banovallum, 27, 142. [12.]
BARDNEY, 139-40; 112,
113, 145, 149, 165, 167,
193. [12, 17.]
 Junct. for LOUTH;
 Inn: Railway.
BRAHOLM, 3.

BARKSTON, 19; 18, 20.
BARLINGS, 140; 139.
[13, 17.]
[BARNACK (NORTHANTS)], 76.
BARNETBY, 189; 182, 188, 194, 200. [22.]
 Junct. of lines from LINCOLN, RETFORD, and DONCASTER to GRIMSBY and HULL; carriages often changed for BARTON and HULL.
 Inn: Station. No refreshment-room.
BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, 157.
BARROWBY, 16; 13. [22.]
BARROW-ON-HUMBER, 207. [15, 25.]
BARTON-ON-HUMBER, 207-8; 19, 160, 200. [2, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28.]
 Hotel: George; omnibus.
 Pop., 5339. Market, M.
BASSINGHAM, 82.
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BASTON, 2.
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BAYONS MANOR, 184. [25, 28.]
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 ALNWICK, 32, 36, 53.
 BARLOW, THOS., 129.
 BEAUFORT, 60, 167, 174. [15.]
 BEK, THOMAS, 32, 169.
 BLOET, 31, 43, 52.
 BUCKINGHAM, 32; 52.
 BURGHERSH, 32, 42, 52.
 CHESNEY, 43, 61.
 DALDERBY, 32, 39, 40, 49, 143, 175, 213.
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 GARDINER, 42.
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 GYNWELL, 32.
 HOLBECHE, 33, 110, 130, 131, 204, 209.

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NEILE, 52.
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RUSSELL, 42, 71, 212.
SANDERSON, 8, 12, 52, 122. [15.]
SMITH, 36, 52.
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WATSON, 78.
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WILLIAMS, 52.
WORDSWORTH, 42, 53, 62.
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ARMYN (Norwich), 111.
BARROW (St. Asaph), 169.
BECKET (Abp., Canterbury), 91, 176, 197.
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BEK, ANTONY (Norwich), 51.
BEK, THOMAS (St. David's), 32.
BENSON (Abp., Canterbury), 42.
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CUMBERLAND (Peterborough), 66.
 DE LUDA (Ely), 152.
 DE ST. BARBARA (Durham), 199.
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 FOX (Winchester), 9, 11, 12.
 GAINSBOROUGH, Wm. of (Worcester), 178.
 GOODRICH (Ely), 165.
 HOLGATE (Abp., York), 162.
 HONORIUS (Abp., Canterbury), 54.
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 LANGTON, STEPHEN (Abp., Canterbury), 165. [14.]
 LATIMER (Worcester), 163.
 LAUD (Abp., Canterbury), 66.
 LYNDIWODE (St. David's), 183.
 MAUCLERC (Carlisle), 142.
 MIDDLETON (Abp., Calcutta), 5.
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 STEERE (Zanzibar), 148.
 STILL (Bath and Wells), 12.
 TANNER (St. Asaph), 204.
 THEODORE (Abp., Canterbury), 30.
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 WARBURTON (Gloucester and Bristol), 23, 148. [15.]
 WHITGIFT (Abp., Canterbury), 158, 201. [14.]

WILFRID (York), 175.
 WILLIAM OF WAINFLEET (Winchester), 144, 167. [14.]
 WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM (Winchester), 138, 165.
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Blanche, the Duchess, 164.
BLANKNEY, 93. [24.]
BLOODY OAKS (RUTLAND), 77; 65. [13.]
BLOXHOLM, 92.
Blow-wells, 156; 158, 201.
BLYBOROUGH, 211.
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BOLINGBROKE, 163-4; 144. [13, 14, 17, 20.]
BOLINGTON PRIORY, 146; 104, 135, 190. [16, 17.]
Bolle, Sir John, 150, 153, 209.
BONBY, 208.
BOOTHBY GRAFFO, 24.
BOOTHBY PAGNELL, 8; 122. [15, 16.]
BOSTON, 122-127; 114, 115, 133, 136, 147, 148. [2, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28.]
 Hotels: *Peacock*, Market Place, a rambling old building, but well-managed; *Red Lion*, Strait Bargate; *omnibus* from both of these; *White Hart*, foot of Bridge.
 Refreshment-rooms at stat.
 Post-office, end of High St., close to Bridge.
 Baths: Corporation Baths, excellent, in Public Gardens, South End; salt and fresh, swimming-bath, &c.
 Pop., including Skirbeck, 18,538.
 Market, W. and S.
 Steamers, from Dock to

Hamburg, twice weekly; Hull and London, weekly.
 Steamer-trips down the river and to Skegness, Lynn, &c., occasionally in summer.
[BOTTESFORD (near BELVOIR, LEICESTERSHIRE).]
 Inn: *Rutland Arms*.
 Conveyance can be had to Belvoir, 15, 16; 13, 196. [23.]
BOTTESFORD (near BRIGG), 196. [18, 20, 21.]
BOULTHAM, 62.
BOURN, 97-99, 108, 115, 116. [14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 28.]
 Hotel: *Angel*; porter for luggage at stat.
 Pop., 3760. Market, Th.
BOWTHORPE PARK, 96.
BRACEBOROUGH, 96. [22.]
BRACEBRIDGE, 61; 25.
BRACEBY, 105.
BRADLEY, 157. [22.]
BRANDON, 20.
BRANDY WHARF, 186.
BRANSTON, 94-5. [19, 20, 25.]
BRANT, river, 22, 83.
BRANT BROUGHTON, 22. [20, 21, 22.]
BRATOFT, 149.
BRATTLEBY, 209.
BRAUNCEWELL, 111.
BRIDGE END PRIORY, 103. [17.]
BRIGG, 194; 188, 193, 200, 209, 213. [4, 15, 27, 28.]
 Hotel: *Angel*; omnibus.
 Pop., 3087. Market, Th.
 A small steamer generally runs to Hull from the wharf at 7.15 A.M.

BRIGSLEY, 156.
BRINKHILL, 150.
BROCKLESBY, 202-3; 161, 182, 189, 200. [4, 21, 24, 25, 28.]
Inn: *Pelham Arms*, by stat.
Trains sometimes changed for HULL and BARTON or for GRIMSBY; Brocklesby Park is about 2 m. from this stat. or Habrough.
BROTHERTOFT, 115.
BROUGH-ON-BAIN, 147.
[**BROUGH** (YORKSHIRE)], 198, 199.
BROUGHTON, 193; 206, 207, 209. [19, 23, 24.]
BROXHOLME, 174.
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Brunne, Robert of, 2, 98. [14.]
[**BUCKDEN PALACE** (HUNTS.)], 52.
Buckingham, execution of, 13.
[**BUCKMINSTER** (LEICESTERSHIRE)], 78.
BUCKNALL, 139.
BURGH (-LE-MARSH), 149; 168, 169. [21, 23.]
Inn: *Bell*; omnibus; 2 m. from stat.
BULBY HALL, 6.
BULLY HILL, 147.
Burghley, Lord, 65, 71, 72, 97, 98. [14.]
[**BURGHLEY HOUSE** (NORTHANTS)], see STAMFORD, 71-76; 63, 65.
BURNHAM, 207.
BURTON (near LINCOLN), 209.
BURTON-LE-COGGLES, 6, 7.
BURTON-ON-STATHER, 197; 199, 181.
BURTON PEDWARDINE, 91.
BURTON [**STATHER**], 197. [28.]
Burton, Robert, 185.
BURWELL, 151. [23.]
Busby, Dr., 132. [14.]
BUSLINGTHORPE, 183; 168. [23, 24.]
BUTTERWICK (near BOSTON), 134.
BUTTERWICK (-ON-TRENT), 181, 192.

C.

CABOURN, 187; 203. [19, 22.]
CADEBY NUNNERY, 154.
CADNEY, 189.
CAENBY, 212.
CAISTOR, 186-7; 155, 160. [6, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 28.]
Hotel: *Red Lion*; omnibus to all trains at Moortown stat., 3 m.
Pop., 2190. Market, S.
CALCEBY, 150.
CAMERINGHAM, 210.
CANDLESBY, 149.
CANWICK, 62; 141.
CAREBY, 5. [23.]
CARLBY, 3; 96.
CARLTON - LE - MOOR - LAND, 82.
CARLTON SCROOP, 21. [23.]
CARR DYKE, 96, 97. [4, 11, 15.]
Carre family, 106, 110.
CASEWICK HALL, 3, 77. [25.]
[**CASTERTON** (RUTLAND)], 77; 64, 107.
CASTLE BYTHAM, 4, 5; 100, 211. [16, 24.]
Inn: *Castle*.

CASTLE CARLTON, 152.
CASTLE HILLS, 177, 179, 190. [13, 15.]
[**CASTOR** (NORTHANTS)], 97, 107, 109. [11.]
CATLEY PRIORY, 92; 104. [17.]
Causennae (*Gausennae*), 77; 64, 107.
CAWKWELL, 145.
CAYTHORPE, 21-2. [6, 18, 20, 22, 25.]
CENTRAL WINGLAND, 132.
CHAPEL ST. LEONARD, 170.
Inn: *Vine*; 4½ m. from Mumby Road Stat.; no conveyance.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 117, 164. [15.]
Cheke, Sir John, 74, 117, 157.
CHERRY WILLINGHAM, 182.
Cibber, Colley, 12.
CLAXBY (near ALFORD), 149.
CLAXBY (near RASEN), 185.
CLAXBY PLUCKACRE, 143.
CLAYPOLE, 20; 81. [18, 20, 22.]
CLAYTHORPE, 151.
CLEE, 160; 156, 157. [19, 21, 22.]
CLEETHORPES, 160; 158, 200. [26, 28.]
Hotels: *Dolphin*, the oldest, nearest to stat.; *Cliff*; *Victoria*; all facing the sea; Refreshment-room, good, at stat.; Oyster-booths, &c., abundant on Esplanade.
Tramway to GRIMSBY from foot of hill.
Pop., 2840.
CLIFF, the, 21; 80, 191, 192, 193, 197. [6, 18, 27.]

[CLIPSHAM (RUTLAND)], 5, 63, 77. [6.]
 [CLIPSTON (NOTTS)], 83.
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COCKERINGTON ST. MARY, 173.
COLD HANWORTH, 212.
COLEBY, 25; 212. [19, 20, 22, 27]
 [COLLINGHAM (NOTTS)], 82.
COLSTERWORTH, 78. [22.]
 Inn: *White Lion*.
CONINGSBY, 138. [20, 21]. See TATTERSHALL.
Conington, John, 124, 126.
CONISHOLME, 173.
CORBY, 5.
 Inns: *Great Northern*, at stat.; *Bull*, in village.
CORRINGHAM, 190. [21, 22.]
Cotes, 155, 176, 200.
COTES - BY - STOW, 176. [23.]
COTHAM NUNNERY, 203.
Cotton, John, 124, 125.
COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, 154. [23.]
COVENHAM ST. MARY, 155. [23.]
COWBANK, 168.
COWBIT (Cowbit Wash), 88; 84, 116.
Crabbe, George, 16.
CRAISE LOUND, 180.
Cranberries, 135.
CRANWELL, 111. [19.]
CRETON, 5.
CRESSY HALL, 89; 119. [10.]
CROFT, 167-8; 183. [20, 21, 23, 24.]
CROFT BANK, 167.
Cromwell, Lord Treasurer, 137, 138; 41. [15.]

Cromwell, Oliver, 10, 74, 76, 88, 98, 116, 142, 144, 177, 178.
CROSS-KEYS WASH, 131.
CROWLAND, 84-88; 98, 115, 116, 117, 129, 131, 133, 166, 204. [12, 17, 18, 20, 21.]
 Hotel: *George*; nearest stats., Postland (Rte. 4), 4 m.; Peakirk (Rte. 7), 5 m.; Eye or Thorney (Midl. Ry.), 5 m.; conveyance only by order; omnibus from Peterborough, 10 m., daily at 3.
 Pop., 2081.
CROWLE, 195; 179, 181. [21.]
 Hotel: *White Hart*.
 Omnibus to all trains at stat., 1½ m.; twice daily from stat. to Epworth, 6 m.
 Pop., 3353. Market, Fr.
CROXBY, 156.
CROXTON, 189.
CULVERTHORPE, 109; 154. [25.]
Culverts, 166.
CUXWOLD, 188. [22.]

D.

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DALDERBY, 143; 32.
Dunelagh, the, 28, 64. [13.]
Danes, in Lincolnshire, 28, 30, 64, 115, 123, 140, 154, 155-8, 165, 169, 175, 177, 179, 186, 207. [13, 25.]
Deans, of Lincoln:
FLEMING, 51.
FULLER, 40.
GORDON, 48.
HONYWOOD, 47.

Decoys, 84, 116, 196.
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DEEPING FEN, 117. [5.]
DEEPING ST. JAMES, 116; 2, 84. [18, 19, 22.]
DEEPING ST. NICHOLAS, 117.
De la Pryme, Abraham, 197, 198, 206.
DEMBLEBY, 107. [22.]
DENTON, 18; 13. [25.]
De Wint, Peter, 42.
DIGBY, 91.
Dodd, Dr., 99.
DODDINGTON (near LINCOLN), 83. [16, 25.]
DOGDYKE, 137; 114. [8.]
DON, river, 194.
DONCASTER (YORKSHIRE), 179, 194.
 Hotels: *Angel*; *Reindeer*; omnibus from both; Refreshment-room at stat.
 Pop., 21,139. Market, Tu. and S.; race-week in Sept.]
DONINGTON, 89-90. [19, 20, 22.]
 Inn: *Red Cow*.
 Pop., 1665. A small market on Th.
DONINGTON - ON - BAIN, 147.
DONINGTON ROAD, 89.
DONNA NOOK, 173.
[b]DORCHESTER - ON - THAMES (OXON)], 28, 29, 30, 175.
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DOWSBY, 102.
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DIBY, 150.
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DUNHOLME, 212.
DUNSBY, 102. [21, 23.]

DUNSTON, 93.

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EAST ALLINGTON, 16.

EAST BARKWITH, 146.

EAST FEN, 137, 148. [5.]

EAST HALTON, 204.

EAST KEAL, 165.

EAST KIRKBY, 164; 163.
[23, 24.]

EAST RAVENDALE, 156.

EAST THEDDLETHORPE,
172.

EAST TORRINGTON, 146.

EAST WYKEHAM, 184.

Easter Sepulchres, 5, 6, 21,
24, 46, 113, 164, 191.

EASTON, 80. [25, 27.]

EASTVILLE, 148; 135,
137.

EDENHAM, 100-1; 4, 161.
[21, 23, 24.]

EDLINGTON, 145.

Eleanor Crosses, 10, 43, 61,
77, 83. [13.]

ELLOE STONE, the, 129.

ELSHAM, 199-200; 208.

EPWORTH, 180; 179,
195. [6, 14, 28.]

Inn: King's Head.

Omnibus 5 times daily
to Haxey stat. (Rte. 17),
5 m.; twice daily to
Crowle stat. (Rte. 20),
6 m.

Pop., 2178. Market,
obsolete.

ERESBY, 163; 24, 100,
169.

ERMINE STREET, the

(Roman road), 7, 17, 21,
27, 61, 107, 109, 193,
198, 199, 209, 212. [11,
15.]

[**ESSENDINE**(RUTLAND)],

3; 95.

Junct. for STAMFORD
and BOURN.

Inn, near stat.; no Re-
freshment-room.]

Eusden, Lawrence, 138.

EVEDON, 91. [23.]

EWERBY, 113-4; 91.
[18, 20, 22.]

Inn: Finch - Hatton
Arms.

[**EYE**(CAMBS.)], 84.

F.

FALDINGWORTH, 183.

FARFORTH, 151.

FENS, the, 96, 97, 115,
135, 137, 147. [18, 26,
27.]

FENTON, 20.

FERRIBY, 208; 186. [19,
28.]

[**FERRY**, stat. (NOR-
FOLK)], 133.

FILLINGHAM, 210. [15.]

[**FINNINGLEY** (YORK-
SHIRE)], 179, 181.

FIRSBY, 148; 133, 161,
166. [12.]

Junct. for SKEGNESS
and SPILSBY.

Small Refreshment-
room; Inn: Railway.

[**FISHLAKE** (YORK-
SHIRE)], 194.

FISHTOFT, 133.

FISKERTON, 140-1. [21.]

FIVE MILE HOUSE, 140.

FLASHMIRE, 199, 209.

FLEET, 131. [11, 15,
22.]

Fleets, 119, 131, 167. [10.]

Fletcher, Phineas, 130.

Flinders, Matthew, 90.

FLIXBOURGH, 197;
196.

FOLKINGHAM, 104; 207.
[21, 23.]

Inn: Greyhound, an old
coaching inn.

Nearest stat., **BILINGBOROUGH**, 3 m.

FORTY FOOT DRAIN,
115. [5.]

FOSSDYKE, 121. [23.]

FOSS DYKE, the, 58, 174.
[4, 11, 15.]

FOSS NUNNERY, 174.

FOSS WAY (*Roman road*),
27, 61, 82. [11.]

FOSTON, 80-1.

FOTHERBY, 154.

Foxe, John, 124.

FRAMPTON, 121. [20, 22.]

Franklin, Sir John, 162.
[14.]

FRENCH DROVE, 84.

FRESHNEY, river, 158.

Frieslanders, 133, 148.

FRIESTHORPE, 183. [72.]

FRIESTON, 133; 121.
[12, 19, 21, 23.]

FRIESTON SHORE, 133;
127. [27.]

Hotels: *Plummer's*;
Marine.

Nearest stat., **BOSTON**,
5 m.

FRISKNEY, 135; 133,
140, 148. [4, 12, 21.]

FRODINGHAM, 196-7;
198. [2, 3, 6.]

Hotel: *Blue Bell*, at
Scunthorpe, near the
stat.

Pop., with Scunthorpe,
about 5000.

FULBECK, 22. [21, 22,
27.]

FULETBY, 145.

FULNEY, 119; 94. [21.]

FULSTOW, 155.

G.

Gaines, the, 177. [12.]
GAINSBOROUGH, 177-9;
 190. [2, 3, 13, 14, 16,
 21, 28.]

Stats. : G. N. and G. E.
 joint, 1 m. S. of town;
 M. S. and L., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of
 town; omnibus at both.

Hotel : *White Hart*,
 Lord St.; Refreshment-
 room at G. N. stat.

Baths : Lea Road, near
 G. N. stat.

Steamer daily to Hull
 and back from wharf in
 Lord St., at 6 or 7 A.M.

Pop., 10,783. **Market**,
 Tu.

GAINSTHORPE, 193.
GATE BURTON, 175. [28.]
Gausennae, 77; 64, 107.
 [12.]

GAUTBY, 145.
GAYTON-LE-MARSH,
 151.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, 147.
GEDNEY, 131; 84. [19,
 20, 21.]

GEDNEY HILL, 84.
Geoffrey de Noiers, 31.
GIBRALTAR POINT, 167,
 168.

Gilbertine Order, the, 104;
 61, 91, 92, 144, 146, 153,
 154, 173, 184, 189, 213.
 [14, 16, 17.]

GLANFORD BRIGGS : see
 BRIGG.

GLEN, river, 98, 119.
GLENTHAM, 212.

GLENTWORTH, 210. [19,
 21, 23.]

[**GLINTON (NORTHANTS)**],
 116.

*Godgifu (Godiva), the
 Countess*, 98, 117, 175.

GOKEWELL NUNNERY,
 193; 206.

GOLTHO, 146.
GONERBY, 80; 10, 17.
GOSBERTON, 89; 120.
 [19, 21, 22.]

GOULCEBY, 145.
GOXHILL, 206. [21.]

GRAINSBY, 155.
GRAINTHORPE, 155. [21,
 24, 25.]

GRANTHAM, 9-13; 1,
 80, 81, 107. [2, 3, 13,
 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24,
 25, 27, 28.]

Carriages generally
 changed for Lincoln,
 Sleaford, and Boston.

Hotels : *Angel*; *George*;
 —both in High St. [see
 text]; omnibus from
 both.

Refreshment-room at
 stat., on both platforms.

Baths : Wharf Road,
 near stat.; Swimming-
 bath in river, E. of the
 Ch.

Pop., 17,345. **Market**,
 S.

GRASBY, 188.
GRAYINGHAM, 211.

GREAT CARLTON, 152.
[**GREAT CASTERTON**
(RUTLAND)], 77; 64, 107.
GREAT COTES, 200-1.
 [24.]

GREAT GONERBY; 80,
 10.

GREAT GRIMSBY : see
 GRIMSBY.

GREAT HALE, 113; 90.
GREAT HUMBY, 7.

GREAT LIMBER, 203.
GREAT PONTON, 7; 80.
 [21.]

GREAT STEEPING, 161.
GREAT STURTON, 145.

GREENFIELD, 151.
GREETHAM, 144.

GREETWELL, 182.
GRETFOARD, 3. [22.]

GRIMOLDBY, 173. [21,
 23.]

GRIMSBY, 157-60; 29,
 187, 189, 194, 200. [2,
 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 29.]

Stats. : **Town Stat.**,
 near St. James's Ch.,
 Junct. of G. N. R. with
 M. S. and L. R.; car-
 riages changed here from
 the S. for Cleethorpes,
 and often for Barton and
 Hull; **Docks Stat.**, 1 m.,
 near Docks.

Hotels : *Yarborough*,
 near Town Stat.; *Royal*,
 belonging to a company,
 the largest, near Docks
 Stat.; *White Hart*,
 Market Place, and *Ship*,
 Victoria St., commercial.

Refreshment-room at
 Town Stat. and outside
 Docks Stat.

Post-office, West St.
 Mary's Gate. **Chief Tele-
 graph-office**, Victoria St.,
 North.

Sea-bathing at Cleethorpes,
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. by train.

Tramway through
 town and by Docks to foot
 of hill at Cleethorpes.

Steamers to Hull daily,
 according to tide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$
 hour; M. S. and L. Ry.
 boats, large, from Docks
 (boat-train, 6 P.M., runs
 alongside) to Hamburg,
 Rotterdam, and Antwerp,
 several times weekly.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE,
 99-100; 4, 5, 163. [25,
 27.]

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HALE, 113; 90. [19, 21.]
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HALLINGTON, 147.
HALTHAM, 143. [19, 20.]
HALTON HOLGATE, 161. [23.]
HAMERINGHAM, 144.
HAMMOND BECK, 90.
HANNAH, 150.
[HARBY (NOTTS)], 83; 43. [13.]
HAREBY, 164.
HARLAXTON, 18; 13. [25.]
HARMSTON, 25; 83. [19, 21, 25.]
HARPSWELL, 211.
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HARROWBY, 12.
HARTSHOLM, 174.
HATCLIFFE, 156.
[HATFIELD CHACE (YORKSHIRE)], 194.
HAUGH, 150; 153, 209. [23.]
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HAVERHOLM PRIORY, 91; 104, 153. [17, 25, 27.]
HAWERBY, 155.
[HAWTON (NOTTS)], 81-2; 24, 46, 113. [20, 24.]

HAXEY, 180; 179, 181. [25.]
Inn: Duke William, in village, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from stat.
Omnibus from stat. to Epworth, 5 times daily, passes near the village; to Owston, 4 m., once daily.
HEALING, 201.
HEAPHAM, 191. [19.]
HECKINGTON, 112-3; 23, 46, 90. [18, 20, 22, 24, 27.]
Inns: Royal Oak; Railway.
HEIGHINGTON, 95.
Height, comparative, of towers and spires, 11, 22, 49, 126, 129.
HELPINGHAM, 90; 103, 113. [18, 20, 22.]
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HIRST PRIORY, 195. [25.]
HOBHOLE DRAIN, 148.
HOGSTHORPE, 170.
HOLBEACH, 130-1; 129. [19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29.]
Hotels: Talbot; Chequers—both in High St.; omnibus.
Pop. (of township), 2214. **Market**, Th.
HOLDINGHAM, 110.
HOLLAND, Division of, 1, 29, 90, 121, 133, 135. [2, 4, 18, 26.]
HOLLAND FEN, 137. [5.]
HOLLAND ROAD, 103, 105, 167. [11.]
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HORBLING, 103; 91. [21.]
HORKSTOW, 208. [12.]
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Hotel: Bull, Bull-ring; omnibus.
Pop., 4418. Market, S.; great horse-fair beginning 2nd Monday in Aug.
HORSINGTON, 139.
HORSLEY DEEPS, 140.
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, 19-20; 25, 115, 193, 197, 207. [13, 19.]
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HOWSHAM, 189. [23.]
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Stats.: M. S. and L. Ry. boats from New Holland, Rte. 21, arrive at Victoria Pier. The Paragon Stat., terminus of the N. E. Ry., is on the W. side of the town; omnibuses connect. The Hull and Barnsley Ry. terminus is in Cannon St.
Hotels: Royal Station, good, at Paragon Stat.; Vittoria, by Pier; Cross-Keys, Market Place; Re-

freshment - rooms at Stats. and Pier.

Tramway through town by Stat.

Pop., 165, 190. Market, Tu.]

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JOHN, 10, 13, 20, 109, 115, 132, 158. [13.]

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KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, 143.

KIRKBY UNDERWOOD, 102.

KIRKSTEAD, 138-9; 93, 141, 209. [17, 20, 23.]

Junct.: change carriages for WOODHALL SPA and HORNCastle.

No Refreshment-room; Inn: Railway.

KIRMINGTON, 189.
KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, 185.
KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND,
 121. [19, 20, 21, 23.]
 Inn: *Peacock*.
KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY,
 191-2; 211. [18, 19,
 21.]
 Hotel: *George*; **omnibus**. Pop., 1851.
KNAITH, 177. [14.]
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LINCOLN,
 Stats.: *Great Northern*, in High St., for all G. N. Ry. and G. E. Ry. trains, and for M. S. and L. Ry. trains via Retford; *Midland*, also in High St., 300 yards south, for Midl. trains, and for M. S. and L. trains to Grimsby and Hull; **omnibus** between the two. Refreshment-rooms at both stats. (dining-room at G. N.).
 Hotels: *Great Northern*, near W. end of stat.; good, but noisy from the trains; *White Hart*, near Minster, corner of Eastgate and Bailgate, quiet and comfortable; *Saracen's Head*, near Stone Bow, old-established; *Albion*, G. N. station-yard, N. side, well spoken of; *Spread Eagle*; *Monsion Arms*; *Queen*; all in High St.
 Conveyances: fares for *cabs* high when going "above hill" (to Minster); the only **omnibus** above hill is that of the *White Hart* (fare, 1s.).
 Tramway from the High

LINCOLN—continued.
 Bridge past both stats. to Bracebridge.
Post-office, Guildhall St., W. of Stone Bow.
Baths: *Savage's*, Tentercroft St.; **Swimming-bath** in Lindum Road.
Minster Services (see p. 34), daily, 7.40, 10, and 4; *Sundays*, 10.30, 3, 4, and 6.30.
 Pop., 37,313. **Market**, Fri.
"Above Hill," 54-6.
Agricultural Implement Manufactories, 62; 29. [3.]
Arboretum, 61.
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Brayford, 58; 26.
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 St. Benedict, 58; 26, 34, 51, 57, 60.
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Jews Houses, 56. [16.]

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32–50. [17, 19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24.]

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61. [17.]

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[15.]

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60. [15.]

Old Houses, 51–61.
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183. [22, 24.]

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(NOTTS)], 175; 174,
209. [11.]

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99, 100. [3, 6, 19, 21.]

Inn: *Willoughby Arms*,
by stat.

LITTLE CARLTON, 152.

LITTLE CAWTHORPE,
152.

LITTLE COTES, 201.

LITTLE GRIMSBY, 154.

LITTLE PONTON, 8.

LITTLE STEEPING, 148;
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LITTLEWORTH, 117.

Lodes, 132.

LONDONTHORPE, 17.

LONG BENNINGTON, 81.

LONG SUTTON, 130–1;
116. [19, 20, 22, 29.]

Hotels: *Crown and
Woolpack*; *Bull*.

Pop. (of township),
2692. Market, F.

[*Loosecoat Field (Rut-
land)*], 65, 77, 92. [13.]

LOUTH, 152–3; 11, 126,
129, 145, 147, 173, 184.
[2, 13, 18, 21, 22, 25,
29.]

Hotels: *King's Arms*,
Mercer Row; *Masons'*
Arms, Corn Market—
omnibus from both.

Refreshment-room
(teetotal) at stat.; din-
ing-room, Forman's, 28,
Upgate.

Pop., 10,691. Market,
W.

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LUSBY, 144. [24.]

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24.]

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147, 149, 150. [24, 26,
29.]

Hotels: *Book-in-Hand*,
near stat.; *omnibus*;
Eagle, quieter, with
lodgings annexed, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

MALTBY - LE - MARSH,
150; 171. [23.]

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116–7; 2, 97.

Inn: *New Inn*; 3 m.
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Rte. 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Deeping
St. James Stat., Rte. 7.

Pop., 1212. Market,
obsolete.

MARKET RASEN, 183;
26, 209. [29.]

Hotel: *White Hart*;
omnibus.

Pop., 2612. Market,
Tu.

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[NEWARK-ON-TRENT (NOTTS)], 81; 11, 20, 109, 115. [13.]
Stats., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, G. N. R., on E. side of town; Midl., on N. side, near Castle.
Hotels: Clinton Arms, Market-place; omnibus; Ram, near Midl. Stat. Refreshment-room at G. N. Stat.
Pop., 14,018. Market, W.]
NEW BOLINGBROKE, 148.
NEW CLEE, 160.
Newcome, Dean, 12.
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M. S. and L. ferry steamers to Hull, Victoria Pier; carriages changed for Barton at stat., those for Hull run to end of pier; passage 20 minutes.
Inn: Yarborough Arms; Refreshment-room at stat.
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72, 84, 115, 191, 197.

Stats.: G. N. R., in
Priestgate, W. side of
city; L. and N. W. and
G. E., $\frac{3}{4}$ m., over the
bridge; Midland and
G. E. R. trains from both;
several trains run be-
tween the two; omnibus
between them.

Hotels: Great Northern,
belonging to the Com-
pany, good; Bull, West-
gate; Angel, Bridge St.

Refreshment-rooms at
both stats.; dining-room
at G. N.; luncheon-
baskets can be had to
take in train.

Post - office, Cumber-
gate, near Market-place.

Pop., 21,228. Market,
S.]

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 ST. ANDREW, 102.
 ST. BARTHOLOMEW, 85.
 ST. BOTOLPH, 123.
 ST. CEADDA (Chad), 207.
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 Hotels: none first-class, all rather noisy in daytime, but charges moderate; table d'hôte dinners generally at 2 o'clock; *Pier*, opp. to *Pier*; *Sea-View*, on bank; *Lumley*, opp. to stat.; *Hildred's*, an old inn, enlarged; *Vine*, an old inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., quietest.
 Refreshment-room outside stat., and many in the village.
 Baths, hot and cold, swimming, Turkish, &c., near *Pier*.
 Pop., in 1881, 1338 (in 1871, 349).
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Hotels: *White Hart*; *Red Lion*; omnibus from both; Refreshment-room at stat.

Pop., 9260; Market, Tu.

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Hotel: *White Hart*. Pop., 1549; Market, M.

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Stats.: *Great Northern*, to Essendine, Barnack, and Wansford, Water St.; *Midland*, also for L. and N. W. trains, Back St.; both across Bridge in St. Martin's, $\frac{1}{3}$ of mile apart.

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Post-office: Red Lion Square.

Pop., 8773 (1171 in Northants); Market, F.

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Inn: *Cross Keys*. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Stow Park Stat., no conveyance; 11 m. from Lincoln.

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Hotel: *Bacchus*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from stat.; Refreshment-room annexed; omnibus from stat.

[The Steam-tram to Alford is now (1890) disused.]

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No inn, but refreshments can generally be obtained in summer inside the ruins; 10 trains daily from Grimsby and Cleethorpes.

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Junet. Stat.; small Refreshment-room; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from village.

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Inn: *Cross Keys*;
Pop., 1601.

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10.7 A.M. and from 6.22
P.M. trains at Appleby
Stat., 4 m.

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Hotels: *Victoria*, very good and comfortable for invalids, charges rather high; managed by Roberts, of St. James's Hall, London. *Hotel-pension* at *Eagle Lodge*, from 2½ guineas weekly.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the nearest to the Cathedral and Railway Station. Much frequented by English and Americans. Spacious Apartments and airy Bed Rooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Omnibus to and from each Train. English Interpreter.

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THREE LAWN TENNIS COURTS,
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THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steamboats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

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TH. METZ ERBEN.—This old and excellent House has been enlarged by an elegant New Building, and comfortably fitted-up; it is advantageously situated in the centre of the City, near the Cathedral and the Central Railway Station. Table d'Hôte 1 and 5 o'clock. Splendid Dining Room, Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, &c. Recommended to English Tourists. Moderate Charges.

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, considerably enlarged by new buildings. Commanding a magnificent view on the Lake of Constance and the Alps. Beautiful Garden. Warm baths as well as baths in the lake and river.

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Five Minutes from the Central Station.

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THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

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THIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been recently much enlarged and improved. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with Veranda. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique. Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Bathin the Hotel. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

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Home Comforts.

12 Salons. Balconies.

60 Bedrooms.

FRANZENSBAD.**THE KÖNIGSVILLA,**
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

New Park with splendid Lawn Tennis Ground.

Special Care paid to

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Attendance.

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GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.**THE LARGEST AND BEST IN GENEVA.****MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.**

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200 Rooms overlooking Lake and Mont Blanc.

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HEALTHY Situation. Most extensive and shady grounds. Comfortable apartments and single rooms. Highly recommended. Pension from 5 francs per day.
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Best sanitary arrangements. 100 well-furnished rooms, from 2 to 3 francs the bed. Table d'Hôte Dinner, 3½ francs and 4 francs, wine included; Supper, 3 francs. Pension, for stay, 7 to 10 francs. Lift.

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HOTEL DE LONDRES
(Opposite to Rubattino's Office)
ET
PENSION ANGLAISE.

The nearest to the Central Station.

First Class. Full South. Moderate Prices.

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GENOA (ITALY).**GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.**

HYDRAULIC LIFT AND RAILWAY OFFICE.

Only FIRST-CLASS HOUSE built for an Hotel; in the healthiest position in the town.

G. BORGARELLO & CH. SON.

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THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains.

L. TRILLAT, Proprietor.

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

URIAGE - LES - BAINS.**HOTEL RESTAURANT, MONNET.**

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

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MAGNIFICENT SITUATION, between the two Beaches. View on the Port and open Sea. Apartments for Families. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant.

L. MALET, Proprietor.

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Three Minutes' from the Station. This Hotel, beautifully situated on the Bismarck Square, Two Minutes from the new Neckar Bridge, is well known for its good keeping and very moderate prices.

H. KRALL, Proprietor.

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THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades. It is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CHOICE WINES.

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Rooms from 2 florins a day.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

P. WIRTZ, Proprietor.

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REOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster-Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hôte.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for Visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.

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Beautiful Veranda and large Garden at the back of the House. Advantageous arrangements made with families intending a longer stay. Highly recommended.

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HOTEL BELLE VUE.—First-Class Hotel, exceedingly well situated, opposite the Music Pavilion, and close to the Springs. Families, and Single Gentlemen, will find this Hotel one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with moderate Charges. Best French and English Cooking. Excellent Wines. Café Restaurant. Mineral, Pine, Shower, Cold, and Warm Baths indoors.

W. FISCHER, Proprietor.

HILDESHEIM.

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FIRST-CLASS, in the centre of the town, near the Cathedral and all the curiosities, to which latter the Hotel itself, with its old wood-carvings, belongs in the first place. Garden adjoining the house. Omnibus at the Railway Station. *Old German Beer-room newly opened.* ENGLISH SPOKEN.

CARL WESEMANN, Proprietor.

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FIRST-CLASS House, considerably enlarged by an additional building, situate in the centre of the city. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock; meals à la carte at all hours. Omnibus to all Trains. Garden adjoining the Hotel.

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HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS, and **VILLA**, with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLÖTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Highest position, and one of the best Table d'Hôtes in the Town. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season. Patronised by H.M. the Emperor Frédéric, H.M. the Empress Victoria and H.I. H. Princess Victoria of Germany.

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OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

E. WEBER, Proprietor

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Thoroughly Furnished, Equipped, & Decorated.

250 Apartments, Noble Dining Rooms, Elegant Drawing Rooms, Large Reading Room, Capacious Billiard Room (Two Tables), Comfortable Smoking Room, Ornamental Grounds extending to the Sea, Eight Lawn Tennis Courts. Table d'Hôte Dinner, at separate tables, from 6 to 8 o'clock. There is attached to the Hotel one of the Largest Swimming Baths in England, also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douché, Shower, &c. Full Descriptive Tariff of MANAGER, Ilfracombe, North Devon. The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months are issued during the Season at all principal Railway Stations.

ILFRACOMBE.**ROYAL CLARENCE
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.***(Old Established.)*

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Omnibus meets every Train.

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THIS Establishment, with two Branch Houses, is situated in the centre of the Höbeweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 2 AND 6.30 O'CLOCK.**DINNERS À LA CARTE.****CARRIAGES, GUIDES, AND HORSES FOR
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FIRST-CLASS Hotel and Pension, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position, 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn, &c. Surrounded by Terraces and Gardens. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October.

*J. OESCH-MÜLLER, Proprietor.**Also proprietor of the Hotel St. George, at Mustapha Supérieur, Algiers.*

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THE beautiful and sheltered situation of Innsbruck renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In Spring as well as in Autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping

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place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the seaside.

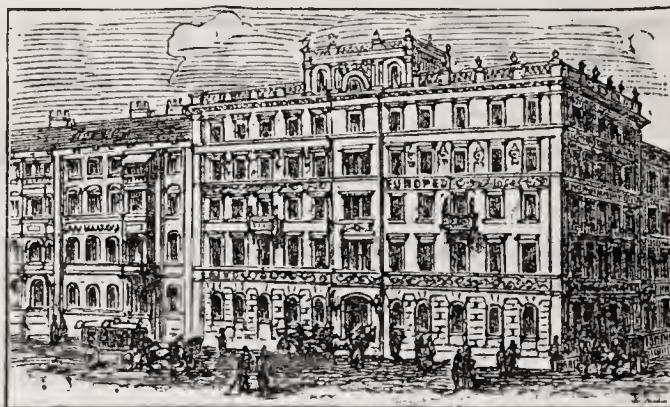
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Opposite the Railway Station.

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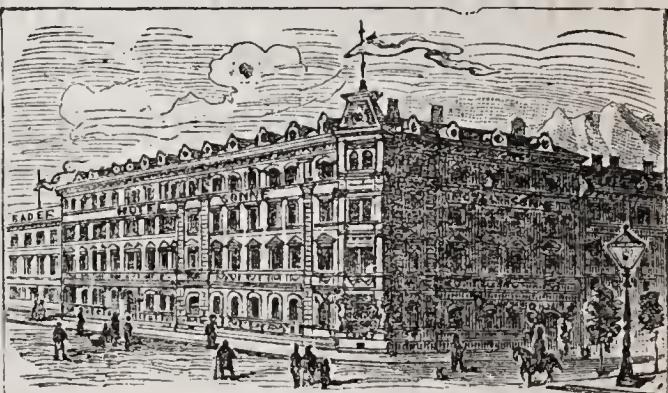
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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Reduced Tariff during Winter Months.

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L.S. DESPLAND, Proprietor.

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FULL VIEW OF LAKE LEMAN FROM
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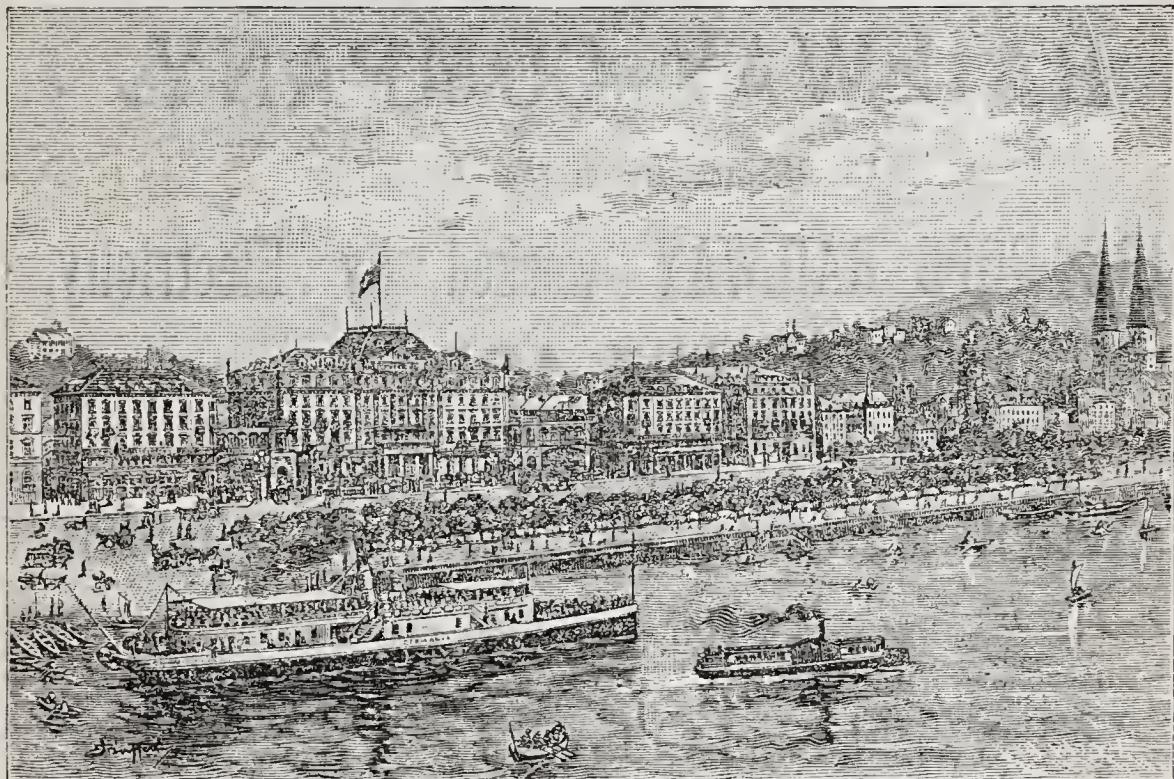
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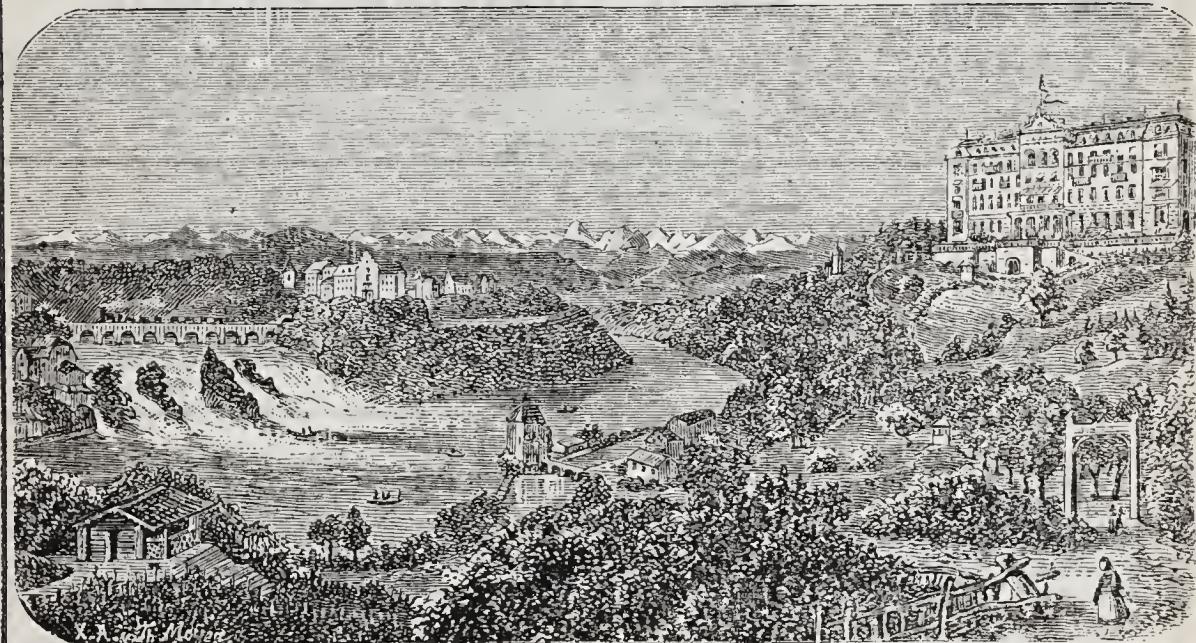
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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every comfort, in the best position opposite the Falls of the Rhine, and Five minutes' walk from Neuhausen Station.

NO GRATUITIES to the SERVANTS. 200 ROOMS.

*Splendid View of the Rhinefalls, the Castle of Laufen,
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FINE PARK AND GARDEN.

RAILWAY TICKETS ISSUED AT THE HOTEL.

Special arrangements for a stay of some time.

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Omnibuses at Neuhausen and Schaffhausen.

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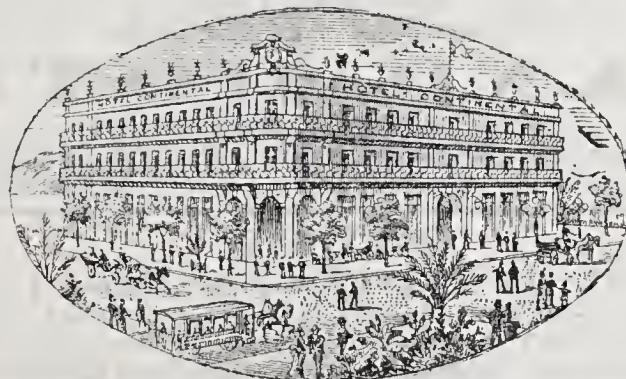
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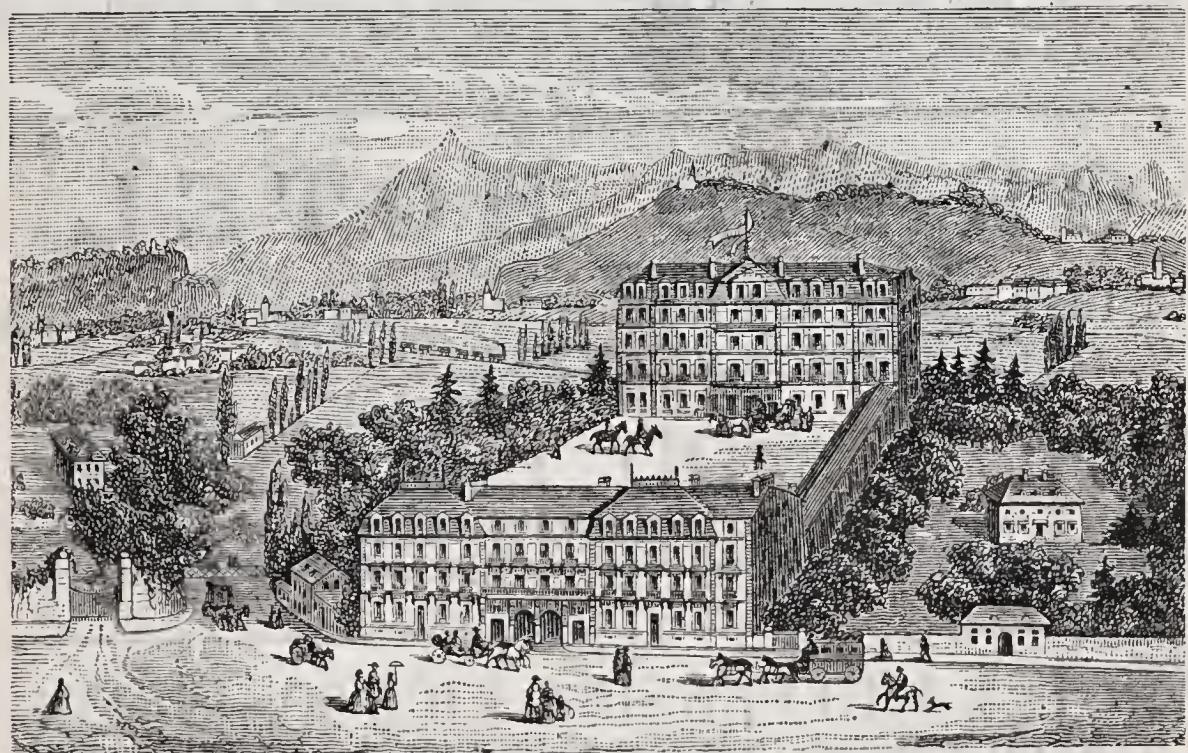
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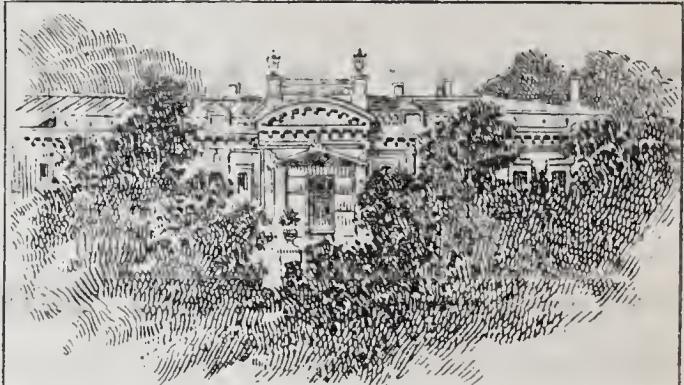
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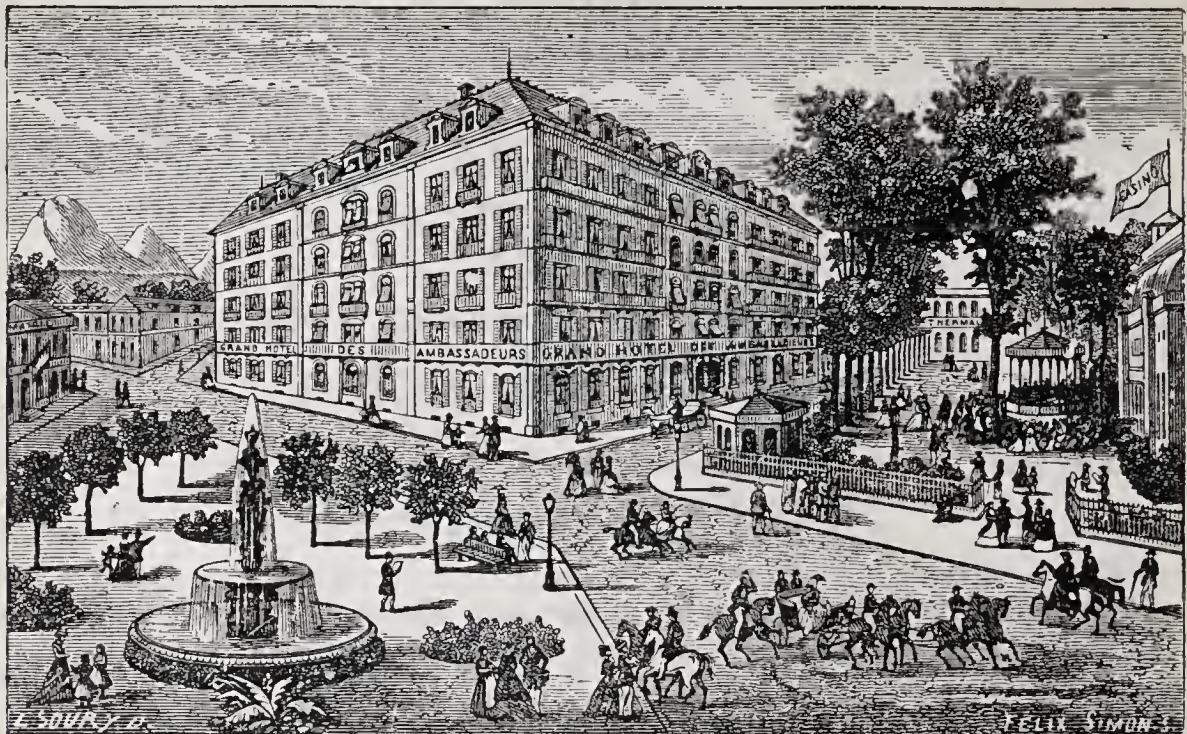
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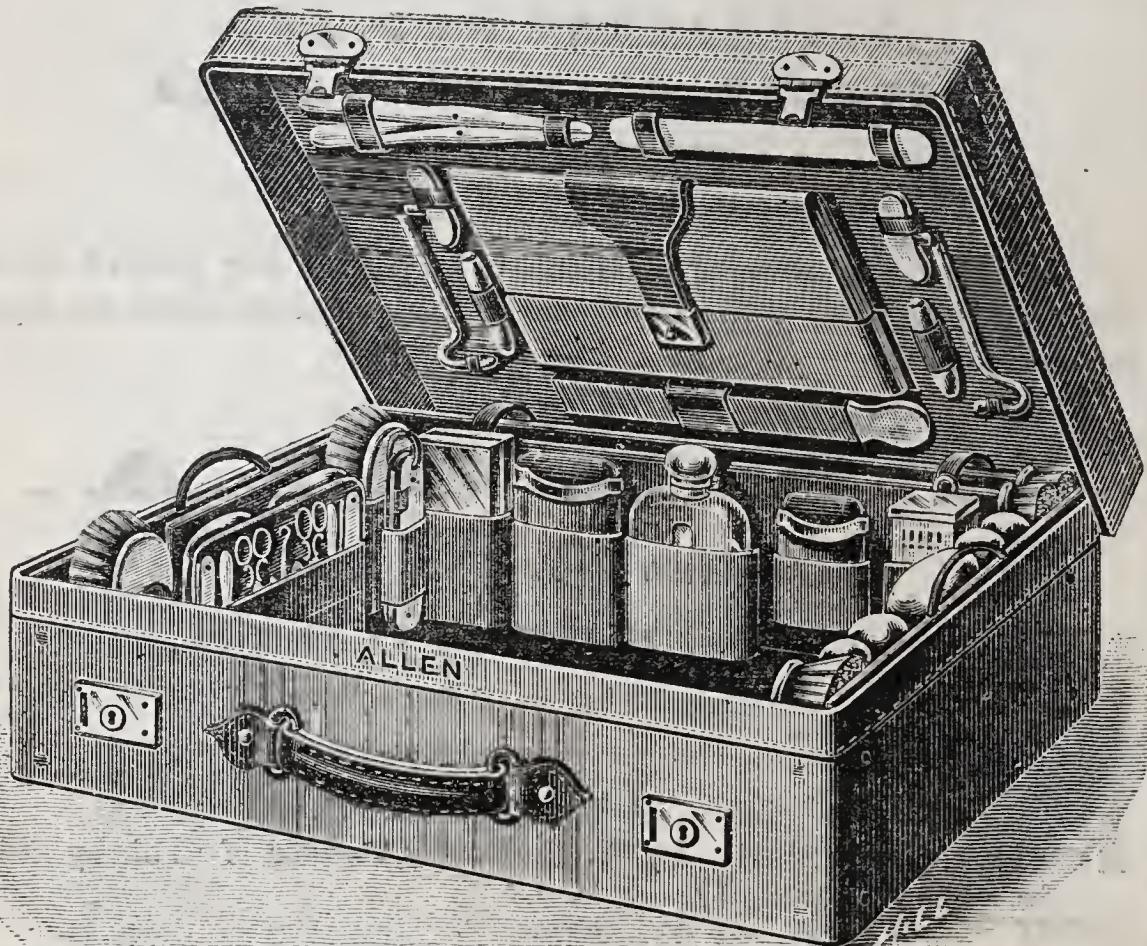
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